



San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
West Valley HPN/Regional Steering Committee

Wednesday, September 11, 2024 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Hosted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga - Please Join Us at
RC City Hall – **Tri-Communities Conference Room**
10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91730

or
By Zoom Video Conference:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85194946723?pwd=TUh0cHZGM1JEZ0l3S1l3YXFEUnAvQT09>

Meeting ID: 851 9494 6723- Password: 183200

Dial in +1 669 900 6833 - One tap mobile +16699006833,,89595982006# US (San Jose)

Regional Steering Committee delegates must attend in person to establish a quorum and vote on Agenda items

MEETING AGENDA

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order B. Welcome and Introductions <i>Public comment and participation is available and welcomed during all agenda items</i>	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness D. Homeless Provider Network E. Office of Homeless Services F. State and Federal Updates G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith OHS staff RSC Committee Members
CONSENT ITEMS	
H. Approval of RSC Meeting Minutes	Erika Lewis-Huntley
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. Reconsideration of the West Valley Regional HHAP-4 Project Funding Recommendations	Erika Lewis-Huntley
J. <i>Transitional Age Youth System of Care: The Power of Our Partnerships!</i>	Andre Bossuieux, MHA Program Manager II, DBH
K. West Valley Regional CES Working Group	Don Smith
L. West Valley Regional Planning Summit: Wed., October 9, 8:30am-12:30pm	Don Smith / Erika Lewis-Huntley
CLOSING	
M. Additional Public Comment N. Adjournment	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley
Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting: West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, October 9, 2024, 8:30am–12:30pm James L. Brulte Senior Center, Central Park, Rancho Cucamonga & by Zoom Video Conference?	

Mission Statement

The Mission of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership is to provide a system of care that is inclusive, well planned, coordinated and evaluated and is accessible to all who are homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless.

THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP MEETING FACILITY IS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. IF ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES OR OTHER AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC MEETING, REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING. THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (909) 501-0610 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE SUITE 200 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408. <http://www.sbchp.sbcounty.gov/> AGENDA AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE SUITE 200 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408 OR BY EMAIL: HOMELESSRFP@HSS.SBCOUNTY.GOV.

Minutes for San Bernardino City & County Homeless Continuum of Care
 West Valley HPN-Regional Steering Committee Meeting
 Wednesday, August 14, 2024, 9:00am – 11:00am
 Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Conference Room
 10500 Civic Center Dr, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
 & by Zoom Video Conference

Minutes recorded and transcribed by Martin De La Cruz, Service Coordinator, Knowledge Education for Your Success, Inc.

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER	ACTION / OUTCOME
<p>Call to Order</p> <p>Welcome and Introductions</p>	<p>Don Smith</p> <p>Erika Lewis-Huntley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting was called to order at 9:06 am • Roll Call for representatives from the West Valley Regional Steering Committee members • Self-introductions by all other attendees
<p>REPORTS & UPDATES</p> <p>Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH)</p> <p>Homeless Provider Network</p> <p>Office of Homeless Services</p> <p>State and Federal Updates</p>	<p>Don Smith</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SBC&C CoC held a General Membership Meeting on July 24, 2024. The Agenda included (slide 3) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Homelessness & Housing Legislative update</u> (slides 4&5) ○ <u>Vote to adopt a new SBC&C CoC Governance Charter</u> (slides 6-8). CoC Governing Board composition changed to include up to 12 representatives elected by the membership and 7 government designated seats. Participating member organizations cast 31 votes in favor with 1 abstention to adopt the new charter. ○ <u>A copy of the Agenda packet</u> can be obtained from the SBC&C website • The SBC&C CoC Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) held a special meeting on July 31, 2024. The Agenda included (slide 9) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Inland SoCal 211+ Contact Center Stats & CES Regional Access Data</u> (slide 10). The CES Regional Access Hubs have been put on hold due to funding constraints. ISCUW identified a budget of \$800K? to operate the Hubs The CoC has allocated 5% of its HHAP 4 funding (\$221,525) and has asked the County to do the same. ○ <u>CA Proposition 1: Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act & BH Continuum Infrastructure Program</u> (slides 11-15) ○ <u>Appointment of the CoC Grant Review Committee</u> (slide 16) ○ <u>Next ICH Meeting will be held on August 28, 2024.</u> • Other updates and information shared during the meeting included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>HUD FY 2024-25 Continuum of Care Program Competition</u> (slides 16-19) ○ <u>HUD Continuum of Care Builds NOFO</u> (slide 20) ○ <u>OHS HMIS Monthly Virtual Town Hall Meeting</u> (slide 21) (1st Weds of the month, 11am) ○ <u>OHS Shelter Provider Support Session</u>, Thursday, August 22, 10-11am (slide 22) ○ <u>Job Fair & Community Resource Day / Record Expungement</u>, Thursday, August 22, 9:00am-2:00pm, The Way World Outreach (slide 23)

Regional City & Service Provider Partners	RSC Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <u>Health Service Alliance Mobile Clinic Coming Soon</u> (slide 24) o <u>Catholic Charities - Mobile Shower trailer unit</u> available every Saturday (new day), 8am-12pm, at the SOVA Center, 904 E. California St., Ontario 91761 (<u>slide 24</u>)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>City of Rancho Cucamonga</u> (Erika Lewis-Huntley): Developing a homeless strategy as well as a potential affordable housing project, either for rental or home ownership, targeting those among “the missing middle”. Just acquired the last parcel off of San Bernardino Rd. to start the new project, enough to build 20 units. • Erika also shared that <u>Mayors/City Managers from west end cities</u> (including Fontana) will meet again in September to continue discussions on regional homelessness challenges and a potential regional navigation center in county unincorporated territory. • <u>City of Ontario</u> (Eric Avila): Currently reviewing responses to RFP seeking an operator for their new motel-based “Interim Access Center & Emergency-Interim Housing Program”. City Outreach Team continues to conduct daily outreach. To connect with City Outreach Team and other services call 909-395-2890. • <u>DBH TAY Program</u> (Andre Bossieux): Provided updates on spending activity for the County’s HHAP 1, 2 & 3 Youth set-aside funding. Expenditures have included assisting 15 formerly homeless youth who are attending college with a full ride scholarship with rental assistance during the summer months. • <u>United Way/211</u> (Aziza Manuel): Continue working with OHS on developing the CES platform, which will include a scanning option in HMIS to create IDs for system clients. • <u>Christian Development Center</u> (Ethel Rucker): CDC has meeting scheduled with Congresswoman Norma Torres to follow-up on the Minority Mental Health Roundtable discussion in July. Will be hosting the new Health Service Alliance Mobile Health Clinic at their monthly Food Giveaway program (4th Saturday of the month at 8am). • <u>Health Service Alliance</u> (Robert Gipson): In final preparation stages for launching their new Mobile Health Clinic. Will be holding a soft launch at the CDC Monthly Food Giveaway program on Saturday, September 28th. HSA was awarded a \$20,000 Kaiser Permanente Regional Community Health Grant. New set of Interns starting this Fall.
CONSENT ITEMS		
Review of Meeting Minutes	Don Smith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item not discussed.
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS		
<p>The Supreme Court’s Grants Pass decision & Governor Newsom’s Executive Order on Encampments: What is the potential impact in the West Valley Region?</p>	Don Smith Open Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The US Supreme Court issues opinion on Johnson v Grants Pass</u> (slides 36-39) • <u>Governor Newsom orders state agencies/urges local jurisdictions to address encampments in their communities</u> (slides 40-45) • <u>National League of Cities “An Overview of Homeless Encampments for City Leaders”</u> (slides 46-51) • <u>USICH 7 Principles for Addressing Encampments</u> (slide 52)

<p>NAEH “State of Homelessness in America: 2024 Edition”</p> <p>West Valley Regional CES Working Group</p>	<p>Don Smith</p> <p>Donald & Ethel Rucker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>USICH 19 Strategies for Communities to Address Encampments Humanely and Effectively</u> (slide 53) • <u>West Valley Region 2024 Homeless Count & Survey Results</u> (slides 54-56) • <u>Sheriff’s HOPE Team West Valley Regional Stats</u> (slide 57) • The 2024 Point-in-Time Count showed a combined 14% increase in unsheltered homelessness in our region. And, as we are all painfully aware, there are currently no “system-level” shelter, bridge or permanent housing options for people living unhoused or otherwise experiencing homelessness within our region. • In light of the Supreme Court’s Grants Pass ruling and Governor Newsom’s recent executive order to address “homeless encampments” in local communities, what is the potential impact and response to this situation within our region? • City and community partners were invited to share their perspectives on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current issues, challenges and concerns with “encampment” settings and other challenges with unhoused people living in or near your community ○ Current or planned efforts or activities in your city to address encampments and other challenges with unhoused people living in or near your community ○ Any other thoughts on how the Supreme Court ruling and Governor’s executive order may impact your city and the region as a whole and how we can work collectively as a region to develop an appropriate response to these challenges • Deputy Mike Jones, Sheriff’s HOPE Team, shared his extensive knowledge and experience on this topic. Mike expressed a number of concerns with the Governor’s executive order and identified the challenges with simply clearing out encampments without having a plan and resources to steer people into interim and permanent housing locations. Mike and the HOPE Team are available to lend their experience and expertise to city and county leaders as well as community-based service providers and advocates to help address and respond to any encampment challenges in our local communities. • The National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) annual “State of Homelessness in America” report provides a comprehensive analysis of homelessness in the US and reveals rising trends, disparities based on race, ethnicity and gender, and the challenges faced in providing shelter and assistance to those in need. The current edition of this report analyzes available data on homelessness for 2023 and over time. • <u>Please see slides 25-35. See full report at www.endinghomelessness.org.</u> • West Valley Regional CES Working Group Meetings are now being held on the 1st & 3rd Thursday of every month at 9:00am. Next Working Group Meeting will be held on Thursday, August 15th, 9-10am by Zoom. Participants include service representatives from our regional city partners, our public/private community service partners based in the West Valley Region and our countywide public/private partners who deliver services to people
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in the West Valley Region. For meeting invite, please contact DonSmithSolutions@outlook.com. Prospectus-WV Regional Navigation Center & Supportive Housing Village (slide 59) <u>West Valley Regional CES Working Group</u> (slide 60) New West Valley Regional Request for Referral Assistance – is a new web-based survey tool created to help facilitate more efficient and effective coordination among our Regional Working Group partners through “robust warm-handoffs” and real-time collaboration in response to people experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in the West Valley Region. For more information, please join us at our next Regional CES Working Group Meeting or contact DonSmithSolutions@outlook.com.
CLOSING		
Public Comment	All Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional public comment
Adjournment	Don Smith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 11:05am.
Next Meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, September 11, 2024, 9:00am – 11:00am Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Room 10500 Civic Center Dr, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 and by Zoom Video Conference

August 14, 2024, Attendees: West Valley HPN-Regional Steering Committee Meeting

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
De La Cruz	Martin	KEYS non-profit	(909) 300-5540	mdelacruz@keysnonprofit.org
Evans	Leslie	Foothill AIDS Project	909.884.2722	leslie@fapinfo.org
Carrillo	Robert	The LaunchPad Collective - Carrillo Group CANY	909-521-8432	robert@carrillogroupcany.com
Rucker	Ethel	Christian Development Center	19093192240	developmentcente@aol.com
Vasquez	Antonio "AJ"	City of Ontario	909-354-9529	ajvasquez@ontarioca.gov
Jones	Mike	Hope team	909-387-0623	Mjones@sbcscd.org
Montecinos	Jessica	San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health	909-421-9262	jessica.montecinos@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Avila	Eric	City of Ontario - Housing Services Department	909-395-2736	eavila@ontarioca.gov
Mlot	Savannah	Foothill Family Shelter	90992200453	savannah@foothillfamilyshelter.org
Friedlander	Matt	HomeAid Inland Empire	9097725106	matt@homeaide.org
Shaughnessy	Christian	Family Assistance Program	909-265-3583	christians@familyassist.org
Harmon	Deborah	With Open Arms, Inc.	9097890121 x103	support@withopenarms.us
Tower	Amanda	CDH	9095010611	amanda.tower@cdh.sbcounty.gov
OROZCO	DANIELLE	ARROWHEAD REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	9095802125	orozcoda@armc.sbcounty.gov
Town	Allison	City of Rancho Cucamonga		allison.town@cityofrc.us
Altuna	Brittany	Health Service Alliance	9098150892	baltuna@healthservicealliance.org
Coleman	Lanea	City of Fontana	9093507617	lcoleman@fontanaca.gov
Johnston	Janet	Morongo Basin Conservation Association		janetjohnstn@earthlink.net
Manzo	Marisela	Inland Housing Solutions	9097823201	mari.manzo21@gmail.com
Harris	Prentice	Chaffey College	90966526596	prentice.harris@chaffey.edu
Stokes	Morgan	Health Service Alliance	(619)928-9593	Mstokes@healthservicealliance.org
Grosvenor	Kami	Inland Valley Council of Churches, dba Inland Valley Hope Partners	909-622-3806, x101	kamig@inlandvalleyhopepartners.org
Hoffman	Amy	Inland Housing Solutions	9098703032	amy@inlandhousingsolutions.org

August 14, 2024, Attendees: West Valley HPN-Regional Steering Committee Meeting

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Haymond	Gina	With Open Arms Inc	(909) 789-0109	gina@withopenarms.us
Manuel	Aziza	CES	6268065987	Azizam@iscuw.org
Flores	Denise	OMSD Health & Wellness Svcs	909-418-6923	denise.flores@omsd.net
Manzo	Marisela	Inland Housing Solutions	9097823201	mari.manzo21@gmail.com
Comparan	Myryam	City of Chino	909.334.3462	mcomparan@cityofchino.org
Ingles	Jonathan	City of Upland	(909)921-1016	jingles@uplandpd.org
Alvarez	Susan	City of Upland	909-946-7624	salvarez@uplandpd.org
Bossieux	Andre	DBH TAY	909-387-7212	abossieux@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Durham	Tyler	Step Up on Second	909-654-0122	tdurham@stepup.org
Gipson	Robert	Health Service Alliance	(909)281-5806	rgipson@healthservicealliance.org
Lockerman	Edith	DBH	909-501-0773	Edith.lockerman@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Miles	Evan	CDH	909-501-0618	Evan.miles@cdh.sbcounty.gov
Blanton	Donna	Greater Works House	909-746-9065	Capthomas62@yahoo.com
Lewis-Huntley	Erika	City of RC	(909)774-2008	erika.lewis-huntley@cityofrc.us
Wilson	Oneta	SB County DBH-TEST	(909)963-6205	Oneta.Wilson@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Lim	Daniel	SB County DBH-TEST	(909)453-7831	Dong.Lim@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Gunther	Diane	RC Compassionate Communities	909-560-9337	Katz909@verizon.net
Scott	Zazette	Family Assistance Program	90999088053	Zazette@familyassist.org
Watkins	Erica	SB County Comm Dev & Housing	909-501-0149	Erica.watkins@cdh.sbcounty.gov
Ruiz	Adrian	DBH TEST	909-513-2390	Adrian.Ruiz@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Guerrero	Monica	DBH TEST	909-531-0534	Monica.guerrero@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Rocha	Mario	DBH	909-387-8651	Mario.rocha@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Lurie	Todd	Integrated Transitional Resources	909-917-8450	Toddlurie@gmail.com
Cota	Brianna	Heart2Serve	(714)250-9172	brianna.cota@h2si.org
Smith	Don	IE Pathways to Housing Network	909-210-0639	DonSmithSolutions@outlook.com

The Solution to Homelessness is Straightforward:
HOUSING!
The Supreme Court's Grants Pass decision &
Governor Newsom's Executive Order on Encampments:
What is the potential impact in the West Valley Region?

Plus,
NAEH State of Homelessness in America: 2024 Edition
West Valley Regional CES Working Group,
Updates on CoC activities &
City & Regional Service partners

West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting
August 14, 2024, 9:00am

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San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
West Valley HPN/Regional Steering Committee


Wednesday, August 14, 2024 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

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Regional Steering Committee delegates must attend in person to establish a quorum and vote on Agenda items


OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order	Don Smith
B. Welcome and Introductions <i>Public comment and participation is available and welcomed during all agenda items</i>	Erika Lewis-Huntley
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness	Erika Lewis-Huntley
D. Homeless Provider Network	Don Smith
E. Office of Homeless Services	OHS staff
F. State and Federal Updates	RSC Committee Members
G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	
CONSENT ITEMS	
H. Approval of RSC Meeting Minutes – June 12 & July 10, 2024	Erika Lewis-Huntley
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. <i>The Supreme Court's Grants Pass Decision and Governor's Executive Order on Encampments: What will be the impact in the West Valley Region?</i>	Regional Cities & Service Partners Open Discussion
J. <i>NAEH "The State of Homelessness in America: 2024 Edition"</i>	Don Smith
K. West Valley Regional CES Working Group	Pastors Donald & Ethel Rucker
L. West Valley Regional Navigation-Wellness Center initiative	Erika Lewis-Huntley / Don Smith
CLOSING	
M. Additional Public Comment	Don Smith
N. Adjournment	Erika Lewis-Huntley
Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting: West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, September 11, 2024, 9:00am-11:00am Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Conference Room & by Zoom Video Conference	

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San Bernardino County HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP

Office of Homeless Services
 560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200
 San Bernardino, CA 92408-0044
 Phone: (909)501-0640
 Email: homeless@sbcounty.gov
 Website: https://sbcounty.gov



San Bernardino County HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP

Office of Homeless Services
 560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200
 San Bernardino, CA 92408-0044
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Agenda: Special Joint Meeting of the San Bernardino City/County Continuum of Care (CoC) including its Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) and the Homeless Provider Network (HPN)

Meeting date, time, and place
 Date: July 24, 2024
 Time: 9:00 am – 12:00 pm
 Place: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools Dorothy Ingram Learning Center 670 E. Carnegie Dr. San Bernardino CA 92408

ICH Board members must attend in person. All other attendees may attend in person or participate via Teams at the following link:
[Join the meeting now](#)
 Meeting ID: 295 977 252 314
 Passcode: eoTeeh
 Dial in by phone +1 661-568-6806, Phone conference ID 31592644#

To address the Joint meeting of the CoC, ICH and HPN regarding an item on the agenda, or an item within its jurisdiction but not on the agenda, please complete and submit a Public Comment Request form or if you're joining us virtually, indicate by typing "Public Comment" in the chat box. Requests must be submitted at the start of the meeting. Speakers may address the board for up to three (3) minutes total on the consent calendar, up to three (3) minutes on each discussion item, and up to three (3) minutes total on Public Comment.

DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEM	15 min. BREAK
E. Update on the Proposed Changes to the CoC Governance Charter Pgs 6-96 10/15/11-15 a.m.	Dr. Pat Leslie, Urban Initiatives and Dawn Lee, TDA Consulting
F. Voting 11/15/11-30 a.m.	Office of Homeless Services
G. Announcements/Closing Remarks	
H. Adjournment 11-40-12:00 p.m.	Jessica Alexander, ICH Chair, Sharon Green, HPN Chair

The next Interagency on Homelessness (ICH) meeting is scheduled for:
 July 31, 2024
 9:00 am – 11:00 am
 SBC Superintendent of Schools
 760 Brier Drive, San Bernardino, CA 92408


The next Continuum of Care (CoC) meeting is scheduled for:
 Homeless Summit
 November 14, 2024

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THE CONTINUUM OF CARE MEETINGS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. IF ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES OR OTHER AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC MEETING, REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING. THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (909) 301-0640 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE, SUITE 200, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408-0044. <https://sbcounty.gov>. AGENDA AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE, SUITE 200, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408-0044.

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order	
B. Invocation/Pledge 9:00-9:10 a.m.	Jessica Alexander, ICH Chair, Sharon Green, HPN Chair
C. Welcome and Introductions 9:10-9:20 a.m.	Marcus Dillard, Chief, Office of Homeless Services
Public Comment 9:20-9:35 a.m.	
Any member of the public may address the San Bernardino City/County Continuum of Care (CoC) including its Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) and the Homeless Provider Network (HPN) on any matter not on the agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the CoC, ICH, HPN.	
PRESENTATIONS	
D. Legislative Updates on Laws Impacting Homelessness Pgs 3-5 9:35-10:00 a.m.	Brad Jensen, Director of Legislative Affairs, County Administrative Office

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
Legislative Affairs

HOMELESSNESS & HOUSING
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE – JULY 24, 2024

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Grants Pass Supreme Court Ruling
 In June, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an important ruling in the *Grants Pass* case, siding with the City of Grants Pass, Oregon, and upholding the legality of its anti-camping ordinance. The Court determined that an ordinance passed by the city that essentially made it illegal for homeless residents to camp on all public property was constitutional. This much-anticipated decision overturns a prior Ninth Circuit Court ruling in the *Boyle* case, which said that anti-camping ordinances could not be enforced unless there were sufficient beds available for homeless persons to use. *Grants Pass* will allow local governments to enforce anti-camping ordinances and thereby arrest, cite, and fine people who sleep outside in public places and clear encampments on public properties.

State Budget Update
 The final state budget agreement reinstated many, but not all, of the homelessness funding cuts initially proposed in the Governor's January budget and the May Revision. The 2024 State Budget Act funds the following programs:

- HHAP Program:** Provides \$1 billion for Round 6 of the HHAP program. It also includes a budget cut of \$260 million from HHAP Round 5 supplemental funding that was originally bonus funding in prior HHAP rounds.
- Encampment Resolution Program:** Final budget provides \$150 million in 2024-25 and \$100 million in FY 2025-26 funding for the Encampment Resolution program.
- Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program:** The final budget agreement rejected the Governor's May Revision proposal to revert \$80 million from 2022-23 and instead delays \$40 million until FY 2025-26 and another \$40 million until FY 2026-27.
- Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program:** Final budget maintains past proposal to revert \$76.3 million, effectively ending the program.
- CalHome Program:** The 2024 Budget Act includes a total cut of \$152.5 million from the CalHome Program's initial \$350 million in one-time General Fund allocation previously committed in the FY 2022 budget.
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits:** Like previous years, the 2024 Budget Act maintains a one-time additional \$500 million in state supplement for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.

Statewide Ballot Measures – November 2024 Ballot
Proposition 33: This ballot measure repeals the 1996 Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act, allowing local governments to impose rent control. Currently, state law caps rent increases for tenants in apartments and co-tenanted single-family homes older than 15 years at 5% plus inflation, up to a 10% maximum. Local jurisdictions can set stricter caps but within certain limits. State law prohibits local governments from imposing rent control on single-family homes and apartments built after February 1, 1995. Property owners can charge any rent for vacant units, but rent limitations apply once new tenants move in.

If Proposition 33 passes, it will lift the state ban on local rent control for vacant units, single-family homes, and apartments built after February 1, 1995. Local governments could choose to regulate rents on these properties but would not be required to do so.

Rental Security Deposit Limits Go Into Effect
 A new California law limiting security deposits to one month's rent for both furnished and unfurnished units took effect on July 1, 2024. AB 12, passed last year, changes the previous limit of up to two months' rent for unfurnished units and three months' rent for furnished units, except for service members. AB 12 includes an exception for small

landlords. Owners with no more than two residential properties, collectively including no more than four rental units, can still collect up to two months' rent as a security deposit. This applies if the owner is a natural person, a limited liability company with only natural persons as members, or a family trust. This exception does not apply to tenants who are military service members.

Legislative Update
AB 702 (Rivas, Lutz) – Interagency Council on Homelessness funding: state programs: Makes changes to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH), including adding the Governor's Tribal Advisor to Cal ICH, and requiring Cal ICH to maintain a strategic funding guide and calendar of funding opportunities, and to collect fiscal and outcome data. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 1017 (Holden) – Homelessness: Striking Worker Emergency Homelessness Prevention program: Would, upon appropriation by the legislature, create within the Encampment Resolution Funding program the Striking Worker Emergency Homelessness Prevention program to prevent workers suffering strike-related hardship, as defined, from becoming homeless due to a prolonged labor dispute by making zero-interest loans available to eligible striking workers to assist them in paying their housing costs. **Status: In Senate Rules Committee.**

AB 1788 (Quirk-Silva) – Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team: Authorizes counties to establish a mental health multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of identifying, assessing, and linking of incarcerated justice-involved persons diagnosed with a mental illness to supportive services within that county upon release from county jail. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee. County Supported.**

AB 1817 (Alarón) – Homeless youth: This bill updates the goals of the Homeless Youth Act of 2018 to include goals pertaining to decreasing food insecurity and increasing employment opportunities for youth experiencing homelessness. It also requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to set and measure the progress of those goals. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 1818 (Jackson) – Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking: pilot program: This bill requires the California State University and California Community Colleges to develop a pilot program for overnight parking on campus for eligible students. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**


AB 1948 (Rendon) – Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams: This bill would authorize eight counties, including San Bernardino, to continue using AB 725 authority to share information for multidisciplinary homeless teams. **Status: On Governor's Desk. County Supported.**

AB 2137 (Quirk-Silva) – Homeless and foster youth: This bill would make several changes to the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program (FYSCP) to ensure the coordination of school-related services for foster youth and pupils experiencing homelessness. This bill also expands the activities that must occur before a school district considers the adoption of a local control and accountability plan (LCAP) or an annual update to LCAP, to include the consultation of homeless and foster youth liaisons in the development of school-related services for foster youth and pupils experiencing homelessness. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 2428 (Zbur) – Housing: the California Housing Security Act: This bill establishes the California Housing Security Program to provide counties with funding to administer a housing subsidy to eligible persons to reduce housing insecurity and help Californians meet their basic housing needs, subject to an appropriation. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 2507 (Friedman) – Student financial aid: Students at Risk of Homelessness Emergency Pilot Program: This bill establishes the Emergency Students Facing Housing Crisis and Homelessness Revolving Fund and requires the California Student Aid Commission (Commission) to distribute moneys in the fund to a nonprofit organization to award student loans. It also establishes the Students at Risk of Homelessness Emergency Pilot Program under the administration of the Commission to award loans for students who demonstrate financial need attending either

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
Legislative Affairs

HOMELESSNESS & HOUSING
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE – JULY 24, 2024

Page 3

Grants Pass Supreme Court Ruling
In June, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an important ruling in the *Grants Pass* case, siding with the City of Grants Pass, Oregon, and upholding the legality of its anti-camping ordinance. The Court determined that an ordinance passed by the city that essentially made it illegal for homeless residents to camp on all public property was constitutional. This much-anticipated decision overturns a prior Ninth Circuit Court ruling in the *Boivie* case, which said that anti-camping ordinances could not be enforced unless there were sufficient beds available for homeless persons to use. *Grants Pass* will allow local governments to enforce anti-camping ordinances and thereby arrest, cite, and fine people who sleep outside in public places and clear encampments on public properties.

State Budget Update
The final state budget agreement reinstated many, but not all, of the homelessness funding cuts initially proposed in the Governor's January budget and the May Revision. The 2024 State Budget Act funds the following programs:

- HHAP Program:** Provides \$1 billion for Round 6 of the HHAP program. It also includes a budget cut of \$260 million from HHAP Round 5 supplemental funding that was originally bonus funding in prior HHAP rounds.
- Encampment Resolution Program:** Final budget provides \$150 million in 2024-25 and \$100 million in FY 2025-26 funding for the Encampment Resolution program.
- Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program:** The final budget agreement rejected the Governor's May Revision proposal to revert \$80 million from 2022-23 and instead delays \$40 million until FY 2025-26 and another \$40 million until FY 2026-27.
- Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program:** Final budget maintains past proposal to revert \$76.3 million, effectively ending the program.
- CalHome Program:** The 2024 Budget Act includes a total cut of \$152.5 million from the CalHome Program's initial \$350 million in one-time General Fund allocation previously committed in the FY 2022 budget.
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits:** Like previous years, the 2024 Budget Act maintains a one-time additional \$500 million in state supplement for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.

Statewide Ballot Measures – November 2024 Ballot
Proposition 33: This ballot measure repeals the 1996 Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act, allowing local governments to impose rent control. Currently, state law caps rent increases for tenants in apartments and corporate-owned single-family homes older than 15 years at 5% plus inflation, up to a 10% maximum. Local jurisdictions can set stricter caps but within certain limits. State law prohibits local governments from imposing rent control on single-family homes and apartments built after February 1, 1995. Property owners can charge any rent for vacant units, but rent limitations apply once new tenants move in.
If Proposition 33 passes, it will lift the state ban on local rent control for vacant units, single-family homes, and apartments built after February 1, 1995. Local governments could choose to regulate rents on these properties but would not be required to do so.

Rental Security Deposit Limits Go Into Effect
A new California law limiting security deposits to one month's rent for both furnished and unfurnished units took effect on July 1, 2024. AB 12, passed last year, changes the previous limit of up to two months' rent for unfurnished units and three months' rent for furnished units, except for service members. AB 12 includes an exception for small

University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), the California State University, Northridge (CSUN) and Glendale Community College. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 2570 (Patterson, Joe) - Department of Housing and Community Development: annual report: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development as part of its annual report to the legislature and governor on specified programs to include an evaluation of the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program. **Status: On Governor's Desk.**

AB 2903 (Hoover) - Homelessness: This bill requires any state agency administering a state homelessness program to report cost and outcome data for those programs to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH), starting September 1, 2025. It also requires Cal ICH to create uniform data collection and reporting procedures for departments to use. Cal ICH must compile and release data to the public annually beginning April 1, 2026. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

AB 3093 (Ward) - Additional housing element income categories: Requires local governments to further account for the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness in their housing elements by adding two new income categories, acutely low-income and extremely low-income. **Status: In Senate Appropriations Committee.**

SB 37 (Caballero) - Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act: This bill requires, upon appropriation by the legislature, the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish and administer the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Pilot Program to provide housing subsidies to older adults and adults with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. **Status: In Assembly Appropriations Committee.**

SB 333 (Cortese) - Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program: This bill, subject to an appropriation, establishes the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience Guaranteed Income Program, administered by the California Department of Social Services, to provide \$1,000 monthly payments for four months to homeless students in grade 12. **Status: In Assembly Appropriations Committee.**

SB 1395 (Becker) - Shelter crisis: Low Barrier Navigation Center: use by right: building standards: This bill extends and expands existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemptions for projects related to homeless shelters, extends the sunset date for the Shelter Crisis Act (SCA) by 10 years, and permanently extends the streamlined, ministerial (by-right) approval process for Low Barrier Navigation Centers (LBNCs), among other changes. **Status: Assembly Floor.**

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Continuum of Care
CA 609

Governance Charter

COC Review 2024

Chapters 2,3,8 edited

San Bernardino City and County

Identification and Profile of the CoC

CoC Name
The CoC of the City and County of San Bernardino, CA, which is identified by HUD as "CA-609".

CoC Board Name
SB CoC Board - Currently the Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH).

Geographic Boundaries
The incorporated and unincorporated areas and territories within the geographic boundary of San Bernardino County.

Composition/Structure
Includes the following:

- General Membership
- CoC Board
- Collaborative Applicant
- Coordinated Entry System (CES) Lead Entity
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Lead Agency
- Associated Standing and Ad Hoc Committees and Workgroups

Collaborative Applicant & HMIS Lead Agency
San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services (OHS)

Coordinated Entry System (CES) Lead Entity
Inland SoCal United Way 211+

Point of Contact
The CoC Board Secretary is the initial point of contact for the CoC.

Collaboration with Other Bodies Addressing Homelessness
The SB CoC collaborates with a number of other bodies dedicated to addressing homelessness. Given the vast geography of San Bernardino County, these bodies play an important role in informing the actions of the CoC and communicating the needs of persons in various communities who are or at risk of becoming homeless. Collaboration with Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) recipients, persons with lived experience in homelessness, and state and local entities is critical in planning, resource allocation, goal setting and evaluation.

JULY 2024

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

PAGE 1 OF 5

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Introduction
Continuums of Care (CoCs) have various operational responsibilities as mandated by regulation. A core responsibility is to adopt and follow a written process to establish a Board to act on behalf of the CoC. This written process must be reviewed, updated, and approved by the CoC at least once every five (5) years. CoC Boards must be representative of the relevant organizations and projects serving persons who are homeless, as well as include homeless or formerly homeless individuals.

This chapter addresses the roles, responsibilities, protocols and practices related to the CoC Board.

References
The following references are applicable to the information in this chapter:

- 24 CFR 578.7(a)(3). Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH Act); Continuum of Care Program, 77 Fed. Reg. 45422, July 31, 2012 (codified at 24 CFR §578) (referred to as the CoC Program Interim Rule).
- Ralph M. Brown Act; California Government Code § 54950, 1953.

CoC Governance and Oversight
The San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care (SB CoC) governance structure will consist of the following:

- General Membership
- CoC Board
- CoC Collaborative Applicant
- Coordinated Entry System (CES) Lead Entity
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Lead Agency
- Associated Standing and Ad Hoc committees, and workgroups

Together, these structures must accomplish the community responsibilities defined in the CoC Program Interim Rule. Additionally, the Ralph M. Brown Act in California (Brown Act) governs local agencies, legislative bodies of local government agencies created by state or federal law and any standing committee of a covered board or legislative body, and governing bodies of non-profit corporations formed by a public agency. The intent of the Brown Act is to ensure transparency and inclusion in actions taken by legislative bodies. The CoC Membership body is a community-based forum, not a legislative body, therefore it is not subject to the Brown Act. The CoC Board, however, is a legislative body as defined in the Brown Act and must comply with the provisions of the Brown Act with regard to public notice, meeting protocols and voting rules.

The SB CoC will strive to ensure broad geographic coverage on the CoC Board and committees. Governance representatives should consist of stakeholders with diverse backgrounds, responsibilities, experiences, and identities so as to include the opinions and insights of various parties.

Because of the geographic size of the SB CoC, representation on the CoC Board **needs** to reflect the geographic regions. The regions are designated as follows:

Region	Cities/Communities
Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adelanto • Apple Valley • Barstow • Hesperia • Victorville
Central Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colton • Fontana • Grand Terrace • Highland • Loma Linda • Redlands • Rialto • San Bernardino • Yucaipa
East Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needles • Twentynine Palms • Yucca Valley
Mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Bear Lake • Crestline* • Lake Arrowhead* • Running Springs*
West Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chino • Chino Hills • Montclair • Ontario • Rancho Cucamonga • Upland

Note: Regions include each city's surrounding unincorporated communities.
* = Unincorporated communities isolated from cities.

CoC Board Purpose
The role of the CoC Board is to represent the CoC membership by guiding efforts to ensure community-wide commitment to preventing and ending homelessness. The CoC Board will serve as the primary decision-making body for the SB CoC. To this end, the CoC Board will approve and oversee policy and direction in accordance with the responsibilities delegated to it by the CoC membership.

CoC Board Composition and Selection
The CoC Board is composed of persons selected via the authorized process to represent the CoC stakeholders and participate as the CoC Board as required by the CoC Program Interim Rule. There are two basic processes for nomination of Board Candidates for selection by the CoC Membership and establishing CoC Board Membership:

1. Appointment into a designated seat and ratification.
2. Recommendation, review, and election for all other seats.

The CoC Board is composed of no less than 17 and not more than 21 members, consisting of 19 voting seats and two (2) non-voting seats. Seats will be held by members representing service providers, local investors, government, consumers and other community stakeholders whose interests and experiences relate to homeless services and housing systems within the geographic boundaries of the SB CoC.

The two non-voting seats will include a high-ranking representative from the Collaborative Applicant and the immediate past Chair (in good standing). The role of the ex-officio Chair is to provide context and continuity to inform the CoC Board and will serve for a one-year term following the completion of their term of service. The organization chosen as the Collaborative Applicant will also serve in the role of the Secretary and is responsible for assigning a staff person to fulfill this role.

CHAPTER 3: CoC BOARD PAGE 2 OF 15

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No more than one staff person and/or CoC Board Member of a single agency/organization may be an elected member of the CoC Board, excluding persons who are elected under the "homeless or formerly homeless" CoC Board seat. This seat will not be counted as a representative of a particular service provider.

The seated CoC Board must equitably represent the identified geographic regions. Equitable representation does not require an equal number of representatives for each region. The Nominating Committee Review process will evaluate the balance of factors included on the Board Matrix Form as well as environmental factors such as level of homelessness in each region.

CoC Board Seats will be categorized as one of the following:

- At-Large Representatives
- At-Large Consumer Representatives
- Governmental Agencies
- Service Providers

Voting Board Membership will consist of the following:

- Six (6) Governmental designated seats
- One (1) appointed seat
- No less than ten (10) and no more than 12 elected seats, consisting of:
 - Not less than five (5) and no more than six (6) At-Large representative seats
 - Not less than four (4) and no more than five (5) Service Provider seats

There are two basic processes for selecting Board Candidates by the CoC Membership:

- Appointment into a designated seat with ratification by the CoC Membership or
- Election through a Nominating Committee process of review, creation of a ballot of candidates, and election by the CoC Membership.

At-Large Representatives
At-Large representatives are professionals who work in systems that interact with the homeless response system such as (but not limited to) health care, mental health, school districts, child welfare, workforce development, criminal justice, business, faith community, victims service providers, housing developers, advocacy agencies, and landlords. The role of the At-Large Representative is to assist the CoC in leveraging mainstream funding from, and making positive changes within, those systems for the benefit of people experiencing homelessness in our region. The Director of a Housing Authority in the San Bernardino CoC area will be included in this group of representatives. Members representing At-Large Representative seats will be elected through the nominations and selection process.

Consumer Representative
At-Large Consumer representatives are people who have lived experience with homelessness and/or housing instability, and/or have received services through a homeless assistance program. One of the At-Large Consumer representative seats will be dedicated to a member appointed by the Youth Action Board (YAB). The second At-Large Consumer seat should be considered for persons of color, LGBTQ+ persons,

persons with HIV+ diagnosis, survivors of domestic violence, or those with a history of chronic homelessness. The member representing the second seat will be selected by the CoC from a list of candidates reviewed by the Nominating Committee. Members representing At-Large Service Provider seats will be elected.

The role of the At-Large Consumer representative is to help ensure that CoC Board decisions include the perspective of people that have experienced homelessness firsthand. Persons filling these seats who have experienced homelessness within the past 2 years will be compensated for their work with the CoC. The value of compensation is set by the CoC Board as supported by available CoC funds.

Governmental Representatives
The six (6) governmental designated seats will consist of the following persons:

- Elected Member from the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, or designee
- Elected Leader from a Key Stakeholder City³, or designee
- Senior Leader from San Bernardino County Community Revitalization
- Senior Leader from San Bernardino County Human Services
- Senior Leader from the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools or Board of Education
- Government Representative elected through the CoC Nominating process

The role of the Governmental Representative is to assist in elevating the CoC by ensuring accountability, countywide strategy alignment, coordination of investment planning, and amplification of CoC activities. Each Board Member appointed to a governmental seat should have the fiscal and/or program authority of the organization they represent to ensure decision making ability. The appointing entity is encouraged to fill the seat with a person who possesses a strong level of understanding about the operations of the CoC's homeless system of care. At least one member of the Board will be from a direct recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds.


Members representing the Governmental seats will be filled through appointment by the entity represented on the CoC Board. The appointees will be included on the slate of Board candidates selected through the nominations process and presented to the CoC Membership. The combined results of the appointments and the representatives selected by election will be presented to the CoC Membership for ratification.

Service Providers
Service Provider representatives are people who work for organizations that provide services for people experiencing homelessness. Representatives should be from a mix of state or federally funded homeless programs and non-funded agencies. Board Members selected under the Service Provider Seats represent one or both of the types of direct service outlined below:


- Crisis Response System - Includes emergency and transitional shelter, homelessness prevention, outreach, navigation, coordinated access, day services and crisis response services.
- Permanent Housing - Includes permanent housing provision (PSH/RRH) and/or services for people in permanent housing.

CHAPTER 3: CoC BOARD PAGE 5 OF 15

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Office of Homeless Services
560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200 • San Bernardino, CA 92408-0044
Phone: (909) 501-0610 • Fax: (909) 501-0622
Email: homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov • Website: <https://hshcp.sbcounty.gov/>



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Agenda of the Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) Special Meeting

Meeting date, time, and place: Date: **July 31, 2024**
Time: **9:00 am – 11:00 am**
Location: **SBC Superintendent of Schools, 760 Brier Drive, San Bernardino, CA 92408**
ICH members must attend the meeting in person.

The public may observe the meeting online on **Zoom**:
<https://sbcss-net.zoom.us/j/92372385849?pwd=3qplb0pGoe2FTaC0lRlQWVWp.1>
• Meeting ID: 923 7238 5849 • Passcode: 832836
Or call in (audio only) One tap mobile: 1669-909-9128 ID# 923 7238 5849 #


Note: Please remember to MUTE your phones. DO NOT place this call on hold should you get another call. Hang up and then rejoin the meeting.

To address the Interagency on Homelessness (ICH) Board regarding an item on the agenda, or an item within its jurisdiction but not on the agenda, please complete and submit a Public Comment Request form or if you're joining us virtually, indicate by typing "Public Comment" in the chat box. Requests must be submitted before the item is called for consideration. Speakers may address the ICH Board for up to three (3) minutes total on the consent calendar, up to three (3) minutes on each discussion item, and up to three (3) minutes total on Public Comment.

		Time
Call to Order	Chair or Designee will call the meeting to order	9:00 – 9:01 am
Invocation/Pledge	Chair or Designee will lead the Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance	9:01 – 9:03 am
Introductions	Chair or Designee will lead the Introductions of the ICH Members by roll call.	9:03 – 9:05 am
Agenda Items:	The following items are presented for informational, consent, and discussion purposes.	
Public Comment	Any member of the public may address the Interagency on Homelessness (ICH) Board on any matter not on the agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the ICH Board.	
New Members		
1	Introduction of new ICH Board member, Tyrese Crawford designee for the Superintendent of San Bernardino County Schools - Jessica Alexander, Chair	9:05 – 9:15 am Pg. 4


2	Introduction of New ICH County Counsel, Scott Runyan and Jelena Grider as back up ICH County Counsel - Jessica Alexander, Chair	9:15 – 9:25 am Pg. 5
Consent		
3	Approve Minutes of the May 22, 2024, ICH Meeting - Jessica Alexander, Chair	9:25 – 9:30 am Pg. 6 - 18
4	Ratify the action of the Chair to Approve the Letter of Support for Encompass Housing - Jessica Alexander, Chair	9:30 – 9:35 am Pg. 19-20
Information Sharing		
5	Office of Homeless Services Update - Marcus Dillard, Office of Homeless Services	9:45 – 9:55 am Pg. 21
6	Coordinated Entry System Update - Aziza Mammel, Inland SoCal United Way 211	9:55 – 10:10 am
7	California Proposition 1, Behavioral Health Services Program and Bond Measure (March 2024) Update - Dr. Georgina Yoshioka	10:10 – 10:25 am Pg. 22-74
Discussion/Action Item		
8	Appointment of Paul Fountain as the Primary Representative to the ICH on behalf of the Mountains Region - Jessica Alexander, Chair	10:25 – 10:35 am
9	Appointment and approval of new and existing Grant Review Committee (GRC) members. - Jessica Alexander, Chair	10:35 – 10:50 am Pg. 75
10	Certify the results of the vote by the Continuum of Care and declare the adoption of the Governance Charter at the July 24, 2024, Joint Meeting of the San Bernardino City/County Continuum of Care (CoC) including its Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) and the Homeless Provider Network (HPN) - Jessica Alexander, Chair	9:35 – 9:45 am Pg. 76
ICH Board Member Comments		
Individual board member comments. Each board member is given 3-minutes to make comments.		
Adjournment		

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County of San Bernardino Office of Homeless Services Item #5
560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200 • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0044
Phone: (909) 501-0610 • Fax: (909) 501-0622
Email: homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov • Website: <https://hshcp.sbcounty.gov/>

Inland Southern California 211+
Riverside: 1835 Chicago Avenue, Suite B
Ontario: 1511 Vineyard
Victorville: 15367 Tamarack Dr., Ste. A
inlandocalifornia.org



OHS Update

Date: July 31, 2024
Presenter: Marcus Dillard, Chief of Homeless Services
Announcements: Office of Homeless Services Update

Announcements

OHS Updates:

- Introduction of Christopher Salazar, Housing Administrative Manager
 - Graduated from Cal State San Bernardino
 - 13 years working in homeless services in Riverside County
 - Developed innovative housing programs and managed a variety of state and federal grants.
- HHAP 4 Update


Contact Center Stats	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	Grand Total
Arts, Culture and Recreation	114	154	250	363
Clothing/Personal/Household Needs	2704	4791	6406	9782
Disaster Services	217	579	489	1354
Education	435	454	575	1207
Employment	2250	2502	3156	6000
Food/Meals	13973	19397	27939	46884
Health Care	3572	3388	3678	9872
Housing	36849	50857	57081	108457
Income Support/Assistance	1705	3602	3313	6878
Individual, Family and Community Support	5262	8178	8241	17624
Information Services	2380	4390	4342	9444
Legal, Consumer and Public Safety Services	4966	6815	7789	15392
Mental Health/Substance Use Disorders	4835	5606	6490	14440
Other Government/Economic Services	404	399	383	1119
Transportation	1692	2628	3231	5294
Utility Assistance	16207	15005	18594	48299
Volunteers/Donations	244	269	379	683
Grand Total	97809	133008	147336	302679

Regional Access Data:
Clients Served Since January 2024
West Valley: 120 (Christian Development Center)
Central Valley: 455 (total from BEHC & Family Assistance Program)
High Desert: 201 (Family Assistance Program)
Mountain: 294 (Mountain Homeless Coalition)
East Valley: 100 (Morongo Basin ARCH)


Success Stories:

- LM, a homeless family with three children, was referred to us through 211 CSR, we were able to locate them at the park in Ontario, verify their homeless status, get them document ready and referred to Inland Housing Solutions for permanent housing. This family is now housed!
- 211 Referred a homeless individual (LE) to us in April 2024, we were able to locate the client and verify her homeless status. While assessing her we realized she may be a good fit for RHH, we helped her collect her documents, and successfully referred her to Family Service Association in Redlands. This client received the keys to her apartment in May!
- An 80-year-old homeless woman was living in her car during numerous snow and heat waves. She is on a fixed income that could not sustain rent. We located an agency that is helping her link to SSI to increase her income. During this process, they are partly paying her rent. Her physical health has improved since then, and she has found a purpose to live in her new apartment.

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FACT SHEET on Proposition 1
Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024
Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program
ROUND 1 (2024): LAUNCH READY
Department of Health Care Services



This guidance is for the first round of Proposition 1 Bond construction funding.

- These funds are for the purpose of building local behavioral health outpatient treatment slots, beds (residential/inpatient), and/or community campuses that fill a gap in the local or regional behavioral health continuum of care.
- The grant program is modeled after the current Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP), which provided 5 rounds of funding in 2021-2023 to cities, counties, tribal entities, and nonprofit and for-profit organizations.
- This grant funding is referred to as "Bond BHCIP Round 1: Launch Ready."

The funding round will total up to \$3.3 billion, making 75% of the Bond BHCIP funds for the behavioral health treatment facilities available to communities as soon as possible.

- Up to \$1.5 billion open only to counties, cities, and tribal entities. These funds will be awarded competitively.
- Up to \$1.8 billion open to counties, cities, and tribal entities, as well as nonprofit and for-profit organizations. These funds will be awarded competitively, within an allocation set for each region to ensure geographic equity.
- \$30 million is the minimum to be competitively awarded to tribal entities, across all Bond BHCIP funds.

A Request for Application (RFA) for this round will be posted Summer 2024.

- Applications will be due Fall 2024 and awarded in early 2025.

Key requirements for all applicants include:

- All applications must be based on local behavioral health needs data, community engagement, and regional collaboration.
- All applicants must be supported by the county behavioral health director where the project is located.

- All applicants must make a commitment to serve people with health insurance through Medi-Cal.
- All applicants must meet match guidelines set according to the applicant entity type.


State investments in local behavioral health treatment facilities are already having an impact:

- In 2021, the state launched the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program and awarded grant funding for Rounds 1 through 5 in 2021-2023.
- You can see the [BHCIP dashboard](#) for all awards by county, facility type, and regional funding amount at the [BHCIP Data Dashboard](#). Highlights include:
 - o 130 behavioral health treatment projects in 38 counties have received state funds for behavioral health facility construction
 - o 2,601 inpatient and residential beds funded statewide
 - o 281,146 total individuals can be served in outpatient settings statewide
- The first two behavioral health treatment facilities funded by BHCIP opened in April 2024 in Nevada and Los Angeles Counties and are offering behavioral health services.

What's next?

- Other Proposition 1 bond construction funding (**up to \$2 billion**) will be available to build permanent supportive housing (**PSH**) for veterans and others that are homeless or at risk of homelessness and that have mental health or substance use challenges. Guidance for Proposition 1 Bond PSH will be made available by late 2024 from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), in partnership with the California Department of Veterans Affairs.
- The second and final round of Proposition 1 Bond funding for behavioral health treatment sites (**up to \$1.1 billion**), **Bond BHCIP Round 2: Unmet Needs**, will be made available in mid-2025 from DHCS and competitively open to all applicants. All Bond funds will be awarded and put to work in communities no later than 2026.

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GOVERNOR NEWSOM'S TRANSFORMATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Housing with Accountability. Reform with Results.

- Major structural reform to the MHSAs for the first time in nearly two decades, since voters passed the Mental Health Services Act in 2004.
- A \$6.38 billion dollar bond for 10,000 new treatment beds and supportive housing units, helping serve over 100,000 people each year.
- Accountability with results for people with mental health and substance use disorders, including for children and youth, veterans, and unhoused people.

Together with the Legislature, local officials, labor leaders, community organizations, providers, and more, Governor Gavin Newsom is proposing a major transformation of the State's behavioral health care system – making good on decades-old promises.

This effort will **build 10,000 new treatment beds and housing units, helping serve over 100,000 people each year, with \$6.38 billion funded by a bond on the March 2024 ballot** to provide the resources needed to care for and house those with the most severe mental health needs and substance use disorders. It will update the Mental Health Services Act (MHSAs) passed by voters 20 years ago **to focus funds where they are most needed now.**

- **SB 326: REFORM** – Modernizes and reforms the Mental Health Services Act (MHSAs), which was passed as Proposition 63 by voters in 2004. These reforms expand services to include treatment for those with substance use disorders, prioritizing care for those with the most serious mental illness, providing ongoing resources for housing and workforce, and continuing investments in prevention, early intervention, and innovative pilot programs. This bill would reform our system of care to prioritize what Californians need today with new and increased accountability for real results for all families and communities.
- **AB 531: BUILD** – A \$6.38 billion general obligation bond to build 10,000 new treatment beds and supportive housing units to help serve more than 100,000 people annually. This investment would be the single largest expansion of California's behavioral health treatment and residential settings in our state's history – creating new, dedicated housing for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness who have behavioral health needs, with a dedicated investment to serve veterans. These settings will provide Californians experiencing behavioral health conditions a place to stay while safely stabilizing, healing, and receiving ongoing support.

Figure 1. Comparison of Existing MHSA Allocations and Proposed BHSA Allocations
(Dollars in Millions)

CURRENT ALLOCATION

PROPOSED ALLOCATION

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Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP) Outcomes

DHCS was authorized through 2021 legislation to establish Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP) and award competitive grant funding to construct, acquire, and expand properties and invest in mobile crisis infrastructure related to behavioral health.

DHCS has been releasing these funds through multiple grant rounds targeting various gaps in the state's behavioral health facility infrastructure.

ROUND 1: CRISIS CARE MOBILE UNITS (CCMU)

\$185 million awarded so far to county, city, and tribal entity behavioral health authorities to implement new and enhanced CCMUs (\$150 million BHCIP; \$55 million SAMHSA CRRSSA funds)

- DHCS awarded more than \$163 million to 47 county, city, and tribal entities, directly supporting 269 new or enhanced mobile crisis response teams throughout California.



ROUND 2: COUNTY AND TRIBAL PLANNING GRANT

\$7+ Million for planning grants to counties and tribal grantees

- This grant provides an opportunity for counties and tribal entities to expand planning efforts in their communities or regions for the acquisition and expansion of behavioral health infrastructure statewide.
- DHCS awarded \$7+ million to support planning grants for 18 tribes and 30 counties.



ROUND 3: LAUNCH READY

\$518.5 million to projects that are launch ready

- DHCS awarded 45 organizations funds to build or expand launch-ready behavioral health care facilities.
- This funding created 37 new inpatient and residential facility sites that will offer 1,292 new behavioral health treatment beds and 44 outpatient facilities that will serve over 130,321 new individuals annually.



ROUND 4: CHILDREN AND YOUTH

\$480.5 million to children and youth-focused facilities

- DHCS awarded 52 projects focused on facilities that provide care for children and youth ages 25 and younger, including pregnant/postpartum women and their children, transition-age youth (TAY, ages 18-25), and their families.
- These funds will support 29 new inpatient and residential facility sites with 509 new treatment beds and 46 outpatient facilities that will serve over 76,977 new individuals annually.



ROUND 5: CRISIS AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONTINUUM


\$430 million to fund projects focused on crisis services

- DHCS awarded 33 organizations for projects that will address significant crisis services gaps, with consideration for funding priority to those that provide crisis services to individuals in need.
- These funds will support 29 new inpatient and residential facility sites with 800 new treatment beds and 38 outpatient facilities that will serve over 73,648 new individuals annually.





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Data as of 7/2024
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Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Services Act: How to Use Behavioral Health Services Act/Mental Health Service Act Funds for Housing

Behavioral Health Transformation

In March 2024, voters passed Proposition 1, a transformation of California's behavioral health system. The new law includes two parts: the Behavioral Health Services Act and a \$6.4 billion Behavioral Health Bond for community infrastructure and housing with services.

This fact sheet provides basic information about housing funding and opportunities made possible by the Behavioral Health Services Act/Mental Health Services Act. The more detailed [Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Services Act: Housing Supports Primer \(July 2024\)](#) is available. ([BHT/Pages/Housing-Supports-Primer.aspx](#))

1. Behavioral Health Services Act - Opportunities for Housing

The Behavioral Health Services Act modernizes the Mental Health Services Act, passed by voters in 2004, to address today's behavioral health system and needs. These reforms expand services to include treatment for people with substance use disorders, prioritize care for individuals with the most serious mental illnesses, provide ongoing resources for housing interventions and workforce, and continue investments in prevention, early intervention, and innovative pilot programs. Housing is an essential component of behavioral health treatment, recovery, and stability. Beginning in 2026 under the Behavioral Health Services Act, 30 percent of each county's funding allocation must be

used for housing interventions for Californians with the most significant behavioral health needs who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Half of that amount is prioritized for those experiencing chronic homelessness.

The Behavioral Health Services Act provides ongoing funding for counties to assist people with serious behavioral health needs with housing and provides a path to long-term recovery, including ongoing capital to build more housing options. Based on projections for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-2027, the total statewide housing funding will be approximately \$950 million annually, dependent upon tax revenues. In addition, to allow counties to address their different local needs and priorities, counties may transfer funding to increase this component up to an additional 14 percent - or decrease funding by up to 7 percent - by transferring funding between the two other Behavioral Health Services Act funding components (Full Service Partnerships and general behavioral health services and supports).

2. Eligible populations

People eligible for Behavioral Health Services Act housing include children, youth, adults, and older adults. The only significant change from Mental Health Services Act is the addition of people with a substance use disorder.

3. Types of housing interventions

Housing interventions eligible for Behavioral Health Services Act funding are broad to help support the range of needs for target populations and help provide stable housing - in coordination with care - to improve health outcomes. Housing interventions may include:

- Rental subsidies
- Operating subsidies
- Shared housing (e.g., recovery housing)
- Family housing
- Non-federal share for Medi-Cal transitional rent (post federal approval)
- Other, as defined by DHCS
- Project-based housing assistance, including master leasing
- Capital development projects: Counties can use up to 25 percent of the 30 percent (i.e., 7.5 percent of the total) for housing intervention to support capital

4. Using Mental Health Services Act funds NOW for housing

There is a high degree of flexibility in how counties can use Mental Health Services Act funds for housing and housing supports. Several parts of a county's current 2023-2026 plan could include housing:

- Community Services and Supports (CSS)
 - Full Service Partnerships
 - General System Development (GSD)
 - Outreach and Engagement
 - Housing Assistance
 - Mental Health Services Act Housing Program
 - No Place Like Home
- Prevention and Early Intervention
- Innovation Funds
- Capital Facility & Technological Needs

Based on the FY 2022-23 Annual Revenue and Expenditure Report, counties are currently expending \$286,284,868 on housing and housing supports under the Mental Health Services Act. For more information and specific examples of how each component or program can be used for housing and housing supports, check out [How Can Mental Health Services Act be Used to Support Homeless Individuals? /Documents/CSD_KS/MHSA%20Main%20Page/FACTSHEET-MHSA-HOMELESSNESS.pdf](#)

5. Ongoing funding/one-time funding

There are many one-time state-funded programs that have likely served many individuals who would be eligible to be served by Mental Health Services Act /Behavioral Health Services Act housing funds. These programs include:

- Homekey; Homelessness, Housing, Assistance, and Prevention; No Place Like Home Program; Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program; Veteran Support to Self-Reliance Program; Encampment Resolution Funding; Family Homelessness Challenge Grants; Transitional Housing and Supplemental Program; Housing Navigators Maintenance Program; Pet Assistance and Support Program; Housing and Disability Advocacy Program; Home Safe; Bringing Families Home; CalWORKs Housing Support Program; Project Roomkey; Community Care Expansion; Behavioral Health Bridge Housing (through counties and tribal entities); and the Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program (through Medi-Cal managed care plans).

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6. Combining funding

Local recipients are encouraged to combine Mental Health Services Act/Behavioral Health Services Act funds with other resources, including:

- Medi-Cal (through Medi-Cal managed care plans)
 - Medi-Cal housing-related Community Supports and, if approved federally, transitional rent, and the [Enhanced Care Management \(ECM/ECM/Documents/ECM-Policy-Guide.pdf\)](#) benefit, to help connect individuals with housing supports and services
- County Realignment
- Federal block grants
- CalVet Mental Health Grant for County Veteran Service Officers
- Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Housing Bond (\$2 billion for housing with services)
- Other housing and homelessness federal, state, and local funds, e.g., public housing authorities
- Funding from philanthropic and private sources



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<p>San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership Interagency Council on Homelessness <small>Administrative Office 956 E. Highlandly Lane, Suite 200, San Bernardino, CA 92412-9943 Office: (909) 392-0868</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;">SBChp San Bernardino County HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP</p> <p>Item # 9</p> <p>FROM: Jessica Alexander, Chair of the Interagency Council of Homelessness</p> <p>SUBJECT: Appointment and approval of new and existing Grant Review Committee (GRC) members.</p> <p>DATE: July 31, 2024</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Approve existing and new members of the Grant Review Committee.</p> <p>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</p> <p>The Grant Review Committee (GRC) is a chosen group of individuals selected by the CoC to provide recommendations to the governing board, the Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH), to recommend new applications, renewal funding, and the rating and ranking of renewals and new programs for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Collaborative Application Process and Submission.</p> <p>GRC Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Daniel Belew, Rescue + Residence ◦ Astrid Johnson, Morongo Basin ARCH ◦ Councilmember Damon Alexander, City of San Bernardino ◦ Ben Jauregui, Inland Empire Health Plan ◦ Erika Lewis-Huntley, City of Rancho Cucamonga ◦ Deputy Mike Jones, Law & Justice Group ◦ Shonnie Perry, San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools ◦ New member - Israel Riley, Good Will SoCal ◦ New member - Paul Fournier <p>The GRC is a standing committee, the GRC will be subject to the Brown Act – as those requirements specified in the Committee Rules applicable to standing committees.</p>	<p>San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership Interagency Council on Homelessness <small>Administrative Office 956 E. Highlandly Lane, Suite 200, San Bernardino, CA 92412-9943 Office: (909) 392-0868</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;">SBChp San Bernardino County HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP</p> <p>August 5, 2024</p> <p>Re: FY 2024-2025 CoC Program Competition</p> <p>On July 31st, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that it will provide more than \$3.5 billion in competitive Continuum of Care (CoC) Program funding to homeless services organizations across the country for supportive services and housing programs for people experiencing homelessness. The CoC Program is the largest source of federal grant funding for homeless services and housing programs that serve homeless individuals and families. Nearly 400 CoC communities apply each year, and HUD funds approximately 7,000 homeless services projects annually through the CoC Program. Projects are operated by nonprofit providers, States, Indian Tribes or Tribally Designated Housing Entities, and local governments.</p> <p>For the first time, HUD is issuing a two-year CoC Program Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) as authorized by the consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024. Communities are only required to submit one CoC Program application that will be applicable for FY 2024 and FY 2025 CoC funds. This change will streamline the application process and significantly reduce the administrative burden on applicants. You can read HUD's CoC Program NOFO here.</p> <p>We strongly encourage renewal applicants and prospective new project applicants to review the "FY 2024 – FY 2025 CoC Program Competition" section on the HUD CoC Program Competition webpage to become familiar with the new two-year process, priorities, and other pertinent information. A FY 2024 HUD CoC Program Workshop will be conducted for all interested applicants to attend. Exact dates and times will be announced soon.</p>
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What's New in the FY24/25 CoC Program NOFO

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has recently made \$3.524 billion in funding available through the [FY 2024 and FY 2025 Continuum of Care Competition and Renewal or Replacement of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Grants](#).

The team at the Alliance wanted to provide insight on key changes for this year. Along with a 12.44 percent increase over FY2023 funding, there are a few notable changes from the previous NOFO:

Building an Effective Workforce. Last year the Alliance's Homelessness Research Institute published key findings from a [survey of the field](#) identifying low pay, high turnover, and lack of resources as core workforce challenges. HUD has added a new Homeless Policy Priority to the CoC Program Competition NOFO this year, recognizing these challenges and encouraging CoCs to work with funders and stakeholders to improve pay and support for people who work in the homelessness sector.

Two-Year Cycle for NOFO Applications. For Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025, a two-year Notification of Funding Opportunity was issued, inclusive of alternative procedures or requirements as necessary to allocate future appropriations in the second year, for the award of amounts made available for the Continuum of Care program.

- The application and selection and application process for FY 2024 funds will proceed much like it has in prior-year competitions.
- CoCs are only required to submit one CoC application that will be applicable to both FY 2024 and FY 2025 funds.
- HUD reserves the right to award available FY 2025 funds based on this NOFO competition.
- If new competitive funding becomes available for FY 2025, this NOFO may be amended, and the FY 2024-2025 CoC Application and score may be used for the application selection process.
- If FY 2025 appropriations are not able to fully fund all FY 2025 renewal grants, grant amounts may be reduced proportionately.

Changes to Tiering. Tier 1 is set at 90 percent of the CoC's Annual Renewal Demand (ARD) for this NOFO.

Cost of Living Adjustments for Conditionally Selected Grants. HUD is authorized to make reasonable cost of living adjustments to renewal amounts, which can help organizations afford increasing cost of operations due to inflation. HUD will adjust amounts for the supportive services and HMIS Costs budget lines for renewing projects based on the most recent three-year average of changes in State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for the category Social Assistance.

This year's CoC Program Competition NOFO is due on **October 30, 2024 at 5:00 P.M. PT / 8:00 P.M. ET**. But beyond this year's NOFO application, CoCs must think now about big picture planning and using the NOFO year off to recalibrate their system.

Here are several ways to start:

- Embed people with current and recent lived experience or [expertise](#) of homelessness into all aspects of your work (before, during, and after the NOFO process).
- Review the performance and program fidelity of projects to provide performance feedback.
- Establish and communicate performance expectations for CoC projects, especially regarding reducing racial disparities in outcomes and the number of people who move into permanent housing.
- Talk about reallocation early and continuously; develop a reallocation strategy as a CoC so there are no surprises, and all partners are clear about voluntary and involuntary reallocation.
- Engage in continuous quality improvement to improve fidelity to Housing First, performance, and equity in outcomes.
- Strengthen and streamline partnerships with your public housing authority (PHA) to ensure that more people experiencing homelessness are quickly housed.

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Background Information

The Continuum of Care (CoC) will consider the need to continue funding for projects expiring in Calendar Year (CY) 2025 as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). However, as noted by HUD, renewal projects must meet renewal threshold requirements, minimum project eligibility, capacity, timeliness, and performance standards identified in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Continuum of Care (CoC) Program Competition Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) or they will be rejected from consideration for funding.

While considering the need to continue funding for projects expiring in CY 2025, the Grant Review Committee (GRC) and Office of Homeless Services (OHS) will review the information that HUD noted in the 2024 HUD CoC Competition NOFO which is as follows:

- I. When considering renewal projects for award; HUD will review information in HUD's Line of Credit Control System (eLOCCS), Annual Performance Reports (APRs), and information provided from the local HUD CPD field office; including monitoring reports and audit reports as applicable, and performance standards on prior grants, and will assess projects using the following criteria on a pass/fail basis:
 - a. Whether the project applicant's performance met the plans and goals established in the initial application, as amended;
 - b. Whether the project applicant demonstrated all timeliness standards for grants being renewed, including those standards for the expenditure of grant funds that have been met;
 - c. The project applicant's performance in assisting program participants to achieve and maintain independent living and records of success, except HMIS-dedicated projects that are not required to meet this standard; and,
 - d. Whether there is evidence that a project applicant has been unwilling to accept technical assistance, has a history of inadequate financial accounting practices, has indications of project mismanagement, has a drastic reduction in the population served, has made program changes without prior HUD approval, or has lost a project site.
2. HUD reserves the right to reduce or reject a funding request from the project applicant for the following reasons:
 - a. Outstanding obligation to HUD that is in arrears or for which a payment schedule has not been agreed upon;
 - b. Audit/Monitoring finding(s) for which a response is overdue or unsatisfactory;
 - c. History of inadequate financial management accounting practices;
 - d. Evidence of untimely expenditures and unspent funds on prior award;
 - e. History of other major capacity issues that have significantly affected the operation of the project and its performance;
 - f. History of not reimbursing subrecipients for eligible costs in a timely manner, or at least quarterly; and
 - g. History of serving ineligible program participants, expending funds on ineligible costs, or failing to expend funds within statutorily established timeframes.

San Bernardino County Continuum of Care (CoC) Renewal Projects Scoring Guideline for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 CoC Competition

Each HUD CoC renewal project requesting renewal funding through the San Bernardino County CoC will be reviewed by the Grant Review Committee (GRC) and the Office of Homeless Services (OHS) to determine project eligibility threshold. Renewal projects that do not pass the project eligibility threshold will be rejected. The HUD Project Renewal Threshold may be found in the HUD NOFO for FY 2024 CoC Competition, Section III, C. 4. a. and b. and the FY 2024 San Bernardino County CoC Letter of Intent to Renew (LOI). Renewal projects that pass the project eligibility threshold requirements will be scored and ranked by the GRC and OHS for participation in the HUD FY 2024 CoC Competition.

Project Eligibility Threshold – The GRC and OHS will review all renewal projects to determine if they meet the eligibility threshold requirements on a pass/fail standard. If the GRC and OHS determine that the applicable standards are not met for a renewal project, the project will be rejected. Renewal project threshold requirements include: a) Practicing Housing First and Low Barriers; b) Health Act Compliance; c) The extent to which the proposed project fills a gap in the community's CoC and addresses an eligible population; and d) Must meet match requirements as noted in 24 CFR 578.73.

Renewal Rating Factors - If a renewal project passes the project eligibility threshold the project will be reviewed and scored by the GRC and OHS based on the following rating criteria:

- I. **System Performance Measures (30 points)**
 - Persons Exit Homeless to Permanent Housing Destination and Return to Homelessness
 - Employment and Income Growth for Homeless Persons
 - Successful Placement from Street Outreach and Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing
- II. **Compliance with Grants and Financial Management (30 points)**
 - Timely Submission of Annual Performance Reports
 - Unresolved HUD/Office of Homeless Services monitoring and/or OIG Audit findings
 - Timely submission of drawdowns
 - Recaptured awarded funds within the three (3) most recently expired grant terms
 - Cost Effectiveness
 - Average percentage of drawdowns during the last three years
- III. **Data Quality-Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) (10 points) – Victim service providers are prohibited from entering client-level data into an HMIS and must instead enter data into a comparable database.**
 - Percentage of error rate for Universal Data Elements and Program Specific Data Elements
- IV. **Equity Factors (10 points)**
 - Agency Leadership-Agency has under-represented persons in managerial and leadership positions
 - Internal Policies & Procedures
- V. **Supportive Services for Participants (5 points)**
 - Assist clients with transportation to attend appointments, employment training, etc.
 - Follow-up with participant regarding mainstream services and access to SSI/SSDI
- VI. **Utilization Rates (5 points)**
 - Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Rapid Re-Housing
 - Joint Transitional Housing/Permanent Housing-Rapid Re-housing
- VII. **Assessing Vulnerability (5 points)**
 - Serving Under-Served groups
- VIII. **Participation in Coordinated Entry System (3 points)**
 - CES Intakes
- IX. **Leverage (2 points)**
 - Partner with healthcare and housing agencies beyond the 25% match

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San Bernardino County Continuum of Care (CoC) FY 2024-2025 Domestic Violence (DV) Bonus and CoC Bonus Projects Request for Applications (RFA)

The San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), acting on behalf of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership and the Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH), is requesting applications from nonprofit and local government organizations aiding homeless populations within San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino County CoC is a Housing First Continuum of Care (CoC) and is accepting new housing project applications that meet the requirements of the Domestic Violence (DV) Bonus Projects and CoC Bonus Projects as identified in the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 CoC Competition. The HUD NOFO FY 2024-2025 CoC Competition may be accessed at the following link: [HUD NOFO FY 2024-2025](https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/e-snaps/). Successful applicant(s) will submit an application in HUD's electronic CoC Program Application and Grants Management System (known as "e-snaps") that will be submitted with the CoC Consolidated Application to HUD.

Coordination with Housing and Healthcare. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 directs HUD to provide incentives to create projects that coordinate with housing providers and healthcare organizations to provide permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing services. In the FY 2024 - 2025 CoC Program Competition, CoCs may receive up to 14 points on the CoC Application if the FY 2024 CoC Priority Listing includes new project applications created through reallocation or the CoC Bonus that utilizes housing vouchers and healthcare provided through an array of healthcare services providers. See Section V.B.6 of the HUD NOFO FY 2024-2025 for additional details.

The CoC requires agencies to submit applications that demonstrate a partnership between housing, healthcare, and supportive services providers to expand housing options, such as permanent supportive housing, housing subsidies, and rapid rehousing.

Leveraging Healthcare Resources - A written Commitment from a healthcare organization with the value of the commitment and the date(s) healthcare resources will begin must be included with the application.

Leveraging Housing Resources - Agencies must attach letters of commitment, contracts, or other formal written documents that demonstrate the number of subsidies or units being provided to support the project.

Equity Factors - In the project description of the CoC New Project Application, agencies should note if there are under-represented individuals (LGBTQ, Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC), Veterans, and Persons with Lived Experience of Homelessness) in managerial and leadership positions in their agency. Agencies should attach internal policies and procedures which demonstrate equitable policies that do not impose undue barriers that exacerbate disparities and outcomes.

IMPORTANT - Applicants interested in applying in response to the San Bernardino County CoC FY 2024-2025 CoC DV Bonus and CoC Bonus RFA must prepare the application when it is available in e-snaps. On Wednesday, July 31, 2024, HUD announced that the Project Applications should be available in e-snaps within the next few weeks. E-snaps is the electronic CoC Program Application and Grants Management System that HUD's Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs (SNAPS) uses to support the CoC Program funding application and grant awards process for the CoC Program. Applicants must prepare the project application in e-snaps, create a PDF version of the e-snaps application and submit the PDF version of the application and attachments to homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov.

NEW TO E-SNAPS? Detailed instructions on how to create an account in e-snaps and access a Project Application in e-snaps can be found at the following link: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/e-snaps/>. The CoC strongly encourages agencies that do not have an account in e-snaps to create an account in e-snaps even if the CoC Project Application has not yet been made available in e-snaps.

The local deadline for electronic submission of the e-snaps PDF Application and attachments is no later than **2:00 p.m. (PDT) on Friday, September 6, 2024. Applicants must prepare their application in e-snaps, create a PDF version of the e-snaps application and submit the PDF version of the application and attachments to homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov by 2:00 p.m. (PDT) on Friday, September 6, 2024.**

(3) New Projects Created Through the CoC Reallocation or CoC Bonus processes. CoCs may apply for the following types of new CoC projects through reallocation or the CoC Bonus process:

- (a) PH-PSH projects.
- (b) PH-RRH projects.
- (c) Joint TH/PH-RRH component projects.
- (d) Dedicated HMIS project for the costs at 24 CFR 578.37(a)(4) that may only be carried out by the HMIS Lead, which is the recipient or subrecipient of an HMIS grant and is listed on the HMIS Lead form in the CoC Applicant Profile in e-snaps.

San Bernardino County Continuum of Care (CoC) FY 2024-2025 Domestic Violence (DV) Bonus and CoC Bonus Projects Request for Applications (RFA)

IX. 2024 RFA Submission Timeline:

San Bernardino County CoC 2024-2025 DV and CoC Bonus Program Announcement and RFA is released	*TBD
San Bernardino County CoC 2024-2025 DV and CoC Bonus Project Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance is optional. • Please RSVP by email to: HomelessRFP@hss.sbcounty.gov • Please note "DV and CoC Bonus Project Workshop RSVP" in the subject line. • Include your name, phone number, and email address in the body of the email. 	August 20, 2024 9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.
Questions - Deadline for submission of questions	August 21, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. Submit Questions to: homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov
Questions and Answers will be posted as an Addendum to the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP) website at the following link: https://sbchp.sbcounty.gov/	August 23, 2024 Time: 2:00 p.m.
Deadline for Electronic Submission for all CoC New Project Applications created in response to this RFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type "2024 CoC New Project Application" in the subject line. • Include your name, phone number, and email address in the body of the email. 	*Date: September 6, 2024 Time: 2:00 p.m. (PDT) Submission: homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov

*All dates are subject to change as deemed necessary by the OHS.

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Continuum of Care (CoC) Builds

Purpose

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Builds (CoCBuilds) NOFO targets efforts within CoC geographic areas to address and reduce persons experiencing homelessness by adding new units of permanent supportive housing (PSH) through new construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation through one-time CoCBuilds awards under the CoC Program. Through the CoCBuilds NOFO, HUD is encouraging CoCs to leverage funds provided for construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of new PSH units with other funding sources to maximize the amount of housing that can directed to meeting the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. PSH is permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist individuals with a disability and families where at least one household member has a disability and is experiencing homelessness to live independently. Additionally, no more than 20 percent of each award may be used for other eligible CoC Program activities associated with the PSH project (e.g., supportive services, operating costs (Section IV.G.3 of this NOFO)), and no more than 10 percent of an award may be used for project administration.

Permanent supportive housing is beneficial for several reasons:

- **Stability:** It provides stable housing for individuals who may otherwise be experiencing homelessness or precariously housed, offering a foundation for stability in their lives.
- **Support Services:** It offers on-site or readily accessible, voluntary support services such as counseling, healthcare, substance abuse treatment, and job training, tailored to the individual's needs.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** It can reduce overall public costs by decreasing the use of emergency services, such as hospitals, shelters, and law enforcement, which are often utilized at higher rates by individuals experiencing homelessness.
- **Improved Health Outcomes:** Stable housing contributes to better physical and mental health outcomes for residents, as they have a safe and consistent environment in which to address health issues and access regular care.
- **Community Integration:** Permanent supportive housing allows individuals to become integrated into their communities, fostering a sense of belonging and social connection, which are crucial for overall well-being.
- **Prevention of Recidivism:** For individuals who have experienced incarceration or cycles of homelessness, permanent supportive housing can break these cycles by providing a stable environment and support systems to prevent relapse into previous patterns.

Overall, permanent supportive housing addresses both the immediate need for shelter and the underlying factors contributing to homelessness, leading to better outcomes for individuals and communities alike.

HUD Launches New \$175 Million Opportunity to Build Housing
Funding will build new homes for people experiencing homelessness.


HUD has the following six goals for this competition:

1. Increase housing opportunities for people with high risk of levels of need.
2. Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing units within CoC geographic areas to address individuals and families experiencing homelessness where one member of the household has a disability.
3. Encourage coordination between housing providers, health care organizations, and social service providers.
4. Ensure access to resources for projects to expand opportunities for new PSH units in States with populations less than 2.5 million.
5. Ensure new PSH units are conveniently located near local services; e.g., walking distance, near reliable transportation services, provide access to telehealth.
6. Affirmatively further fair housing by addressing barriers which perpetuate segregation, hinder access to areas of opportunity for protected class groups and concentrate affordable housing in under-resourced areas.

Funding of approximately **\$175,000,000** is available through this NOFO. HUD expects to make approximately 25 awards from the funds available under this NOFO.

Program Office: Office of Community Planning and Development
Funding Opportunity Title: Continuum of Care (CoC) Builds
Funding Opportunity Number: FR-6800-N-25A
Assistance Listing Number: 14.267
OMB Approval Number: 2506-0112
Opening Date: July 19, 2024
Deadline Date: November 21, 2024

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Homeless Services
Announcement

Greetings Community Members,

The Office of Homeless Services (OHS) Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) team is hosting their monthly Town-Hall style meeting to discuss with the provider community updates, changes, and progress discussions on existing projects. The HMIS team plans to communicate the following topics:

- HMIS improvements
- PSAs now monthly
- Spiceworks
- Closing out clients (Demo)
- Duplicate Clients
- Training
- Community Q&A

After the HMIS team has gone over their updates, the HMIS team would like to acknowledge and address any questions during the Town-Hall meeting. If during the Community Q&A session a provider has unique questions or concerns on a specific topic as it relates to their specific agency, a separate meeting for that agency will be scheduled. Certain topics discussed during the Town-Hall meeting may spur subjects on which will be elaborated upon with our Refresher Training sessions held throughout the year for greater insight on the discovered topic.

The next HMIS Town-Hall meeting will be held on Wednesday August 7, 2024 at 11:00am and will be accessible through the Teams link listed below.


If there are any questions, please feel free to reach out to the HMIS team at OHS-HMISHelpDesk@hss.sbcounty.gov, HMIS Lead, Jonathan Garay, Jonathan.Garay@hss.sbcounty.gov, or HMIS Supervisor, Aniy Divine, aniy.divine@hss.sbcounty.gov.

HMIS Monthly Town Hall Meeting: August 7, 2024

Microsoft Teams [Need help?](#)
Join the meeting now
 Meeting ID: 235 212 735 655
 Passcode: mAvxEF

Dial in by phone
[+1 661-568-6806 154040169#](tel:+16615686806154040169) United States, Santa Clarita
[Find a local number](#)
 Phone conference ID: 154.040.169#
 For organizers: [Meeting options](#) | [Reset dial-in PIN](#)

Office of Homeless Services - WEBMASTER
OHS-HMIShelpdesk@hss.sbcounty.gov
 (909) 501-0600



Our job is to create a county in which those who reside and invest can prosper and achieve well-being.
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Greetings,
You're invited!

The Office of Homeless Services and Department of Public Health are collaborating to provide monthly, virtual Shelter Provider Support Sessions to assist operators of *congregate* and *non-congregate* shelters with strategies to help ensure safe health practices to mitigate outbreaks. All Homeless Prevention Network (HPN) members, Continuum of Care (CoC) members, and the public are welcome to participate in this ongoing series of informative and supportive information to assist our community in delivering the best possible services to those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Shelter Provider Support Sessions will focus on continual statistical updates and various communicable diseases that impact shelter operations and will expand to other relevant Department of Public Health topics.

Thursday August 22nd from 10:00-11:00am

The presentation will be on: **Animal Care Program/Services and Resources**

Presented by: **The Animal Care Team**
Briana Garcia, Health Education Specialist II
Emely Orellana, Health Education Specialist II


Meetings will continue every 4th Thursday of the month at **10:00am**. To participate, please join us virtually on the provided link.

We are excited to be able to offer this important information and support to our community.

Shelter Provider Support Session – August 22nd

Microsoft Teams meeting
 Join on your computer, mobile app or room device
[Click here to join the meeting](#)
 Meeting ID: 242 282 828 091
 Passcode: GTFV7d
[Download Teams](#) | [Join on the web](#)
Or call in (audio only)
[+1 661-568-6806 678815212#](tel:+16615686806678815212) United States, Santa Clarita
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Office of Homeless Services
 Phone: 909-501-0610
 560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200
 San Bernardino CA 92408-0044



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JOB FAIR
& COMMUNITY RESOURCE DAY

THE WAY WORLD OUTREACH
1001 N. ARROWHEAD AVE SAN BERNARDINO CA, 92410

AUGUST 22
9:00 AM – 2:00 PM

INTERVIEWS ON-SITE
EMPLOYERS FROM INDUSTRIES IN:

- Clerical
- Construction
- Retail
- Transportation
- Automotive
- Distribution
- Manufacturing
- & More

BUILD YOUR RESUME WITH OUR TEAM

SCAN THE QR CODE TO REGISTER: 







RECORD EXPUNGEMENT
& COMMUNITY RESOURCE DAY

THE WAY WORLD OUTREACH
1001 N. ARROWHEAD AVE SAN BERNARDINO CA, 92410

AUGUST 22
9:00 AM – 2:00 PM

San Bernardino Public Defender legal team will process for their county and also guide you through LA county and Riverside county request process.

APPLICATIONS FOR: Rehabilitation CERTIFICATES
 Adult felony & misdemeanor EXPUNGEMENT PREPARATION

SIGN UP TODAY! • PLEASE FILL OUT CARD
or you can also register online at: TheWayWorldOutreach.org

Attending Job Fair Attending Recorded Expungement Attending Both

Name: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Cell #: _____

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23



MOBILE SHOWERS

HOT SHOWERS &
Personal Hygiene Items Provided
Clean Undergarments Provided

When: Every Saturday Morning
8 AM-Noon

Where: Catholic Charities/SOVA
904 East California Ontario
(Near Mission Blvd & Bon View)

FIRST COME - FIRST SERVED
(No Registration Required) • Adults Only

Public Health On the Go!

MOBILE CLINIC COMING SOON TO YOUR COUNTY!

Medi-Cal application assistance will be available on-site

Low Cost or No Cost services offered, depending on eligibility



SERVICES OFFERED

- Primary Care
- Social Needs Screenings
- Behavioral Health

24

State of Homelessness: 2024 Edition

Written and prepared by Daniel Soucy, Makenna Janes, and Andrew Hall.

Key Facts

The current edition of this report analyzes available data on homelessness for 2023 and over time. Key facts and data points include:

Response Systems Work Effectively. The homeless response system continues to add more temporary and permanent beds each year. It increasingly serves more people, but needs more resources to combat the nationwide affordable housing crisis.

Record-High Homeless Counts. A record-high 653,104 people experienced homelessness on a single night in January 2023. This is more than a 12.1 percent increase over the previous year.

More People Than Ever Are Experiencing Homelessness for the First Time. From 2019-2023, the number of people who entered emergency shelter for the first time increased more than 23 percent.

Record High Numbers of People Living Unsheltered, Especially Among Individuals. In 2023, a record high 256,610 people, or 39.3 percent of all people experiencing homelessness, were unsheltered. More than 50 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were unsheltered.

Severe Housing Cost Burden on the Rise. The number of renter households paying more than 50 percent of their income on rent increased dramatically, rising over 12.6 percent between 2015 to 2022. People who identify as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, Asian or 'Some Other Race' are more greatly impacted.

Backward Movement. After years of declines due to targeted assistance, the numbers of veterans and chronically homeless individuals experiencing homelessness are both rising again, with a 7 percent and 12 percent increase, respectively, since the previous year.

The Homelessness Response System is Helping More People Sleep Inside, But It Can't Keep Up with Demand

In 2023, the homelessness response system worked diligently to reduce homelessness. Evidence of its effectiveness includes:

- 1. More People Served in Shelters.** Between 2022 and 2023, there was a **14 percent** increase in the number of people staying in shelters on the night of the Point-in-Time Count (PIT Count).
- 2. Permanent Housing Supply Expanded.** The homelessness response system added 36,737 Permanent Support Housing (PSH), Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and Other Permanent Housing (OPH) units between 2022 and 2023.
- 3. More People Exiting to Permanent Housing.** The number of people who exited temporary housing, PSH, OPH or RRH to permanent, independent housing increased from 302,006 people in 2022 to 317,994 people in 2023. Still, too many people are entering into homelessness for the system to keep up, too many people are living in doubled up housing due to financial necessity, and exits to permanent housing have not returned to pre-pandemic numbers.
- 4. Unsheltered Homelessness Grew Slower than Sheltered Homelessness.** Between 2022 and 2023, unsheltered homelessness increased by 9.7 percent but was outpaced by a **13.7 percent** increase in sheltered homelessness. The number of people accessing services is increasing faster than the number of people being forced to live outside.
- 5. Fewer Returns to Homelessness.** Fewer returns to homelessness in 2023 compared to 2019 suggest that frontline workers are connecting people with safe, stable housing and higher incomes.

Unfortunately, the hard work and limited resources of the homeless response system is not enough to overcome the powerful factors that push people into homelessness. This section will discuss the increasing number of people entering homelessness for the first time, the shortage of needed beds, and the need to address unsheltered homelessness.

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A) The Homeless Population is Growing as the System is Overwhelmed by a Constant Stream of New People

On a single night in January 2023, more than half a million people (653,104 people) were experiencing homelessness across the United States. Behind this number is another set of numbers pointing to alarming growths in homelessness, especially since the previous year (2022):

- **12.1 percent** was the year-over-year increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness. This marked the **largest increase** since data collection began in 2007.²
- **70,642** more people did not have a place to call home in 2023 than in 2022.
- **72 percent** of Continuums of Care (CoCs) reported increases in overall homelessness.
- **64 percent** of CoCs reported a rise in unsheltered homelessness.
- **Since 2016**, overall homelessness, unsheltered homelessness, and chronic homelessness have all increased **every year**.

While the response system continues to increase the amount of people it provides housing to, there are always new individuals and families who cannot afford housing. The system is not funded to meet this demand.

Historically, most people experiencing homelessness are doing so for the first time. In 2021, 62 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness fell into this category. Between 2019 and 2023, the total number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time grew by **23.3 percent (183,148 people)**, reflecting a similar trend since before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the course of 2023, nearly one million people (970,806 people) experienced homelessness for the first time, the highest number ever recorded.

B) For the Under-Resourced System, the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness is Always Larger than the Number of Shelter Beds

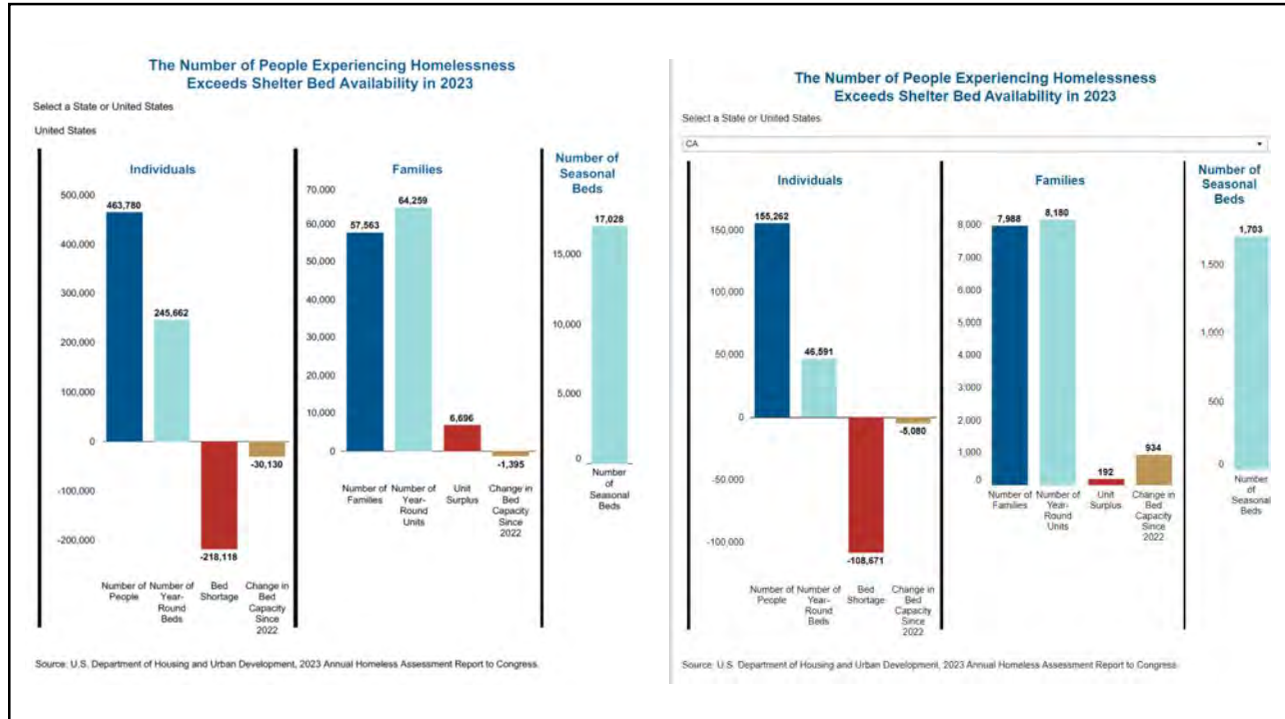
In response to these growing numbers, the national homelessness response system added **30,925 temporary shelter beds** between 2022 and 2023. This is the largest annual increase in temporary shelter beds since data collection began in 2007. Despite this increase, the system is still not currently resourced to deal with the scale of the current affordable housing crisis. When the number of available beds does not keep up with the number of people experiencing homelessness, people are forced to sleep outside.

Historic national-level data shows that the number of people experiencing homelessness has always outpaced the number of existing shelter beds. While the response system is successful in placing people into housing, it does not have the resources it needs to serve everyone.

The largest shortage is in the number of available shelter beds for individuals. In 2022 there was a shortage of 187,988 beds. In 2023, this shortage increased by 30,130 beds. There are now 218,118 too few beds for individuals experiencing homelessness.

On a single night in January 2022, there were enough beds for unaccompanied youth under 18 experiencing homelessness. However, in 2023, **545 more unaccompanied youth under 18** experienced homelessness. This happened just as the total number of temporary beds available for unaccompanied youth under 18 decreased by 614 beds: from 3,260 in 2022 to 3,191 in 2023. This created a shortage for unaccompanied youth under 18 in need of shelter.

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C) Large Increases in Permanent Housing Haven't Kept Up with the Need

"If you put all of your resources into the emergency solutions [such as] shelters, you remove the problem from the public eye... You maybe — on a very modest level — improve outcomes [but] the rates of homelessness and the ability for people to exit homelessness really has everything to do with the availability and affordability of housing for low-income folks."

— [Dr. Margot Kushel](#), Director of the University of California San Francisco Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative

[>>> Read More](#)

While temporary shelter supports a person's immediate [health and well-being](#) by ensuring they do not need to sleep outside, permanent and affordable housing ultimately ends homelessness. Without sustained increases in their funding, many communities cannot fully provide for people's immediate needs while also creating long-term solutions to end homelessness.

The nation's homeless response system has successfully grown its number of permanent housing beds each year since 2007, amounting to a **251 percent increase**. Further, recent year surges in the number of people experiencing homelessness were met with a **64 percent** increase in permanent beds (since 2015).

D) Communities Need More Resources to Reduce Unsheltered Homelessness

Without enough temporary shelter beds and permanent housing resources, people are forced to live in places not meant for human habitation (like city sidewalks, vehicles, abandoned buildings, or parks). The number of people without shelter is increasing.

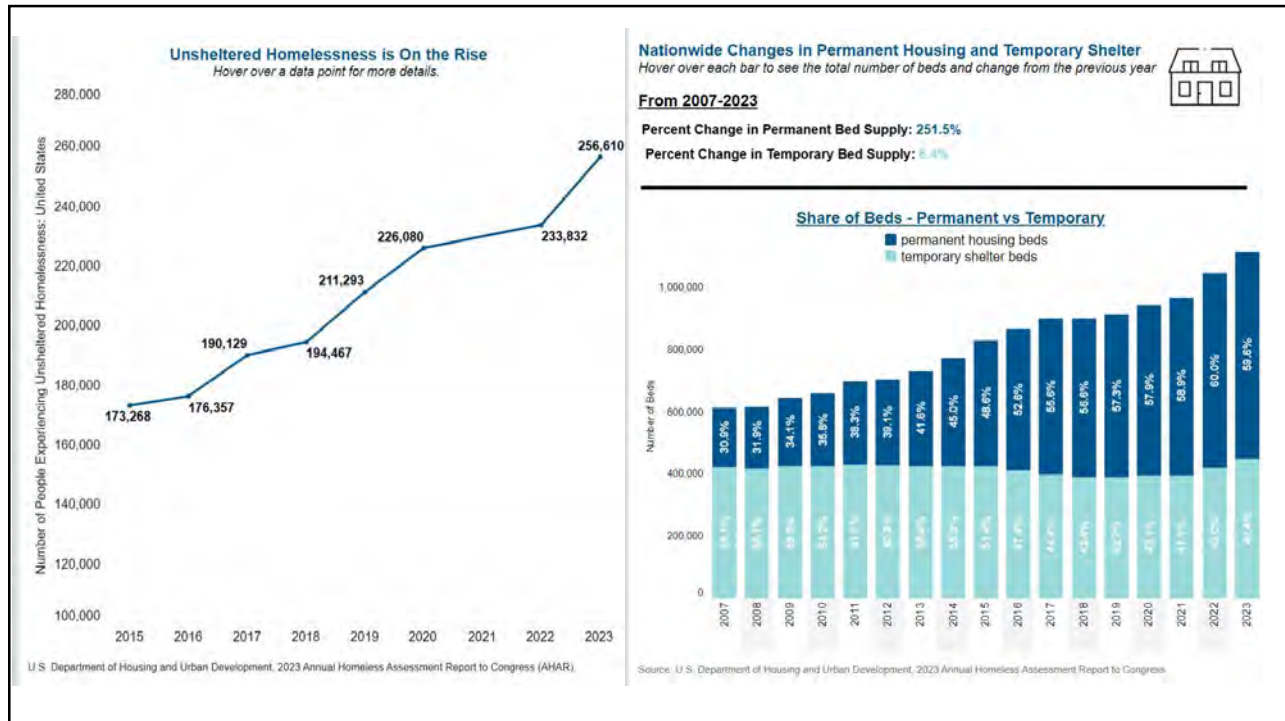
But unsheltered homelessness does not impact everyone equally: many groups of color, gender-expansive people, and people with health challenges face more barriers to accessing shelter. Many communities are also facing [increasingly dangerous weather](#), creating an urgent need for them get more people inside and away from [leady conditions](#).

Recently, some communities received [time-limited bonus grants from HUD](#) to better serve people living unsheltered. These communities are increasing outreach and moving people into housing more quickly, while also investing in permanent housing and enhanced supportive services like mental health care, physical health care, and substance use treatment. However, this funding reaches less than half of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness across the country.

[Research](#) also indicates significant staffing needs: homeless services workers experience significant stress that impacts the system's ability to return people to housing. For many workers, salaries are too low. Workers also express not having enough resources to support their clients. These challenges make it more difficult to recruit and retain staff who have the expertise to connect unsheltered people to housing.

With more housing, services, and workforce supports, the response system could function more effectively and house even greater numbers of people in need. Instead, some communities are punishing people for sleeping outside. [This approach](#) does nothing to address the shortage of safe, stable shelter and permanent housing. Without [sustained and expanded investments](#) to implement real solutions, unsheltered homelessness will continue to increase.

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Why Do People Experience Homelessness?

A nationwide [shortage of deeply affordable housing drives homelessness](#). The National Low Income Housing Coalition found that just [34 affordable units were available for every 100 renters](#) making less than 30 percent of their area's median income. As a result, [74 percent](#) of extremely low-income renters pay more than 50 percent of their income on rent.³

Rental burdens in 2023 were extremely high. This is not a new problem, but the result of decades of inadequate investments in housing that caused rent burdens to [steadily increase since the 1970s](#). To reverse this long-term trend and end homelessness, policymakers must make significant investments to ensure that all people have deeply affordable and safe housing. Some people also need additional income, health care, and social supports that are too expensive or inaccessible on the private market.

Even for people in the labor force, incomes are not keeping pace with rising housing, health care and living costs. When [incomes do not keep pace with housing costs](#), more people struggle to remain housed. When this happens, [communities suffer](#) and become less productive.

By greatly expanding the supply of deeply affordable housing – through preserving existing affordable units and building new ones – the United States can make rent less expensive for low-income households. Policymakers can also ensure that people have access to income support when they still cannot afford housing. Crucially, once they are in stable housing, some people may also need access to mental and physical health care as well as substance use treatment. Policymakers should appropriately fund these supportive services.

[Research suggests](#) that increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing while ensuring income support for those who need it is the only way to prevent homelessness.

For far too many Americans, rents are too high, while incomes are too low.

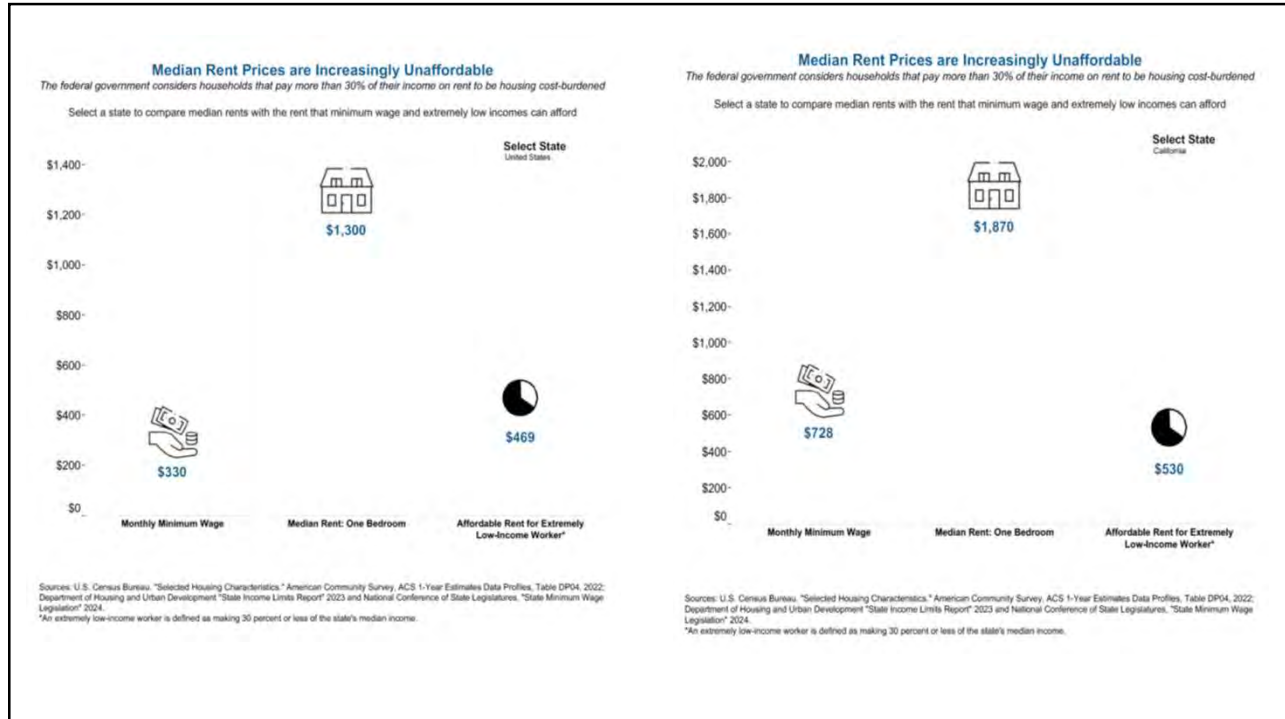
1) Rents are Too High

The link between high housing costs and homelessness cannot be overstated. Researchers from the state of Washington demonstrated that housing market conditions cause homelessness. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, [when median rents increase \\$100, homelessness rates rise by nine percent](#). From 2001-2022, [median rents increased 19 percent after adjusting for inflation](#).

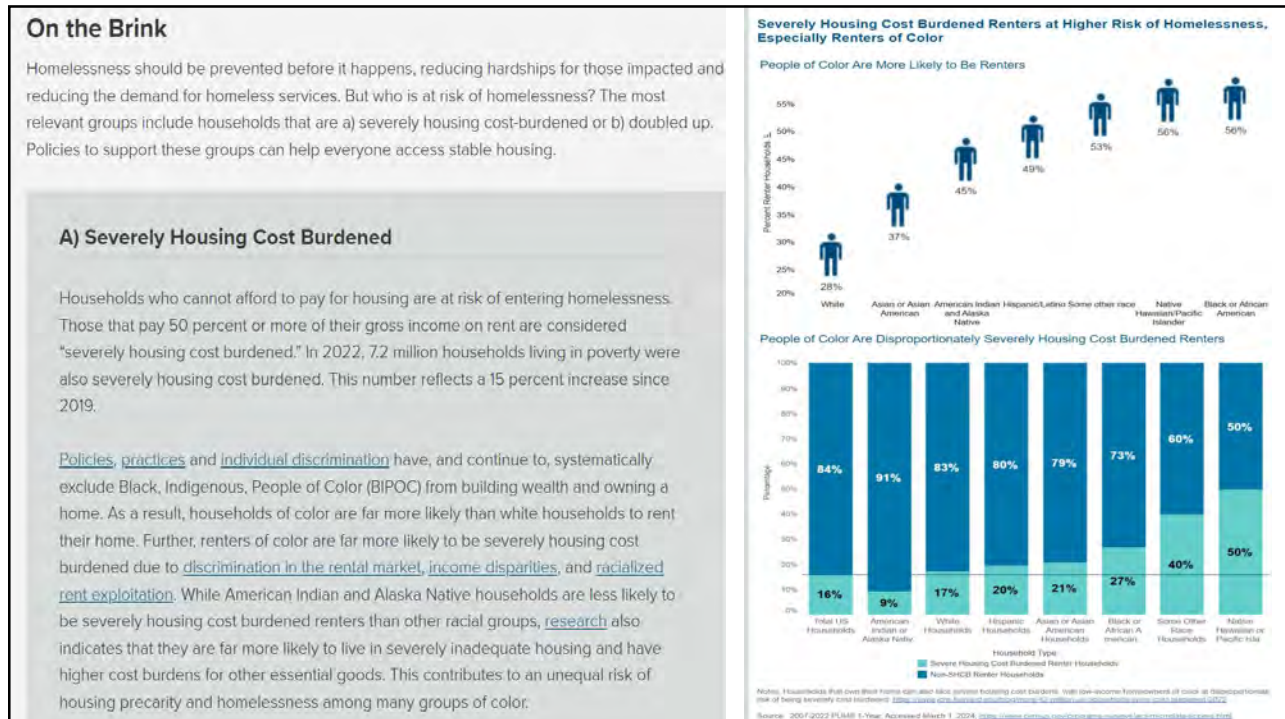
2) Incomes are Too Low

Meanwhile, since 2001, [median incomes of renter households increased just four percent](#) after adjusting for inflation. Even in states with a minimum wage that is higher than the federally mandated \$7.25 per hour, [wages are not keeping up with rent and expenses](#). A comprehensive [study](#) of income among people experiencing homelessness demonstrated that more than half of people experiencing sheltered homelessness, and slightly less than half of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, are formally employed. The vast majority also receive supplemental income through programs like disability insurance or Social Security payments.

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B) Doubled Up

Living in overcrowded homes to temporarily avoid falling into homelessness is called doubling up and is another useful indicator of risk. In 2022, over **3.4 million households** at or below 125 percent of the national poverty measure lived in doubled-up housing. While some households may prefer to live together, the method the Alliance uses to calculate doubled up homelessness attempts to only count those households doubling up out of financial necessity.

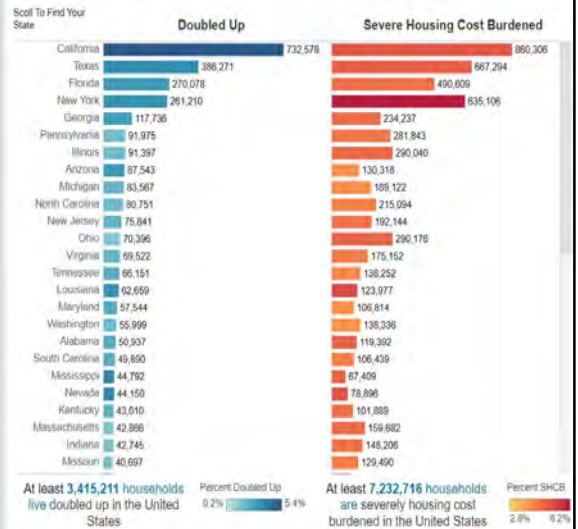
However, it is not always easy to move in with friends or family. For example, not only is it challenging to share a one-bedroom apartment with multiple families, but in many circumstances, doing so may also violate a host's lease and put them at risk of eviction.

C) Other Risk Factors

Notably, other factors tied to identity and circumstances can put people at risk of homelessness. [LGBTQIA+ households](#), [survivors of domestic violence](#) and [gender-based violence](#), people exiting from the [criminal legal system](#), and [youth aging out of foster care](#) face challenges finding stable, affordable housing. Specifically, discrimination in the rental market and safety concerns can further restrict the number of units that these groups have access to. Employment discrimination and experiences of trauma can also limit their ability to earn incomes. They may also have safety concerns that make doubling up impossible.

Across the United States, Millions of Households Are at Risk of Homelessness

States with large general populations generally have large at-risk populations, but some states have a higher percent of households at-risk of homelessness



Sources: 2007-2022 PUMS 1-Year. Accessed March 1, 2024. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/housingunits/2007-2022/pums1-year.html>
 Richard, Julie Dworkin, Katherine Grace Rife, Suriya Ferozaki, Zachary Olsender & Sam Carlson (2022)
 US Census, 2022 Poverty Thresholds. <https://www.census.gov/poverty/data/thresholds.html>
 Quantifying Doubled-Up Homelessness: Presenting a New Measure Using U.S. Census Microdata. Housing Policy Debate. DOI: 10.1080/10511462.2021.1991976 (Doubled Up Population)

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C) The Number of Disabled People Experiencing Long-term or Recurring Homelessness is Also Increasing

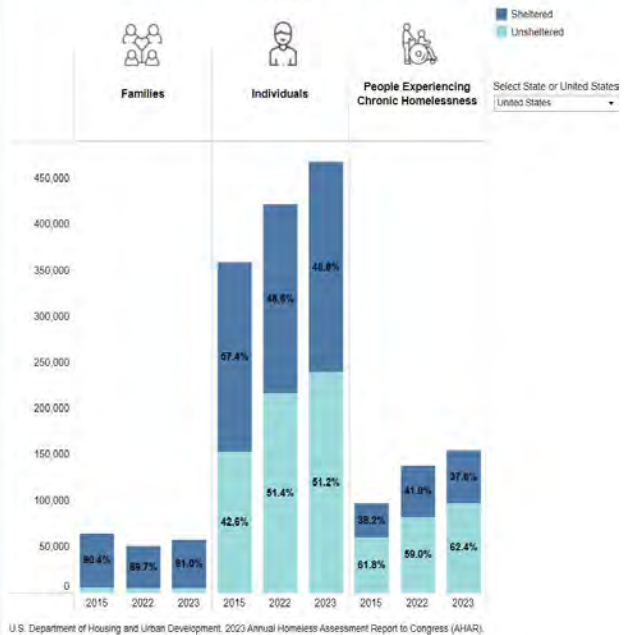
HUD considers people who have experienced homelessness for at least a year — or multiple times totaling a year, while having a disabling condition such as a physical disability, a mental difference or while experiencing a challenge with substance use — as chronically homeless. For years, chronic homelessness declined due to a well-supported and sustained effort to direct housing and supportive services to this population.

However, funding for deeply subsidized housing and services has not kept up with this population's needs. Disabled people are often paid [subminimum wages and benefits](#), excluded from [economic opportunity](#), experience [housing discrimination](#), and face a [high risk of eviction](#). This has led to increases in homelessness beginning in 2016.

- **Nearly two times (154,313)** as many people experienced chronic homelessness in 2023 than in 2016, when chronic homelessness reached a record low due to targeted support.
- **62 percent** of these people are unsheltered, compared with 39 percent of the total population.
- **36 percent (more than a third)** of people in shelters experiencing chronic homelessness were older adults in 2021. Older adults are at increased risk of experiencing a disabling condition.

High rates of unsheltered homelessness raise additional concerns. People with preexisting health conditions are [more likely to see their health deteriorate](#) as a result of sleeping outside. The supply of permanent housing and quality, affordable physical and mental health care has not met these steep increases in demand. Policymakers must expand this supply while [reducing barriers](#) to financial stability for disabled households.

Individuals and People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness Are Most Likely to Be Unsheltered



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D) The Number of Older Adults Experiencing Homelessness is Growing Rapidly

2023 was the first year in which HUD reported detailed age categories and information about older adults experiencing homelessness (those over the age of 55). In 2023:

- 20 percent of all people experiencing homelessness were older than 55, totaling 127,707 older adults who experienced homelessness in the U.S.
- 13 out of every 10,000 older adults in the U.S. experienced homelessness.

While older adults are less likely to experience homelessness compared to other age groups, the number of older adults in the US is *growing*. They have specific vulnerabilities that call for increased attention and resources.


Older adults have more complex and acute health and housing needs. 34 percent of older adult renters spent 50 percent or more of their income on rent in 2021, higher than any other age group. Renters aged 75 and older were the most likely age group to be severely housing cost burdened.

In part, this is because older adults often have fixed or limited incomes that have not kept pace with the rising cost of living. They have fewer opportunities to increase their incomes from work and need long-term support.

Providers also often lack the resources needed to adequately serve older adults, such as accessible shelter beds or higher levels of medical care. The existing housing stock, too, is frequently inaccessible for older adults.

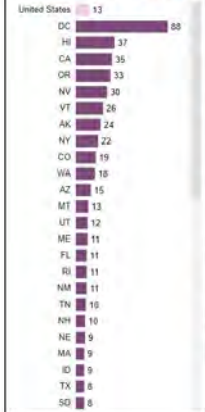
These trends necessitate more funding for services tailored to their needs. Communities must prevent older adults from entering into homelessness and ensure that they can access permanent housing. At minimum, this means *increased coordination* between homeless service systems, health services, and aging networks; more *robust income supports* including *social security*; and intentional *outreach* to ensure that all older adults receive the services that they need.

Older Adults* Are a Sizable Share of the Population Experiencing Homelessness



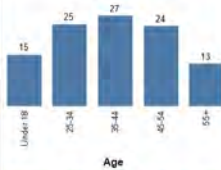
Older adults are more likely to spend 50 percent or more of their income on rent
1 in 5 people experiencing homelessness in the United States is 55 or older

Older Adults Experiencing Homelessness Per 10,000




State/DC	Rate
United States	13
DC	53
HI	37
CA	35
OR	33
NV	30
VT	26
AK	24
NY	22
CO	19
WA	18
AZ	15
MT	13
UT	12
ME	11
FL	11
RI	11
NM	11
TN	10
NH	10
NE	9
MA	9
ID	9
TX	8
SD	8

Rate of Homelessness Per 10,000 People



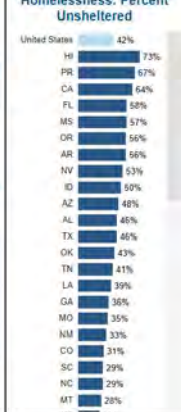
Age Group	Rate
Under 18	15
18-24	25
25-34	27
35-44	24
45-54	24
55+	13

Percent of Renters Who Are Severely Housing Cost Burdened



Age Group	Percentage
Under 25	27%
25-34	18%
35-54	22%
55+	34%


Older Adults Experiencing Homelessness: Percent Unsheltered



State	Percentage
United States	42%
HI	73%
PR	67%
CA	64%
FL	58%
MS	57%
OR	56%
AR	56%
NV	53%
ID	50%
AZ	48%
AL	46%
TX	46%
OK	43%
TN	41%
LA	39%
GA	36%
MO	35%
NM	33%
CO	31%
SC	29%
NC	29%
MT	28%


Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). 2023 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. U.S. Census Bureau. 1-Year American Community Survey and American Housing Survey; NAEH analysis
*Older Adults are 55 years or older

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JOHNSON v. GRANTS PASS

ABOUT THE CASE



On April 22nd 2024, the Supreme Court of the United States heard the case of *Johnson v. Grants Pass*. On June 28th, a decision was announced: people experiencing homelessness can be arrested and fined for sleeping outside when there are no safe alternatives.

Johnson v. Grants Pass is a court case originally filed in 2018 that determined it is cruel and unusual punishment to arrest or ticket people for sleeping outside when they have no other safe place to go. The case started in Grants Pass, Oregon when the city began issuing tickets to people sleeping in public, even when there were not enough safe, accessible shelter beds.

Grants Pass, like many cities in America, is thousands of housing units short of what is needed. That shortfall will not be solved by putting more people in jail or issuing more tickets. The solution to homelessness is safe, decent, and affordable housing for everybody.

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The Supreme Court Rules on Homelessness: What it All Means



Written by Steve Berg July 1, 2024

Last week, the Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Grants Pass v. Johnson*, which makes it easier for communities nationwide to fine, ticket or arrest people living unsheltered, even when there is no adequate shelter available.

Specifically, the Supreme Court determined that the “cruel and unusual punishment” clause of the Eighth Amendment does not prohibit the City of Grants Pass from enforcing criminal punishments against people who are homeless for camping outside in the city.

As the Court pointed out, there may be other reasons beyond the scope of this case that what Grants Pass was doing to homeless people was unconstitutional or otherwise illegal. These could include violations of the Fourth Amendment (illegal search and seizure), the Fourteenth Amendment (equal protections under law), as well as compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. But it’s a significant case in that the cruel and unusual punishment clause has been a tool used by legal advocates to prevent the criminalization of homelessness in other places. So, while the Court didn’t specifically overrule other anti-criminalization cases like the Ninth Circuit’s ruling in the case of *Martin v. Boise*, it undermines them.

Just Because You Can, Doesn’t Mean You Should

It’s important to note that this case may prevent certain lawsuits, but it doesn’t force communities to take any specific actions or to actively engage in criminal punishment of unsheltered people. Instead, it makes it easier for communities to do exactly that if they choose.

Elected officials who insist on going down that path will quickly learn that it won’t change the realities of homelessness. Criminal penalties such as fines, tickets, and arrests make homelessness worse, and cost communities a lot of money that should otherwise be spent on housing, supportive services, and street outreach. With record numbers of people entering into homelessness systems for the first time (more than 18,000 people per week in 2023, according to new U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] System Performance Measure data) we must remind leaders that what solves homelessness is housing, together with supportive services needed to help people stabilize in housing. And these are investments that benefit the entire community, not just folks who are experiencing homelessness.

Of concern in the majority opinion in this case are the statements that basically repeat the “homeless by choice” contention. These comments were based on gratuitous statements in amicus briefs in the case, written by people who are looking to cast blame on people other than themselves. **The only choice involved in homelessness is the choice by alleged leaders to ignore the housing needs of people with the lowest incomes.**

We know what to do to end homelessness. We still have homelessness because we haven’t done those things. This Supreme Court has made clear that we shouldn’t look to them for help. We intend to succeed without them.

What You Can Do

This is a critical time to build our network of engaged advocates who are ready to push back on harmful proposals to ticket, fine, or arrest unsheltered people. While this Supreme Court case has dominated headlines the past few days, the truth is that **there is a constant and growing number of policy threats against people experiencing homelessness**: in the form of local ordinances, ballot measures, and state laws.

To protect our unhoused neighbors, preserve support for best practices, and ultimately fend off these terrible policies, we need all of our advocates at the table, encouraging their elected officials to do the right thing. In the coming weeks, the Alliance will have more resources to share in this effort. But as a start, we strongly urge all readers to [sign up for advocacy alerts](#) so that you can join us in fighting for what’s right.

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What does the Supreme Court’s ruling on homeless sleeping outside mean for the Inland Empire?

Supreme Court sided 6-3 with Oregon town of Grants Pass’ ban on homeless residents from sleeping outside in public



The San Bernardino County Sheriff’s HOPE team deputy Mike Jones warns Robert Simmons, 56, as he sits in his tent in the City Creek area off of highway 330 in San Bernardino on Thursday, July 26, 2022 of the potential fire danger in the area. The San Bernardino County Sheriff’s HOPE team and Fire Marshal visited homeless encampments in the canyons and mountain areas posting notices of fire danger and making contact with homeless persons, encouraging them to decamp to safer areas as fire season looms while also offering services to better their situation. It’s been part of an ongoing effort that began last year when the county Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution prohibiting homeless encampments in high fire danger areas, especially in the mountains and canyons. (Photo by Will Lester, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin/SCNG)

By BEAU YARBROUGH | byarbrough@scng.com | San Bernardino Sun
PUBLISHED: June 29, 2024 at 4:26 p.m. | UPDATED: June 28, 2024 at 4:26 p.m.

It’s too soon to tell what Friday’s U.S. Supreme Court decision allowing cities to enforce bans on people sleeping outside in public places — even when no shelter spaces are available — means for efforts to address homelessness in the Inland Empire, according to officials.

The Supreme Court published its decision Friday, June 28, regarding a case out of Grants Pass, Oregon. The town’s local ordinances fined people \$295 for sleeping outside. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over nine Western states, ruled in 2018 that such bans violate the Eighth Amendment — which protects against imposing excessive bail, excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishment — in areas where there aren’t enough shelter beds.

The Supreme Court voted 6-3 in favor of Grants Pass, splitting along ideological lines. “Homelessness is complex. Its causes are many. So may be the public policy responses required to address it,” Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote in the opinion for the majority. “A handful of federal judges cannot begin to ‘match’ the collective wisdom the American people possess in deciding ‘how best to handle’ a pressing social question like homelessness.” People who have no choice but to sleep outdoors could raise that as a “necessity defense,” when punished for violating a camping ban, he wrote.

At least one prominent California Democrat cheered the court’s decision. “Today’s ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court provides state and local officials the definitive authority to implement and enforce policies to clear unsafe encampments from our streets,” Gov. Gavin Newsom wrote in a statement issued by his office.

“This decision removes the legal ambiguities that have tied the hands of local officials for years and limited their ability to deliver on common-sense measures to protect the safety and well-being of our communities,” that said, “California remains committed to respecting the dignity and fundamental human needs of all people and the state will continue to work with compassion to provide individuals experiencing homelessness with the resources they need to better their lives,” he wrote.

California is home to one-third of homeless residents in the United States. More than 650,000 people are estimated to be homeless nationwide, the most since records began to be kept. Almost half of them sleep outside. Locally, 3,055 homeless residents were counted in San Bernardino County in January, along with 3,725 in Riverside County in 2022, the last time that county conducted a survey. And on Friday, Los Angeles County officials announced they had counted 75,312 homeless people in their January count.

Others were not as enthusiastic as Newsom. “Everyone in California deserves a safe, dignified place to live,” Kath Rogers, staff attorney at ACLU Foundation of Southern California, wrote in a written statement. “This Supreme Court ruling — decimating a half century of precedent — continues in the shameful tradition of choosing to remove unhoused people from public view rather than provide our community members with what they actually need: affordable housing.”

Locally, officials are in a wait-and-see mode regarding the consequences of the Grants Pass decision.

In the past, San Bernardino County has imposed limited anti-camping bans. In 2021, the Board of Supervisors directed land use services and code enforcement staff to [help clear homeless encampments in unincorporated areas designated as “very high fire hazard severity zones.”](#) That’s mostly the county’s mountains and canyons.

“The county will take a look at the decision and determine if there would be any local impacts,” county spokesperson David Wert said Friday. “The county is developing a plan to work with interested cities, share encampment data from the (January) point-in-time count, and expand the county’s homeless strategy to help address encampments and work to get our unsheltered residents the support they need.”

Homeless rights activists filed federal lawsuits against the city of Riverside in 2023, [accusing them of seizing and destroying the property of more than 100 plaintiffs.](#) Riverside Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson had a measured response to the court decision on Friday afternoon.

“We are reviewing the court’s decision to better understand how we maintain order in our public spaces,” she wrote in a text message. “We cannot tolerate the suffering we see daily and are hopeful the court’s decision will strengthen our ability to change the inhumane conditions for people living on the street.”


The city of San Bernardino was also sued in 2023 over its anti-camping ordinances. [Three plaintiffs sued the city for violating the Americans with Disabilities Act](#) when they were moved out of city parks by the city without long-term accommodations available. In January, a [federal judge stopped the city from removing people sleeping outside on public property](#) until further federal review could take place.

“Today’s ruling by the Supreme Court will not solve the homelessness issue, however it does provide much needed legal clarity,” San Bernardino spokesperson Jeff Kraus wrote in a statement Friday afternoon. “It confirms that cities like San Bernardino have the legal authority to maintain and clean public property and can make that public property available to all residents, not just those who are unhoused. We hope this ruling will encourage more individuals to accept the services available to help them stabilize their lives and we look forward to returning San Bernardino parks to our families and children.”

The court’s ruling does not impact the current injunction the city is under, Kraus noted. Officials expect a resolution in that case “soon,” he said.

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Grants Pass Supreme Court Decision: How it affects California



July 26, 2024

How is California responding to the Supreme Court's ruling?

In response to the Supreme Court ruling, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-1-24 on July 25, 2024. This Order directs state agencies and departments to move with urgency and compassion in addressing encampments on state property.

As the state's leader in ending and preventing homelessness, the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) will continue to support agencies and departments in their design and implementation of policies, funding and programs that serve people experiencing homelessness, including those described in Executive Order N-1-24. To ensure state and local partners incorporate evidenced-based practices in their respective encampment responses, Cal ICH will host a series of webinars throughout the month of August 2024.

Furthermore, per Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 8256, Cal ICH will continue supporting state agencies and departments in adopting guidelines and regulations that incorporate the core components of Housing First into, "any programs a California state agency or department funds, implements, or administers for the purpose of providing housing or housing-based services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness."

How does this ruling impact cities and counties in California?

Cities and counties will have more flexibility to address encampments and enforce laws regulating public camping. However, to ensure the safety, wellness, and dignity of persons experiencing homelessness, Cal ICH remains committed to supporting state and local partners in using person-centered, trauma-informed, and evidence-based approaches to address homelessness. Cal ICH will continue to identify and share resources to support local planning efforts and encourages local partners to incorporate these elements when addressing the housing and services needs of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Additional emerging, promising, and evidence-based best practice resources can be found on Cal ICH's newly relaunched Resource Library.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) will be making additional funding available for the Encampment Resolution Fund (ERF) program. The program provides competitive grant funding to assist local jurisdictions in providing services and supports to people experiencing homelessness in encampments and to provide meaningful paths to safe and stable housing. Eligible applicants include counties, Continuums of Care (CoCs), and cities of any size. Please contact hpddhomelessnessgrants@hcd.ca.gov for more information.

Cal ICH encourages all state and local partners to reach out with any questions on best practices for working with people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. All questions can be directed to calich@bcsd.ca.gov.

What is the City of Grants Pass v. Johnson case?

The City of Grants Pass v. Johnson is a federal court case brought by unhoused persons in Grants Pass, Oregon, who argued that the City's practice of ticketing unhoused individuals for camping in public violated the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which prohibits the government from imposing "cruel and unusual punishment" on criminal defendants. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which includes California, upheld the decision.

On June 28, 2024, the Supreme Court ruled that enforcing laws that prohibit camping on public property is not cruel and unusual punishment. As a result, local governments across the country may freely enforce laws regulating camping on public property.

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Jul 25, 2024

Governor Newsom orders state agencies to address encampments in their communities with urgency and dignity

***What you need to know:** Governor Newsom today issued an executive order directing state agencies to urgently address homeless encampments while respecting the dignity and safety of Californians experiencing homelessness. The Governor's order, which follows the Supreme Court's decision in Grants Pass, also urges local governments to use substantial funding provided by the state to take similar action.*

SACRAMENTO — Building on California's ongoing work and unprecedented investments to address the decades-long issue of homelessness, Governor Gavin Newsom issued an executive order today ordering state agencies and departments to adopt clear policies that urgently address homeless encampments while respecting the dignity and well-being of all Californians.

With the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in Grants Pass v Johnson, **local governments now have the tools and authority** to address dangerous encampments and help provide those residing in encampments with the resources they need.

Local governments now have the tools they need to address the decades-long issue of homelessness.

Today, we are issuing an executive order that directs state agencies & urges locals to address encampments while connecting those living in them to housing & supportive services. pic.twitter.com/z9dywAct5w
— California Governor (@CAgovernor) July 25, 2024

This executive order directs state agencies to move urgently to address dangerous encampments while supporting and assisting the individuals living in them — and provides guidance for cities and counties to do the same. The state has been hard at work to address this crisis on our streets. There are simply no more excuses. It's time for everyone to do their part. - Governor Gavin Newsom

Governor Newsom's executive order directs state agencies and departments to adopt humane and dignified policies to urgently address encampments on state property, including by taking necessary and deliberate steps to notify and support the people inhabiting the encampment prior to removal.



Governor Newsom has made record-level investments to address the housing crisis, investing over \$24 billion across multiple state agencies and departments, including billions of dollars in funding to assist local jurisdictions in providing services and wrap-around support to people living in encampments. In Fiscal Year 2022-2023, these investments helped lift more than 165,000 people out of homelessness and into interim or permanent housing.

California blueprint

Governor Newsom's order directs state agencies and departments to adopt policies and plans consistent with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) existing encampment policy. Since July 2021, California has resolved more than 11,000 encampments, and has removed 248,275 cubic yards of debris from encampments along the state right of way in preparation for **Clean California projects**. Prioritizing encampments that pose a threat to the life, health, and safety of the community, Caltrans provides advance notice of clearance and works with local service providers to support those experiencing homelessness at the encampment, and stores personal property collected at the site for at least 60 days.

The order encourages local governments to emulate the state's successful model to adopt local policies and to use all available resources, including those provided by the state's historic investments in housing and intervention programs, to address encampments within their jurisdictions.

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<p style="text-align: center;">EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF CALIFORNIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXECUTIVE ORDER N-1-24</p> <p>WHEREAS California is experiencing a homelessness crisis decades in the making, with over 180,000 people estimated to have experienced homelessness on any given night in 2023, including 123,000 people who experienced unsheltered homelessness, living in tents, trailers, and vehicles across the state; and</p> <p>WHEREAS within the first year of my Administration, I fast-tracked the development of shelter through Executive Order H-29-20, which directed departments to assess and facilitate the use of available state land and resources for short-term emergency homeless shelter; and</p> <p>WHEREAS since the beginning of my Administration, the State has made unprecedented investments to address the homelessness crisis head on, investing more than \$24 billion across multiple state agencies and departments, including \$4.85 billion in flexible funding to local jurisdictions to prevent and reduce homelessness through Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention grants, \$1 billion in Encampment Resolution Funding to assist local jurisdictions in providing services and supports to people living in encampments, and \$3.3 billion to rapidly expand housing for persons experiencing homelessness through Homekey; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the State has redoubled its commitment to holding local jurisdictions accountable to reduce homelessness, including by strengthening and enforcing requirements that local jurisdictions plan for their fair share of housing and by conditioning state homelessness funding on rigorous reporting and measurable performance metrics; and</p> <p>WHEREAS it is imperative to act with urgency to address dangerous encampments, which subject unsheltered individuals living in them to extreme weather, fire, predatory and criminal activity, and widespread substance use, harming their health, safety, and well-being, and which also threaten the safety and vitality of nearby businesses and neighborhoods and undermine the cleanliness and usability of parks, water supplies, and other public resources; and</p> <p>WHEREAS while every jurisdiction must do more to address encampments, state and local agencies taking proactive steps to remove encampments have been hindered in those efforts by lawsuits and injunctions, leaving officials without the tools or guidance necessary to address the crisis on their streets; and</p> <p>WHEREAS in September 2023, I called on the United States Supreme Court to grant review in <i>City of Grants Pass v. Johnson</i> to clarify that state and local officials can take reasonable actions to resolve encampments while respecting the humanity of all Californians; and</p> <p>WHEREAS in June 2024 the Supreme Court overturned Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals precedent that restricted the government's authority to enforce laws regulating encampments, recognizing that jurisdictions may tailor their enforcement practices to reflect policy-driven approaches to addressing homelessness; and</p> <p>WHEREAS with the threat of these types of injunctions removed, there is no longer any barrier to local governments utilizing the substantial resources</p>	<p>provided by the State, in tandem with federal and local resources, to address encampments with both agency and humanity, or excuse for not doing so; and</p> <p>WHEREAS guidelines that prioritize offers of shelter and services as a first step to resolving any encampment best respect the dignity of every Californian and provide meaningful paths to ending homelessness; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the California Interagency Council on Homelessness leads California's efforts to prevent and end homelessness; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the California Department of Transportation maintains a policy directive that prioritizes removal of encampments that pose threats to life, health, and safety, while partnering with local governments and nonprofit providers to facilitate offers of shelter and supportive services in advance of a removal; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the California Department of Transportation has, since July 2021, removed 11,188 encampments and 248,275 cubic yards of debris from these encampments along the state right-of-way.</p> <p>NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:</p> <p>IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agencies and departments subject to my authority shall adopt policies, generally consistent with California Department of Transportation's Maintenance Policy Directive 1001-R1, to address encampments on state property, including through partnerships with other state and local agencies, and shall prioritize efforts to address encampments consistent with such policy. Such policies shall include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whenever feasible, site assessment in advance of removal operations to determine whether an encampment poses an imminent threat to life, health, safety or infrastructure such that exigent circumstances require immediate removal of the encampment. b. Where exigent circumstances exist, as much advance notice to vacate as reasonable under the circumstances. c. Where no exigent circumstances exist, posting of a notice to vacate at the site at least 48 hours prior to initiating removal. d. Contacting of service providers to request outreach services for persons experiencing homelessness at the encampment. e. Collection, labeling, and storage for at least 60 days of personal property collected at the removal site that is not a health or safety hazard. 2) All departments and agencies not under my authority are requested to adopt policies consistent with the guidelines in Paragraph 1. 3) Local governments are encouraged to adopt policies consistent with this Order and to use all available resources and infrastructure, 	<p>including resources provided by the State's historic investments in housing and intervention programs where appropriate and available; to take action with the urgency this crisis demands to humanely remove encampments from public spaces, prioritizing those encampments that most threaten the life, health, and safety of those in and around them.</p> <p>4) The California Interagency Council on Homelessness shall develop guidance and provide technical assistance consistent with this Order for local governments to follow in implementing their local homelessness programs.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.</p> <p>This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other persons.</p> <p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 29th day of July.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> GAVIN NEWSOM Governor of California</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SHIRLEY N. WEBER, Ph.D. Secretary of State</p>
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'No more excuses' for cities, counties on homelessness, Gov. Newsom says

Leaders in Riverside and San Bernardino counties respond to governor's executive order



Rhonda Almquist, 45, stands near her tent as she wipes away tears at Perris Hill Park in San Bernardino on Thursday, July 25, 2024. Almquist, an admitted featurist, has been homeless for 6 months since the death of her husband. Gov. Gavin Newsom issued an executive order Thursday for the removal of homeless encampments in the state. Newsom's order would direct state agencies on how to remove the thousands of tents and makeshift shelters across the state that line freeways, clutter shopping center parking lots and hill city parks. The order makes clear that the decision to remove the encampments remains in the hands of local authorities. (Photo by Will Lester, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin/SCNG)

By **BEAU YARBROUGH** | byarbrough@scng.com | San Bernardino Sun
UPDATED: July 25, 2024 at 4:42 p.m.

Local governments should go ahead and clear [homeless](#) encampments across California, without fear of lawsuits or legal injunctions, Gov. Gavin Newsom declared Thursday, July 25.

"The state has been hard at work to address this crisis on our streets. There are simply no more excuses," Newsom said in a [news release issued by his office](#). "It's time for everyone to do their part."

In the [executive order](#) issued Thursday, state agencies are required to adopt policies similar to an existing California Department of Transportation one for clearing encampments on state property. Local agencies are "encouraged" to do the same. The order notes the state has provided "historic investments and intervention programs" to address homelessness.

The order gives some guidance for what those policies should look like:

Unless there's an "imminent threat to life, health, safety or infrastructure," officials are told to give those in encampments at least a 48-hour warning before the area is cleared. Officials are also directed to contact homelessness outreach services providers and to collect, label and store personal items taken from camps for at least 60 days, unless they're found to be health or safety hazards.

The order notes that an estimated 180,000 Californians experience homelessness every night. That's about 455 people per 100,000 California residents.

A massive homeless encampment stretched across San Bernardino's Perris Hill Park on Thursday morning. Most occupants were inside homemade tents, cardboard boxes and under tarps trying to avoid the harsh sun, with many tents set up near shady trees. Some were about a foot or so away from each other. The park overflowed with trash.

Told of Newsom's announcement, most of those camped out in the park expressed similar concerns.

"Where are they going to put us all?" asked Rhonda Almquist, 45, who used to live in Riverside but now calls a tent inside Perris Hill Park home. "Where are we supposed to go?"

Almquist said she's been homeless for six months, a situation triggered by her husband's death, which meant she "couldn't afford where we were living."

Jasmine Ziemer, 35, once lived in Redlands but lost her house. She now lives with her husband and 19-year-old daughter in their car.

"I don't think it's very fair that he's trying to kick us out," she said of the governor's order. "I don't feel safe having my daughter in a tent; we don't have anywhere to go."

Newsom's announcement follows a June 28 U.S. Supreme Court decision, [City of Grants Pass, Oregon v. Johnson](#), which allows local governments to arrest people sleeping in public, even when there are no shelter spaces available for them to go to instead.

In Thursday's executive order, Newsom noted that "state and local agencies taking proactive steps to remove encampments have been stymied in those efforts by lawsuits and injunctions, leaving officials without the tools or guidance necessary to address the crisis on their streets."

But following the Grants Pass decision, "there is no longer any barrier to local governments utilizing the substantial resources provided by the state, in tandem with federal and local resources, to address encampments with both urgency and humanity, or excuse for not doing so," Newsom writes in the order.

The news release issued by Newsom's office notes the "unprecedented" amount of resources available to help local governments combat homelessness.

What this all means for efforts in Riverside and San Bernardino counties is unclear.

"The county will determine if the governor's announcement suggests anything beyond what the county and its partners are already doing," San Bernardino County spokesperson David Wert wrote in an email Thursday.

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San Bernardino County's current efforts already include using state, federal and local funding "to create housing and shelter opportunities; addressing the root causes of homelessness such as mental health and substance use disorder; reaching out directly to the unsheltered where they are living to deliver services; and clearing out encampments where they create a threat of wildfire," he noted.

Just clearing encampments isn't going to solve the state's homelessness crisis, Riverside County Fifth District Supervisor Yxstian Gutierrez said Thursday.

"Studies are out there that just cleaning out encampments doesn't fix everything — you have to provide employment and housing, too," Gutierrez said.

Riverside County has spent the past few years establishing encampment protocols with its departments, city partners and service providers, county spokesperson Brooke Federico noted in an email Thursday.

The county's efforts include outreach, stabilization, shelter, housing placement and wrap-around services. The county's Housing and Workforce Solutions Department has secured two encampment resolution grants from the state and is actively addressing the encampments in the Santa Ana River bottom and the San Jacinto riverbed, Federico added.

"One of the biggest challenges is the lack of shelter capacity and permanent affordable housing," said Federico. "Riverside County has made significant investments in the past three years to standup more shelter beds and increase the supply of affordable housing."

Shelter production has increased by 25% in the past year. In the past two years, the county has used state funding to build more than 1,100 units and 2,000 more units are under construction, according to Federico.

The Supreme Court decision may have more impact than Newsom's order in the city of San Bernardino.

In January, a federal judge barred San Bernardino from displacing unhoused individuals, five months after three people experiencing homelessness and mobility impairments [filed a lawsuit](#) against the city.

A city spokesperson declined to comment on Newsom's executive order Thursday.

The number of people living without permanent housing in the Inland Empire has dramatically risen over the last decade.

In Riverside County's [2023 Point In Time Count of homeless residents](#), the last year the county conducted such a canvass, an estimated 3,725 county residents did not have a permanent place to live, up from 2,978 in 2013.

[According to San Bernardino County's 2024 Point In Time Count of homeless residents](#), an estimated 3,055 county residents were living without permanent shelter, up from 2,321 in 2013.

'No more excuses' for cities, counties on homelessness, Gov. Newsom says

Using [2023 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates](#), that means about 149 out of every 100,000 Riverside County residents and about 139 of every 100,000 San Bernardino County residents do not have a consistent place to live.

Robert Hernandez, 21, said he's been living in a tent at Perris Hill Park for eight months.

He said he was shot, injured and had a "falling out" with his family. As for what he'd do if the encampment were someday dismantled, he couldn't give a concrete answer.

"I just don't know where we'll go," Hernandez said. "All I can do is pray."

Staff writers Arianna Clay and Madison Hart contributed to this story.

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FINAL STATE BUDGET RESTORES \$1 BILLION IN HOMELESS GRANTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

WED, 06/29/2024

Cities and counties will receive a sixth round of Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) funds under the 2024-25 budget approved by lawmakers on Wednesday.

It's a giant relief for local governments. Newsom's May revise had proposed cutting \$260 million from the fifth round and eliminating the sixth round of grants altogether. City and county advocates warned that would worsen the state's homelessness crisis.

The final budget does strip \$260 million in bonus funding from the current round. It will also tie the next round of grants to increased accountability measures. But the bulk of the funding will continue.

"Cities like mine depend on the state homelessness dollars that had previously been considered for elimination and the fact that they have been restored – and at their current level – will allow us to continue to tackle the biggest issue in the state, which is homelessness," said San Diego Mayor Todd Gloria, who chairs the California Big City Mayors coalition.

The coalition had lobbied hard for the HHAP funds. In fact, the group wants to see them made permanent.

"With this year's Point in Time Count showing a 41 percent drop in unsheltered homelessness, now is not the time to let up," Sacramento Mayor Darrell Steinberg said. "We are grateful that the governor and Legislature agreed on a responsible budget that allows us to continue pushing on the biggest problem we face."

Steinberg's point is a salient one, even beyond Sacramento. A recent state report concluded that HHAP was having a positive impact in a number of recipient communities. That increased some of the pressure to have the grants continue – at least for now.

In a statement, California State Association of Counties CEO Graham Kraus also praised the inclusion of HHAP funding and the \$297.5 billion budget as a whole:

"Despite this year's challenging budget environment, the Governor and legislature sided with county priorities on a number of critical issues, including: minimizing cuts to safety net programs like CalWORKs, providing local governments \$1 billion to combat the homelessness crisis by maintaining Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) grant program – the most effective program to address homelessness, maintaining funding for broadband access, backfilling lost federal funds for the victims of crime act program and much more."



The final 2024-25 state budget includes the following budget allocations to affordable housing and homelessness programs (which take effect immediately with the end of this fiscal year on June 30):

Affordable Housing:


- Allocates \$500 million for the state [Low Income Housing Tax Credit program](#) (LIHTC)
- Restores \$315 million in previously proposed cuts to the [Multifamily Housing Program](#) (MHP)
- Restores \$260 million in previously proposed cuts to the [Regional Early Action Planning](#) (REAP) 2.0 Program
- Reduction of \$127.5 million from the Adaptive Reuse program from 2022 and 2023
- Reduction of \$235 million from the [Infill Infrastructure Grant Program](#)

Homeownership:

- Reduction of \$484.4 million from the [Foreclosure Intervention and Housing Preservation Program](#)
- Reduction of \$152.5 million from the [CalHome](#) Affordable Housing Retention and Rehabilitation Program

Homelessness:

- Provides \$1 billion for Round 6 of the [Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention \(HHAP\)](#) to support local efforts to reduce and prevent homelessness.
 - Requires regional planning and establishes additional accountability mechanisms for local spending of homelessness reduction and prevention resources.



ENDING HOUSING INSTABILITY AND HOMELESSNESS

An Overview of Homeless Encampments for City Leaders

Key Takeaways

Some individuals choose to live in encampments due to a lack of better housing alternatives.
The shelter space available, or shelter system requirements and conditions (e.g., sobriety requirements, entrance fees, separation from partners or pets, strict entry and exit times, or safety concerns), may be incompatible with an individual's current circumstances.

Conducting evictions of encampments, or "sweeps," often displaces individuals rather than reducing the number of individuals experiencing homelessness.
Without referrals to shelters, housing, or additional resources, this approach fails to target the root causes of homelessness and can instead further destabilize established communities.

Criminalization creates and exacerbates barriers to housing and employment, rather than addressing the causes of homelessness.
By making sleeping, camping, sitting or lying down, pan handling, sleeping in cars, loitering, or begging illegal – either in an entire city, or in particular places – it criminalizes individuals for engaging in life-sustaining activities, and disproportionately impacts Black Americans.

Given discrimination by landlords and employers against criminal records, criminalization also perpetuates the harmful cycle between arrest, incarceration, emergency shelters and homelessness.

Dismantling encampments over public health concerns is counterproductive.
Without additional housing capacity and resources, dispersal of individuals experiencing homelessness will increase the potential for the spread of infectious diseases.

Sanctioning encampments is not an alternative to providing services and permanent housing, but can ameliorate the conditions of living on the streets.
By providing individuals experiencing homelessness with connections to services, individuals living in encampments can experience improved access to support services and transitional or permanent housing options. Municipal support and involvement with encampments can also create the opportunity for the relationship and trust-building that is often key to ushering individuals living in encampments into other housing options.

Ending Housing Instability and Homelessness


What are Encampments?

The term "encampments" suggests a level of transience, but also community. **Encampments are places where a group of individuals experiencing homelessness reside that is not intended for long-term, continuous occupancy.** Encampments often consist of tents, wooden pallets, or lean-to shacks built with scavenged materials; can often be found under bridges, in tunnels or within other shelters; or they can be a collection of individuals who reside in vehicles near one another.¹ Cities of all sizes may report encampments, but they are more prevalent in the west due to favorable weather conditions. There are higher rates of unsheltered homelessness in states such as California, Hawaii and Oregon.¹

Homelessness is first and foremost the result of a severe shortage of affordable housing, poverty, and insufficient resources. Encampments are a visual representation of the lack of those resources and of policy failures.²

Without sufficient resources to shelter and house the growing population of unhoused people, the number of encampments has grown in cities nationwide. Between 2007 and 2017, there was a 1,342 percent increase in the number of unique homeless encampments reported in the media, and encampments have been reported in every state.³

Encampments can be home to just a handful of individuals, or to dozens of people. These individuals may be part of a core group of people who know each other and move to different locations when needed, or a changing group of people who cycle in and out of the encampment.⁴ Encampments also range in degrees of formality. Some encampments are simply a place for a group of individuals to sleep and reside together, while others have social structures, enforced norms and standards of behavior.⁵



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Why Do People Live in Encampments?

According to the 2020 point-in-time count (PIT), there were 580,466 individuals actively experiencing homelessness and 941,671 beds dedicated to serving homeless or formerly homeless people.³ However, more than half of the national bed inventory (58 percent, or 545,722 beds) was for permanent housing for formerly homeless people, while just 42 percent (396,149 beds) was available for people currently experiencing homelessness.⁴ Despite there being more beds nationally than individuals experiencing or transitioning out of homelessness, many cities and counties struggle to fill their existing shelter beds, or face a shortage of beds.

There is an inherent mismatch between the availability and type of shelter capacity, and the location of unhoused people.

For example, states such as Maine, West Virginia and Kansas have enough beds to shelter more than 90 percent of individuals facing homelessness in the state, while California is only able to offer year-round beds to 21 percent of the state's unhoused individuals.⁵ There is also a significant deficit in low-barrier shelters and variability of beds proportionate to each state's homelessness population.⁶

Many shelters have requirements that make them undesirable for some individuals experiencing homelessness, including sobriety requirements, entry fees, gender requirements that separate partners and families, restrictions against having pets, set entry and exit times that may be incompatible with an individual's work hours, insufficient security, and lack of secure storage for personal belongings.⁷ Of the 396,149 beds available to individuals currently experiencing homelessness, just 0.6 percent are provided through "safe haven" shelter locations that offer low-barriers to access.⁸ The remainder of the inventory is made up of emergency shelter beds (76 percent), which cater to very short-term stays, and transitional housing programs (23 percent).⁹

Furthermore, encampments may offer a greater sense of autonomy and security from targeted aggression, assault, theft or police harassment.¹⁰ Some reports have highlighted that shelter inhabitants face assault, robbery and demeaning treatment from staff.¹¹ These environments can be particularly stressful for women experiencing

Ending Housing Instability and Homelessness

homelessness, who are disproportionately victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.¹² Some shelters are also known to be health and sanitation hazards, with citations of health code violations, evidence of bug infestations, and issues with waste storage and disposal.¹³ These concerns are especially pertinent in light of the COVID-19 pandemic given the limited ability to maintain safe social distancing in an overcrowded shelter.

Community Responses to Encampments

Community responses to encampments can vary depending on the balance found between the competing priorities of a diverse group of stakeholders, including encampment residents, business owners, public health and safety officials, community residents and advocates.

Responses to encampments tend to fall into one of four categories:¹⁴

CLEARANCE WITH LITTLE-TO-NO SUPPORT Provide little-to-no notice of a sweep or clearing of an encampment, and no referrals to services or housing.	1
CLEARANCE WITH SOME SUPPORT Provide ample notice of a sweep, and referral to housing or services.	2
TACIT ACCEPTANCE Allow encampments to exist regardless of law or ordinances explicitly authorizing or prohibiting their existence, and provide basic infrastructure such as portable toilets and showers.	3
FORMAL SANCTIONING Permit an encampment by law or ordinance on public or privately owned property, and provide infrastructure and public services such as laundry, potable water, lockers for the storage of belongings, and meal services.	4

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While the wellbeing of individuals experiencing homelessness should be the primary factor shaping a municipal response to encampments, resource limitations might force cities to make service provision tradeoffs. Instead of providing more permanent housing solutions, cities may resort to "sanctioning encampments" or "tacitly accepting encampments" to provide residents with some semblance of stability. Other cities employ "clearance with little-to-no support" or "clearance with some support," often leveraging laws criminalizing homelessness to displace encampment residents or to clear encampments.¹⁵

A study conducted by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty reveals that 72 percent of surveyed cities have at least one law restricting camping in public, and 51 percent of cities have at least one law restricting sleeping in public, which makes evicting encampments broadly enforceable by law.¹⁶ **These punitive laws unfairly penalize individuals for engaging in life-sustaining behaviors when they have no other suitable or viable options, and has been deemed unconstitutional by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court in the *Martin vs. City of Boise* ruling.**¹⁷



Ending Housing Instability and Homelessness

Challenges Associated with Clearing Encampments

IMMEDIATE IMPACTS OF SWEEPS ON INDIVIDUALS

If an individual is not present when an encampment is cleared, they may lose important possessions such as identification, which is needed to secure jobs and housing; tents and clothing, which provide protection from the elements; and potentially life-saving medication.¹⁸ Additionally, clearing an encampment can violently disrupt the social connections established within the community, potentially destabilizing familial structures that could otherwise provide needed support to unhoused individuals.

Even the threat of sweeps makes it difficult to maintain stability as people must worry about watching their possessions, or move from place-to-place to avoid sweeps rather than focusing on more productive pursuits such as securing employment, seeking treatment for mental and physical health conditions, or gaining access to more permanent housing and shelters.

The threat of sweeps is also stressful and can have significant negative health effects, such as causing individuals to lose sleep and contributing to worsening mental and physical health conditions.¹⁹

Lastly, the overuse and misuse of law enforcement during sweeps can erode the trust or exacerbate adversarial relationships between encampment residents and law enforcement or outreach workers, particularly for people of color who face additional racial discrimination.²⁰



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As an Overview of Homeless Encampments for City Leaders

PUBLIC HEALTH

While public health concerns are often cited as reasons to justify sweeps, encampment evictions often exacerbate public health concerns and put individuals experiencing homelessness at greater risk of exposure to infectious diseases like COVID-19.²⁶

Sweeps simply disperse individuals, often leaving them with no basic sanitation and waste disposal infrastructure, and spreads the discard of food waste, trash and bodily waste.²⁷ As a result, the dispersal of encampment community members has been found to actually increase the potential for infectious disease spread.²⁸ In many cases, encampments may be the most immediate, reasonable alternative to more permanent housing solutions.

LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF THE CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS

Roughly 48,000 individuals entering shelters every year come almost directly from prisons or jails. Additionally, of the 11 million people detained or incarcerated every year, as many as 15 percent have reported experiencing homelessness.²⁹

This cycle between homelessness and incarceration is hugely damaging to personal stability. Even misdemeanor convictions can make someone ineligible for subsidized housing, and criminal records are routinely used to exclude applicants from employment or housing.³⁰

The criminalization of homelessness disproportionately impacts individuals who are Black, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander and those of multiple races, who are overrepresented in both the homeless and incarcerated populations.³¹ According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations are incarcerated at rates 3.2 and 2.1 times higher than white populations respectively.³²

The impacts of incarceration only further traps people in poverty and homelessness, making homelessness progressively more difficult to emerge from as time passes.

As many as **15%** of the 11 million people detained or incarcerated in jails every year report having been homeless.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Las Cruces, a small city in New Mexico, is home to the Camp Hope shelter, a sanctioned and permanent encampment that hosts 45 inhabitants at a time. Camp Hope was founded in 2011 through a partnership between three individuals experiencing homelessness and the Mesilla Valley Community of Hope (MVCH).³³ Together, the two groups petitioned the city to institute a temporary zoning agreement for an adjacent piece of property from the Community of Hope campus owned by the city.³⁴ This was amended to a permanent zoning agreement three years later.³⁵

The success of Camp Hope is contingent on three main factors:

1. Partnerships with service providers
2. Strategic location and co-location
3. Self-governance

Camp Hope is located adjacent to the Community of Hope campus that houses five local community organizations, including the parent organization MVCH, St. Luke's Health Care Clinic, El Caldito Soup Kitchen, Jardin de los Niños (which offers childcare and educational services) and the Casa de Peregrinos Emergency Food Bank.³⁶ These co-located agencies give residents easy access to a continuum of services, including basic service provision such as day shelter, sanitation services, laundry, lockers, internet, phone and postal services.³⁷ Co-location also offers critical access to case management services that connect residents to housing vouchers, social security and disability benefit applications, veteran services, ID assistance, reduced fare bus passes, and housing programs that include transitional and permanent housing.³⁸

At Camp Hope, residents conduct weekly meetings to resolve disputes and to establish community-enforced camp rules such as restrictions on alcohol, guns and abusive language or behavior.³⁹ Self-governance gives residents a sense of ownership over the encampment, in stark contrast to the client-provider relationship that shelters typically engender. Service workers are also better positioned to forge positive relationships with residents, which gives residents greater opportunity to reach out for assistance when they are personally ready.⁴⁰

While Camp Hope does not qualify for state, federal or foundation funding, they are able to operate due to community donations for services and resources. The MVCH created the annual Tents to Rents (T2R) fundraiser in 2016 to cover operating costs.⁴¹ In 2018, the T2R fundraiser raised approximately \$50,000 dollars and with additional community donations, this annual revenue largely covers program costs.⁴² Although the camp has a high transition rate into permanent housing — in 2018-2019, 72 out of the 174 individuals served (41 percent) secured housing — it can only host 45 people at once, falling short of the total number of individuals in need of supportive services.⁴³

While Camp Hope is not a solution to the need for permanent housing, the camp crucially allows those experiencing homelessness to live with dignity while in transition to more permanent and stable housing.⁴⁴ **Las Cruces highlights how the compassionate treatment of individuals experiencing homelessness, provision of autonomy, and partnership with local stakeholders can provide significantly better chances of transition into permanent housing.**

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CITY SNAPSHOTS:

Effective and Empathetic Responses to Encampments

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Compassionate Communities

In the years leading up to 2016, the City of Oakland struggled to stymie a growing population of unhoused individuals. Community activists and councilmembers alike noted that encampment removals were ineffective and futile. This spawned the creation of the "Compassionate Communities" program, wherein the city reframed its approach and considered people living in the streets as "constituents to be served, rather than a problem to be solved" by temporarily sanctioning an encampment under the I-530 overpass.⁴⁵

The City of Oakland worked in partnership with leaders from the encampment community to provide services such as waste pick-up, portable toilets, sanitation stations, mobile health clinics, and large concrete barriers to protect the residents from traffic.⁴⁶ The city also coordinated with social services, faith-based organizations, volunteers and nonprofits to provide food-drop offs, and directed social services and relief employees to the area with the ultimate goal of helping residents find permanent housing.⁴⁷

According to the city, more than half of the encampment's original 40 residents found housing, including eight in permanent housing and sixteen in transitional housing.⁴⁸

While initial reactions from the surrounding neighbors were apprehensive, the overall sentiment became more positive once city officials explained the scope and nature of the pilot program.⁴⁹ While the city has acknowledged the need to address the root of the crisis — a lack of affordable housing in the area — sanctioning the encampment provided much-needed support in the interim.

While exact estimates of the cost effectiveness from the program are unavailable due to the exponential growth of the homeless population during the pilot project and high staff turnover, the city was able to reduce the most egregious health and safety hazards that the encampments posed, and began to embrace encampment residents as members of the community.⁵⁰ The learnings from this program led to the creation of the Cabin Community program.

Cabin Communities

The Cabin Community program is an emergency intervention "designed to serve as a temporary bridge from the sidewalk to services, from the street to housing." Since the program's inception in 2017, Oakland has implemented seven different Cabin Communities that have served more than 600 people — more than half of whom have exited the Cabin Communities into permanent or more supportive housing.⁵¹

Cabin Communities are a collection of four walled cabins, providing residents with a roof to sleep under, sanitation infrastructure, and case managers who support residents with acquiring a California ID, securing benefits, and seeking employment or permanent housing.⁵² Each site also has a flexible spending budget that can be used to overcome barriers to housing such as security deposits and rent payments, transportation assistance for employment or family reunification, and clothing for job interviews or new jobs.⁵³ Maintenance costs for a single site total approximately \$850,000 per year to serve 38 residents.⁵⁴

The Cabin Community program illustrates the power of regional collaboration and partnership. The cities of Oakland and Emeryville and corporate foundations worked in collaboration to fund and provide services directly to the communities.⁵⁵

The effort also hinges upon state-level support through AB-3139, which allows the California Department of Transportation to lease state highway property for emergency shelter or feeding programs for \$1 per month.⁵⁶ Mayor Libby Schaff of Oakland and Ally Medina of Emeryville have both highlighted the Cabin Community program's multi-level collaborations as important to addressing the regional nature of homelessness.⁵⁷

Some have criticized the cabins for feeling institutionalized in nature, given that residents often share a cabin and camp rules are strictly enforced.⁵⁸ If a resident is kicked out of their cabin or leaves, they may not have anywhere to turn back to given that many former encampments have been dismantled.⁵⁹ Program design also lacks the intentional inclusion of individuals experiencing homelessness, maintenance and outreach, a consideration that other cities should keep in mind when designing similar programs.⁶⁰

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An Overview of Homeless Encampments for City Leaders

Recommendations

Homeless encampments are a response to the growing unaffordability and availability of housing and should be recognized as such. Cities must treat individuals living in encampments with dignity and respect, and should consider the following recommendations:

- End the criminalization of homelessness and instead work to provide solutions that target root causes of homelessness with a racial equity lens.**
 The criminalization of homelessness is ineffective, expensive, unconstitutional, and unfairly targets people of color, particularly Black Americans' over racially biased policing practices.
- Develop constructive encampment policies that either employ clearance with support, tacit acceptance, or formal sanctioning.**
 Encampments should only be "cleared" when services can be guaranteed for all inhabitants, including referrals to shelters, services or permanent supportive housing.
- Recognize the factors that make shelters an inappropriate option for many unsheltered individuals, and the implications for future policies around encampments.**
 Regardless of where individuals reside, provide them with shelter, sanitation services, secure storage options and autonomy.
- Leverage a wide range of partners to develop a comprehensive, compassionate, empathetic and effective approach to serving individuals living in encampments.**
 Work with people experiencing unsheltered homelessness and partners in your community — including local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, public health offices and local universities — to provide a diverse set of needs. Consider funding and working with community partners who specifically serve Black, Hispanic/Latino, Indigenous, Pacific Islander and LGBTQ+ populations, who face disproportionately high rates of homelessness and may be wary of government intervention.

Leaving someone chronically homeless costs the public

\$30K-\$50K

per unsheltered individual annually

Conclusion

Encampment sweeps are a costly, cosmetic approach that disperses people rather than meeting individual needs to reduce the number of people living unsheltered. Encampments are the result of policy failures and relational poverty, which describes the processes, structures, and social relations which create and sustain poverty, rather than one individuals' 'faultable' actions. Living in an encampment is often a decision made due to the lack of better alternatives.


The dismantling of encampments without provision of alternative and better housing services can be catastrophic to inhabitants, and is an unproductive use of tax-payer dollars. Chronic homelessness costs the public roughly \$30,000 to \$50,000 per unsheltered individual each year, due in part to expenditures for emergency care, jails, prisons and psychiatric institutions.³¹ Recognizing these factors is the first step toward developing more compassionate responses to homelessness and more constructive encampment policies.

Las Cruces and Oakland are notable examples of cities that have made this recognition and considered the role encampments can play in addressing the homelessness crisis. While encampments are not a viable long-term solution to housing all individuals, sanctioned encampments serve as an intermediary step, making it easier for individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness to live with dignity while being connected to formal service provision and more permanent housing.




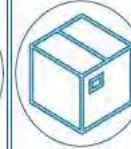

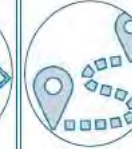
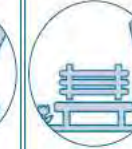
Housing is a basic human right. Acknowledging this is the first step to addressing unsheltered homelessness, preventing recurring homelessness and ending homelessness altogether. City leaders must direct resources toward assisting people with moving out of encampments and into safe, affordable and quality housing.


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Principles for Addressing Encampments

 <p>Principle 1: Establish a Cross-Agency, Multi-Sector Response</p>	 <p>Principle 2: Engage Encampment Residents to Develop Solutions</p>	 <p>Principle 3: Conduct Comprehensive and Coordinated Outreach</p>	 <p>Principle 4: Address Basic Needs and Provide Storage</p>	 <p>Principle 5: Ensure Access to Shelter or Housing Options</p>	 <p>Principle 6: Develop Pathways to Permanent Housing and Supports</p>	 <p>Principle 7: Create a Plan for What Will Happen to Encampment Sites After Closure</p>
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19 Strategies for Communities to Address Encampments Humanely and Effectively

May 28, 2024

This guidance is intended to help public leaders and community partners in cities, counties, states, and federal agencies develop and implement humane and effective responses to encampments on public land using *All In: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*.

Based on what is working well in communities across the country, this guidance serves as an update and expansion of the 7 *Principles for Addressing Encampments* that USICH published in 2022. This new guidance was developed with input from people who have experienced homelessness, national partners, and experts from multiple federal agencies.

For each of the 19 strategies cited, this guidance provides examples of actions, followed by a chart with select federal funding opportunities and a list of select technical assistance resources for implementing the strategies.

Guidance and Related Content:

- [19 Strategies for Communities to Address Encampments Humanely and Effectively](#)
- [One-Page Summary of the 19 Strategies](#)
- [Blog Announcement by USICH Director Olivet](#)
- [Webinar Recording and Slides for "USICH's 19 Strategies: A Conversation With Communities"](#)
- [FAQs About the 19 Strategies](#)

Alternatives to Criminalization:

People living in encampments risk fines, criminal charges, and jail in communities where police enforce so-called camping bans that make it a crime to sleep, sit, or carry out other daily activities in public. Approaches that involve criminal penalties cost three times more than providing housing and services; can lead to unintended, harmful, and even deadly consequences; and do not solve homelessness in the short- or long-term. In May, USICH launched a series on alternatives to criminalization that organizations in communities are using to humanely and effectively help people move off streets and into homes. Read the ongoing **community spotlights** below:

- San Diego County: [Integrating Health Care](#)
- Las Cruces, New Mexico: [Engaging Neighbors and Businesses](#)
- Hennepin County, Minnesota: [Housing-Focused Outreach](#)
- Denver: [Engaging Encampment Residents in Solutions](#)
- Lane County, Oregon: [Cross-Agency, Multi-Sector Response](#)

Overview of 19 Strategies to Address Encampments

Using the framework of *All In: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, the table below provides a roadmap for communities to develop and implement a humane and effective response to encampments. Like clean air, water, and food, affordable and accessible housing is a basic human need necessary for the health of people and communities. Homelessness is a public health crisis that should be treated with the same urgency as a tornado, wildfire, or pandemic—all of which cause displacement from homes. While all encampment responses are crisis responses, it is critical to acknowledge that a humane and effective crisis response must use evidence-based strategies to collaboratively and equitably connect people to housing, shelter, and services. It is also critical to acknowledge that encampments will continue to exist until we prevent more people from losing homes in the first place. While prevention is separate from crisis response for existing encampments, prevention must become part of a community's overall homelessness strategy to prevent future encampments and is therefore included as a section in this guidance.

EQUITY		CRISIS RESPONSE	
1. Engage Encampment Residents in Efforts to Develop Solutions	2. Address Unique Needs of People With Chronic and Acute Health Conditions	10. Address Basic Needs and Provide Health Care	11. Conduct Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Ongoing Housing-Focused Outreach
COLLABORATION		HOUSING & SUPPORT	
3. Establish a Cross-Agency, Multi-Sector Response	4. Empower Outreach Teams and Health Providers to Lead the Effort	13. Ensure Access to Housing and Services	14. Ensure Interim Strategies Promote Dignity, Respect, and Pathways to Permanent Housing
5. Prioritize Closure Based on Health and Safety Factors	6. Engage Neighboring Residents and Businesses	15. Develop Pathways to Permanent Housing and Support	16. Ensure Encampments Are Closed Humanely
DATA & EVIDENCE		PREVENTION	
7. Collect and Share Qualitative and Quantitative Data	8. Track Shelter and Housing Availability	17. Expand Affordable Housing	18. Interrupt Pipelines Into Homelessness
9. Track Status of People Housed and Yet to Be Housed		19. Build and Strengthen Safety Nets	

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SBC&C CoC 2024 Point-in-Time Homeless Count & Survey

500 (12% of the total) People Identified as Homeless in the West Valley Region

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	+/- 2023
West Valley Region	93 (-35)	407 (+95)	500	+60 (14%)
Chino	0	43	43	+15
Chino Hills	0	7	7	+3
Montclair	0	74	74	+3
Ontario	34	163	197	+10
Rancho Cucamonga	0	83	83	+13
Upland	59	37	96	+16

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San Bernardino CoC Point-in-Time Count & Survey report

Unsheltered Persons by Subpopulations 2024 - Cities in West Valley Region

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered Adults	Unsheltered Females	Older Adults (55+)	Transitional Aged Youth 18-24	People of Color	Previously in Foster Care	Incarcerated last 12 mos.	Income <\$1000	1 st Time Homeless last 12 mos.	Persons in Households w/children
County	3,012	922 (31%)	845 (28%)	93 (3%)	1,734 (58%)	190 (12%**)	353 (21%**)	1,440 (87%**)	592 (36%**)	???
Chino	41 (29*)	8 (28%)	11 (38%)	0	17 (59%)	2 (7%)	6 (21%)	26 (90%)	14 (48%)	???
Chino Hills	7 (5*)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	0	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	4 (80%)	0	???
Montclair	74 (53*)	15 (28%)	15 (28%)	0	34 (64%)	5 (9%)	14 (26%)	43 (81%)	13 (25%)	???
Ontario	163 (78*)	19 (24%)	20 (26%)	5 (6%)	54 (69%)	9 (12%)	20 (26%)	65 (83%)	27 (35%)	???
Rancho Cucamonga	83 (44*)	9 (21%)	12 (27%)	2 (5%)	28 (64%)	2 (5%)	15 (34%)	36 (82%)	17 (39%)	???
Upland	37 (23*)	5 (22%)	10 (44%)	0	14 (61%)	1 (4%)	11 (48%)	20 (87%)	7 (30%)	???

*Survey sample

**Survey sample size 1,648

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San Bernardino CoC Point-in-Time Count & Survey report

Unsheltered Persons by Subpopulations 2024 - Cities in West Valley Region

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered Adults	Chronically Homeless	Chronic Health Condition	Devlpmntal Disability	Living w- HIV/AIDS	Mental Health Disability	Physical Disability	Substance Use Disability	Veterans	Survivor of Domestic Violence+
County	3,012	1,678 (56%)	435 (14%)	181 (6%)	33 (1%)	631 (21%)	625 (21%)	866 (29%)	211 (7%)	205 (7%)
Chino	41 (29*)	9 (31%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	0	5 (17%)	5 (17%)	5 (17%)	0	5 (17%)
Chino Hills	7 (5*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (40%)	0
Montclair	74 (53*)	34 (64%)	12 (23%)	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	9 (17%)	17 (32%)	22 (42%)	3 (6%)	2 (4%)
Ontario	163 (78*)	36 (46%)	9 (12%)	5 (6%)	1 (1%)	19 (24%)	21 (27%)	20 (26%)	8 (10%)	6 (8%)
Rancho Cucamonga	83 (44*)	12 (27%)	3 (7%)	0	0	6 (14%)	5 (11%)	7 (16%)	2 (5%)	0
Upland	37 (23*)	11 (48%)	5 (22%)	0	0	6 (26%)	6 (26%)	8 (35%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)

*Survey sample

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H.O.P.E. Team West Valley Regional Stats		
Operation Shelter Me (to date)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 109 contacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% open to services • 65 referred to services • 23 assisted with service connections • 3 connected to interim shelter/permanent housing • 2 Laura’s Law referral 	<p><u>Vulnerabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 32 mental health - 34 substance abuse - 21 physical - 81 chronically homeless 	
H.O.P.E. Team 2023		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 302 contacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 206 referred to services • 67 assisted with service connections • 35 connected to interim shelter/permanent housing 	<p><u>Vulnerabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 84 mental health - 62 substance abuse - 45 physical - 103 chronic 	
InnROADS 2023		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 760 total contacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 156 referred to services • 234 assisted with service connections • 7 connected to interim shelter/permanent housing 	<p><u>Vulnerabilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 mental health - 32 substance abuse - 53 physical - 704 chronic 	

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The Supreme Court’s Grants Pass decision & Governor Newsom’s Executive Order on Encampments: What is the potential impact in the West Valley Region?

The 2024 Point-in-Time Count showed a combined 14% increase in unsheltered homelessness in our region. And, as we are all painfully aware, there are currently no “system-level” shelter, bridge or permanent housing options for people living unhoused or otherwise experiencing homelessness within our region.

In light of the Supreme Court’s Grants Pass ruling and Governor Newsom’s recent executive order to address “homeless encampments” in local communities, I would like to hold an open discussion on the impact and response to this situation within our region at our WV RSC Meeting on Wednesday, August 14th.

Open discussion to share some perspective on –

- Current issues, challenges and concerns with “encampment” settings and other challenges with unhoused people living in or near your community
- Current or planned efforts or activities in your city to address encampments and other challenges with unhoused people living in or near your community
- Any other thoughts on how the Supreme Court ruling and Governor’s executive order may impact your city and the region as a whole and how we can work collectively as a region to develop an appropriate response to these challenges

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DRAFT Prospectus Outline San Bernardino County West Valley Regional Navigation Center & Supportive Housing Village	
Objective	Create a "regional navigation center," providing a combination of emergency, transitional and permanent living space wrapped within a collaborative service-enriched environment supported by a broad-based, multi-agency, public-private funded regional housing, and supportive service partnership.
Key Development & Operations Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Cities form Joint Partnership Agreement to support the development, management, and operations of the regional housing and supportive service environment "Anchor tenants" commit funding to support dedicated housing and/or service operations Regional service partners commit to utilizing housing/service space on an as needed, "pay-to-play" basis with requisite levels of direct service engagement for their clients placed in residence
On-Site Housing Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency/Triage housing units (1-30 days; supported by participating agency/organization) Transitional housing units (1-12 months; program-based/supported by participating agency) Permanent housing units (low-cost rentals; subsidized rentals; TBRA supported rentals)
Prospective On-Site Amenities & Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site Property Management, Maintenance, Security On-site Program Support (coordinated entry, resource connections, service activity coordination) Community Engagement/Activity Center Community recreation/wellness space Community kitchen/dining space? (or contracted meal delivery services) Village Market? Transportation services (for appointments & service connections) Offices/workspace for full-time & part-time supportive service partners (including Behavioral Health, Medical CM, In-Home Supportive Services, Employment Development, Public Benefits, Housing Navigation, Life Skills, Legal assistance, Spiritual care, etc.)
Prospective Site Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional City Government Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland County Government Partners Regional Nonprofit Service Partners Cross-Jurisdictional/Countywide nonprofit service agencies For-profit service agencies (w-funding to provide free/minimal charge on-site services) Local Business Entities/Organizations Regional Faith-based Organizations
Prospective Site Partner Participation Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Partner - funding/in-kind support for general site development/operations activities Operations Partner - funding to support dedicated housing units and/or service activities Contributing Partner – reserve-rent available housing units/service space on an as needed basis Supporting Partner – provide on & off-site service connections and activities

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<p>West Valley Regional CES Working Group August 1, 2024, 9:00am Agenda</p> <p>I. Introductions</p> <p>II. Updates from CES Regional Lead and other partners</p> <p>III. Building a Connected Community of Care: Cross-Agency Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating Healthcare and Social Service systems <p>IV. Confidentiality and Information Sharing Agreement</p> <p>V. West Valley Regional Request for Referral Assistance</p> <p>VI. West Valley Regional Housing-Homelessness Resource Inventory</p> <p>VII. West Valley Regional "Master List" / Case Conferencing</p> <p>VIII. West Valley Regional Navigation & Wellness Center initiative</p> <p>IX. Who should be at the table?</p> <p>X. Final thoughts/Next Steps</p> <p>Next Regional CES Working Group Meeting – August 15th, 9:00am (1st & 3rd Thurs.)</p>

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Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program – Round 4 (HHAP-4)

RFA 24-01

Regional Steering Committee- Evaluators Summary Sheet and Recommendations

Date: 6/6/24

Region: West Valley

Evaluators: Andre Bossieux, Erika Lewis-Huntley, Kami Grosvenor

Proctor: Claudia Doyle, Office of Homeless Services; Stephanie Navarro, Community Development and Housing

Application(s):

1. Christian Development Center
2. City of Montclair
3. Foothill Family Shelter
4. Inland Housing Solutions
5. Reentry Coordinating and Housing Supportive Services (RECHSS)
6. Step Up on Second

Evaluation Summary/Final Score:

		Applicant(s)	Evaluator 1	Evaluator 2	Evaluator 3	Avg. Score	Rank
Points	Cat.	Inland Housing Solutions	96.7	100	84.6	93.77	1
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	30	30	28		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	29	30	23		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	18.5	20	18		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	19.2	20	15.6		
Points	Cat.	City of Montclair	91.1	97.6	73.8	87.5	2
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	30	30	22		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	26	28	22		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	17.5	20	15		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	17.6	19.6	14.8		
Points	Cat.	Christian Development Center	75.4	98.2	82.1	85.23	3
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	30	30	27		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	18	29	22		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	13	20	17.5		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	14.4	19.2	15.6		

		Applicant(s)	Evaluator 1	Evaluator 2	Evaluator 3	Avg. Score	Rank
Points	Cat.	Foothill Family Shelter	74.6	88	74.2	78.93	4
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	22	30	22		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	22	23	21		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	13	17	14		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	17.6	18	17.2		
Step Up on Second							
Points	Cat.	Step Up on Second	91.8	67.8	76.9	78.83	5
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	30	12	24		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	26	22	22		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	17	17	14.5		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	18.8	16.8	16.4		
RECHSS							
Points	Cat.	RECHSS	75.8	68.9	50	64.9	6
30	A	<i>Addressing Regional Needs</i>	29	19	14		
30	B	<i>Project Focus</i>	24	17	11		
20	C	<i>Coordination and Collaboration</i>	10	16.5	15		
20	D	<i>Experience and Capacity</i>	12.8	16.4	10		

Evaluator's Recommendations:

Based on the scoring and discussion, the Regional Evaluator's have recommended funding the top three applicants in following manner, contingent upon completion of the Financial Review and acceptance by the Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) Board:

- Awarding the top-ranking applicant, Inland Housing Solutions, their full budget request of \$175,000.00.
- Splitting the remaining allocation among the second and third-ranking applicants:
 - City of Montclair be awarded \$93,929.03.
 - Christian Development Center be awarded \$93,929.03.

Should the ICH Board choose not to accept a recommendation for an agency, based on the Financial Review, the Regional Evaluator's have recommended distributing the funding allocation among the two remaining applicants.

Presentation from earlier this year

Transitional Age Youth (TAY) System of Care

Behavioral Health

Transitional Age Youth (TAY) System of Care

● ● ●

André Bossieux, MHA
Program Manager II
April 11, 2024

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Department of Behavioral Health

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DBH & TAY Program Funding

One Stop TAY Centers and the STAY are funded by the Mental Health Services Act Community Services and Supports (CSS) component.

- The TAY System of Care and the TAY CRT is funded by a combination of MHSA, Medi-Cal Federal Financial Participation, and 2011 Realignment funding.
- The estimated TAY program MHSA expenditure for FY 22/23 was **\$6,400,406**.
- The TAY CRT (The STAY) estimated MHSA program expenditure for FY 22/23 was **\$2,601,699**.

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TAY Centers Overview

TAY Centers provide integrated services to unserved, underserved and inappropriately served youth ages 16 to 25 with emotional and/or behavioral issues.

Goals: Independence, reduce hospitalizations or higher level of care, reduce involvement in the criminal justice system and reduce homelessness.

TAY Centers: Drop-in Services/Outpatient Mental Health Services

- No cost
- Peer-driven
- Countywide: San Bernardino, Ontario, Victorville, Yucca Valley

Multi-disciplinary team includes:

- ✓ Clinic Supervisor
- ✓ Mental Health Specialist
- ✓ Clinical Therapist
- ✓ Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor
- ✓ Social Worker
- ✓ Peer and Family Advocate

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One Stop TAY Centers Drop-In Services



- Peer support
- Community linkage and support
- Shower facilities
- Laundry facilities
- Computer/internet access
- Recreational activities
- Skill building groups
- Educational events/presentations
- Peer selected/driven groups
- Job skill and self-esteem building
- Cooking, fitness group and many more...

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TAY Outcomes: Youth Served FY 22/23

- The TAY System of Care provided access to appropriate services for 902 youth at risk and/or with mental health concerns. The 902 youth include both system development and FSP clients. This count is not an unduplicated count of clients served.

109 TAY clients were diverted from psychiatric hospitalization and/or higher levels of care by accessing TAY CRT (The STAY) services.

The future of TAY System of Care...

- Expand One Stop TAY Center Services to unserved areas
- Expand and increase Emergency Shelter Services for homeless youth
- Advocate/support permanent and supportive housing efforts for youth

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Key TAY Program Collaborations

- Community College homeless liaison coordination
- Children and Family Services System of Care
- Interagency Council on Homelessness and Homeless Provider Network community provider support
- Shelter Bed community providers
- Workforce Development Department contracted providers
- School district homeless liaison coordinated support
- Local elected officials supported strategies
- Law enforcement collaboration
- Crisis Residential and Drug & Alcohol inpatient program collaboration
- General County-and community-based organization TAY program collaborative support

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TAY Collaborations FY 22/23

DBH

Mental Health Services Act Executive Committee Meeting
 Community Policy Adversary Committee (CPAC)
 Behavioral Health Commission
 DBH Cultural Competency Advisory Council (CCAC) Meeting Attendance
 DBH Cultural Competency Subcommittee Attendance
 Homeless Partnership
 Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Meetings
 DBH Shelter Bed Services Provider Programs and oversight
 Regional (DAC) 2nd and 4th District Advisory Committees
 County Homeless Youth Taskforce (HYTF)
 Interagency Council on Homelessness/West Region Steering Committee Board member
 Central Valley HPN Regional Steering Committee participation

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TAY Collaborations FY 22/23

Community Partners

Work Force Investment Board (WDD) Youth Committee Board member
 County Sheriff Information Exchange Committee Member
 Next Generation Information Exchange Network
 Westside Action Group (WAG) Member
 San Bernardino Faith Based Network
 Inland Empire Concerned African American Churches (IECAAC)
 West Region Partners Innovative Communities "PIC" collaborative meeting
 Drug and Gangs Taskforce
 Healthy RC Steering Committee Member
 ICH West Region Steering Committee Meeting Member
 District Advisory Committee Meetings
 State Select Homeless Youth Committee Member

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TAY Collaborations FY 22/23

Education

County Schools Foster Youth Services Care Advisory Council
 Countywide Student Regional Advisory Council Participation
 Superintendent of County Schools Foster/Homeless Student Ambassadors Advisor
 Chaffey Joint Unified School District Mental health Task Force
 CSUSB, ULV, Chatman University, University of Redlands, giveback Student Meetings

Child Welfare

CFS Extended Foster Care (EFC) Coordination meeting
 CFS/DBH/SBVC Foster Youth Meeting
 CFS Faith in Motion Coalition
 Inland Empire Fatherhood Coalition
 ILP (Independent Living Program) taskforce
 Joint Interagency Leadership for Services to Children, Adolescents and Family (JILS-CAF)

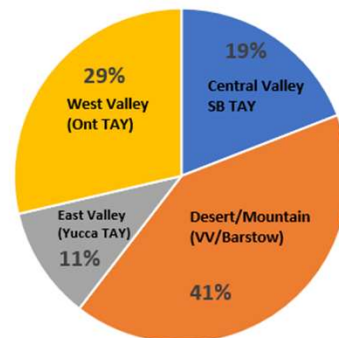
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TAY Outpatient Mental Health Services

Full-Service Partnership (FSP)

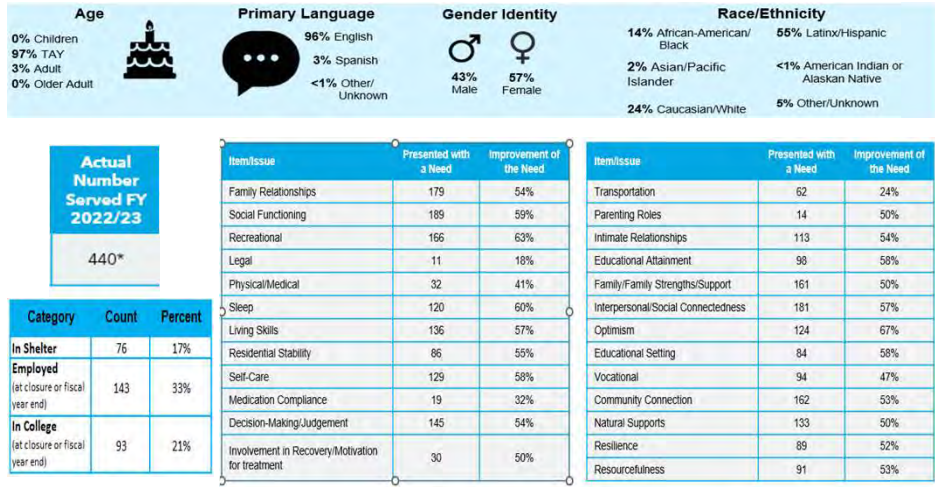
- Individual and group counseling/therapy
- Intensive case management
- 24/7 crisis and supportive services
- Crisis intervention/stabilization services
- Medication evaluation and management
- Integrated treatment for co-occurring disorders
- Activities of daily living skills classes
- Housing assistance
- Transportation assistance
- Education assistance
- Employment/vocational assistance
- Community linkage and support
- Community reintegration
- Self-sufficiency assistance (Applying for public benefits Medi-Cal, SSI, SDI, etc.)
- “Whatever it takes” to help TAY on their path to recovery and wellness

FSP Clients Served by Region
FY 22/23



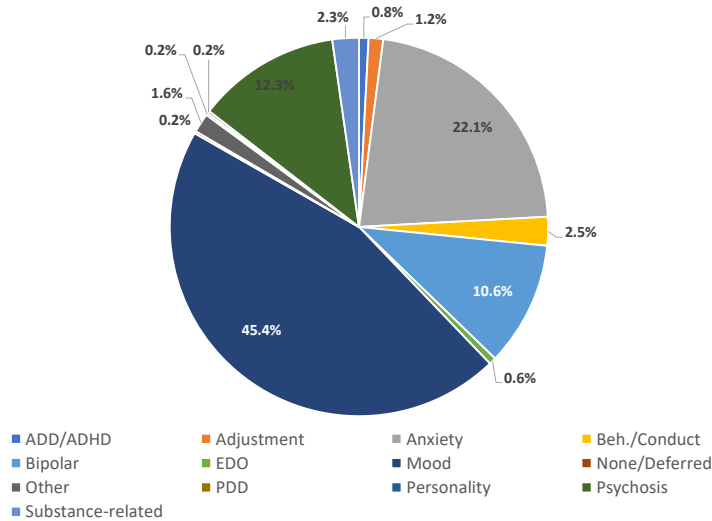
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TAY Services & Outcomes



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STAY Clients Served by Diagnosis FY 22/23



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TAY Specialty Programs Weekly Stats

Current FSP (1/29)

SB TAY: 50; OTAY: 71; Victorville TAY: 43; Barstow TAY: 24; Yucca TAY: 25

Employed TAY (6/27)

SB TAY: 21; OTAY: 39; Victorville TAY: 5; Barstow TAY: 2; Yucca TAY: 17; Total=84

College TAY Partners (9/11)

SB TAY: 9; OTAY: 16; Victorville TAY: 10; Barstow TAY: 1; Yucca TAY: 4; Total=40

EDC Active Census (1/17)

IEHP: Children (Under 15): 6 TAY (16-25): 14; Adults: 3; Total = 23

Molina: Children (Under 15): 0 TAY (16-24): 0 Adults: 0; Total 0

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Crisis Residential Treatment (CRT) Program

The STAY is a voluntary CRT Center for TAY clients ages 18 to 25 in need of a higher level of care than outpatient mental health, but lower than a psychiatric hospital.

- Peer-driven
- 14 beds
- Services 24-hours-a-day, 365-days-a-year
- 30-90 day stay
- Co-ed

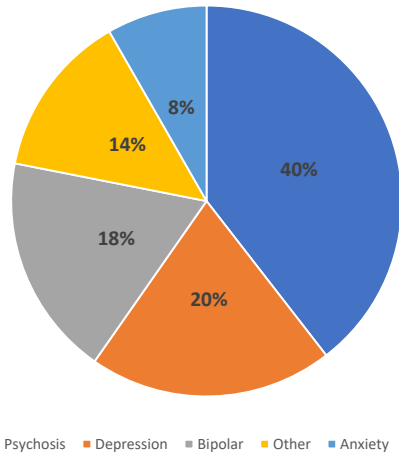
Services Include

- Individual and group therapy
- Crisis intervention
- Medication support
- Drug and alcohol counseling/referrals
- Prevocational preparation
- Rehabilitation/Recovery (daily living skills)
- Wellness Recovery Action Plans
- Pre-release/discharge preparation and planning



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STAY Clients Served by Diagnosis **FY 22/23**



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TAY Homeless Snapshot Q4 **FY 22/23**

TAY Program	SD	FSP	Total
SB TAY	9	16	25
OTAY	9	3	12
VV/B TAY	16	18	34
Yucca TAY	26	15	41
Total			112

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TAY Homeless Snapshot Q4 FY 22/23

Homeless At First Contact	FULL SERVICE PARTNERSHIP	SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL
SB TAY	20	30	50
OTAY	11	13	24
VV/B TAY	20	26	46
Yucca TAY	15	46	61
TOTAL	66	115	181

CURRENTLY HOMELESS	FULL SERVICE PARTNERSHIP	SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL
SB TAY	21	31	52
OTAY	7	11	18
VV/B TAY	0	13	13
Yucca TAY	19	45	64
TOTAL	47	100	147

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TAY Housing Tracking Example Q4 FY 22/23

Client Counts	Total	April				May				June			
Facility Name	Beds	New	Continuing	Leaving	In Shelter	New	Continuing	Leaving	In Shelter	New	Continuing	Leaving	In Shelter
Harris House Parkdale	6	0	6	1	5	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	1
Harris House Leroy	6	1	4	0	5	1	5	2	4	2	4	1	5
Molding Hearts Mohawk	10	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Molding Hearts Prescott	12	3	6	2	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
Avector-Ramada	6	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Avector-Solvang16414	6	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	3
Avector-Winterplace	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avector-712 Virginia Wy	10	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	3	3	0
Avector-804 Virginia Wy	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	1
Avector-Topsail	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avector-Calaveras	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Avector-Lee Ave	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avector-Banyan	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Chance	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	115	8	23	8	23	7	23	9	21	6	21	7	20

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Monthly TAY Shelter Bed Expense **FY 22/23**

MONTHLY COST	Indicate if all invoices are processed for the month by typing "Done" above the month												YTD Total
	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	
FACILITY NAME	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	
Avector - Solvang	\$ 2,332	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,232	\$ 2,156	\$ 1,496	\$ 2,068	\$ 3,740	\$21,516
Avector - Ramada	\$ 1,144	\$ 1,364	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,232	\$ 2,684	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,728	\$ 2,640	\$18,348
Avector - Topsail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$396
Avector - 712 Virginia Wy.	\$ 1,188	\$ 88	\$ 264	\$ 176	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,144	\$ 88	\$ 176	\$ -	\$ 1,100	\$ 3,080	\$ 2,420	\$11,044
Avector - 804 Virginia Wy.	\$ 4,664	\$ 2,816	\$ 2,904	\$ 4,004	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,948	\$ 1,716	\$ 792	\$ 2,420	\$ 3,652	\$ 2,728	\$ 1,540	\$32,824
Avector - Winterplace	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
Avector - Calaveras	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,364	\$ 2,728	\$ 2,464	\$ 2,156	\$ 1,320	\$ 572	\$ 132	\$13,596
Avector - Lee Ave	\$ -	\$ 792	\$ -	\$ 44	\$ 220	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,056
Avector Banyan	\$ -	\$ 264	\$ 572	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$836
Harris Transitional Youth - Leroy	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,344	\$ 4,444	\$ 3,872	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,016	\$ 5,280	\$ 6,072	\$ 5,148	\$ 6,028	\$ 5,544	\$ 4,928	\$58,036
Harris Transitional Youth - Parkdale	\$ 5,016	\$ 6,116	\$ 3,960	\$ 5,764	\$ 7,392	\$ 7,568	\$ 6,952	\$ 7,040	\$ 8,184	\$ 7,876	\$ 3,520	\$ 1,320	\$70,708
Molding Hearts Mohawk	\$ -	\$ 968	\$ -	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,056	\$ 704	\$ 220	\$ 176	\$9,988
Molding Hearts Prescott	\$ 12,100	\$ 11,660	\$ 12,496	\$ 11,044	\$ 8,624	\$ 6,820	\$ 7,612	\$ 6,204	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,976	\$ 10,516	\$ 10,120	\$114,532
Second Chance - Newcomb	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88	\$88
TOTAL MONTHLY CHARGES	\$ 29,524	\$ 28,776	\$ 26,136	\$ 29,304	\$ 30,756	\$ 28,952	\$ 28,732	\$ 26,752	\$ 32,164	\$ 33,792	\$ 30,976	\$ 27,104	\$352,968

Remaining 'Budget' Amt.	\$522,449
Percent of 'Budget' Remaining	59.7%
Percent of 'Budget' Used	40.3%
Total Contract Bed Days	19,896
Contract Bed Days Balance	11,874

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MHSA Goal 2 **Results**

For TAY, housing stability is a combination of their own resources, their ability to take care of themselves, provided support, and how they get along with others. These are measured in the following areas:

Item/Issue	Presented with a Need	Improvement of the Need
Residential Stability	86	55%
Living Skills	136	57%
Self-Care	129	58%
Family Relationships	179	54%
Natural Supports	133	50%

Due to the length of time most TAY consumers spend in the program, data was pulled for July 1, 2021 through Dec. 31, 2023 in order to showcase the level of progression that TAY members experience.

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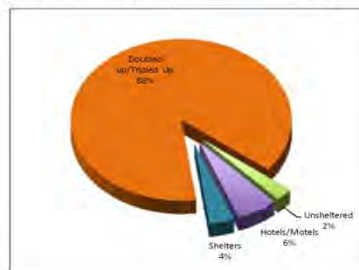
Homeless Student Count **FY 22/23**

District	Total Enrolled	Homeless Total
Adelanto Elementary	8,213	192
Alta Loma Elementary	5,498	111
Apple Valley Unified	15,087	917
Baker Valley Unified	124	56
Barstow Unified	6,396	393
Bear Valley Unified	2,145	288
Central Elementary	4,267	111
Chaffey Joint Union High	23,145	2,532
Chino Valley Unified	26,601	1,622
Colton Joint Unified	19,297	1,281
Cucamonga Elementary	2,299	123
Etiwanda Elementary	13,400	1,201
Fontana Unified	34,170	1,289
Helendale Elementary	6,824	154
Hesperia Unified	25,006	2,091
Lucerne Valley Unified	11,145	9
Morongo Unified	7,407	415
Mountain View Elementary	3,035	146
Mt. Baldy Joint	93	3
Needles Unified	955	95
Ontario-Montclair Elementary	18,417	2,507
Oro Grande Elementary	5,616	395
Redlands Unified	20,019	1,720
Rialto Unified	24,132	2,687
Rim of the World Unified	2,890	45
San Bernardino City Unified	50,434	4,456
San Bernardino County Office	6,461	384
Silver Valley Unified	1,949	134
Snowline Joint Unified	7,961	188
Trona Joint Unified	247	38
Upland Unified	10,079	628
Victor Elementary	12,420	323
Victor Valley Union High	12,105	160
Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	9,535	372
Total	397,372	27,066

Shelters	993
Doubled up/Tripled Up	23,747
Unsheltered	694
Hotels/Motels	1,632
TOTAL	27,066

Age 0-PreK	773
K	1,829
1st - 6th	12,056
7th - 12th	12,396
Ungraded	12
TOTAL	27,066

Unaccompanied	687
Total # of Seniors	2,316
Graduated Homeless Seniors	1,331



Homeless Housing Assistance & Prevention (HHAP) Youth **14-24yrs**

HHAP Youth MOU. The Partners agreed to use **these funds for the following activities:**

Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing

An intervention designed **to help individuals and families quickly exit homelessness** and return to permanent housing. Using the Housing First model, move families and individuals into permanent affordable housing as **quickly as possible with minimal barriers, assist with move-in costs such as security and utility deposits** and short-medium term declining rental subsidies, and provide intensive social services while families or individuals are in their home. Supportive services are designed to enhance each family or individual's stability and equip them with skills and resources they need to sustain and thrive in housing and avoid future homelessness.

Homeless Housing Assistance & Prevention (HHAP) Youth **14-24yrs**

Prevention/Diversion - Permanent Housing

A strategy that prevents homelessness for people seeking shelter by helping them identify immediate alternate housing arrangements and, if necessary, connecting them with services and **financial assistance to help them return to permanent housing**. **Diversion programs can reduce the number of families becoming homeless**, the demand for shelter beds, and the size of program wait lists. Diversion programs can also help communities achieve better outcomes and be more competitive when applying for federal funding.

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Homeless Housing Assistance & Prevention (HHAP)

Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program (8% HHAP Youth cut a side)

HHAP – 1: **\$227,609.36 by June 2025** HHAP – 2: **\$104,050.00** by June 2026

HHAP – 3: **\$369,000** HHAP – 4: **\$443,050.12**

(HHAP) The contract states: No less than 50% by May 31, 2023, 100% by May 31, 2025

Referral Partners:

- CFS
- Probation
- CJUSD
- SBUSD
- CSUSB
- University of La Verne
- Chapman University
- DBH
- Giveback
- Hesperia USD
- SBCSS
- Chaffey College
- University of Redlands

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Locations

**Valley Star Behavioral Health, Inc.
Ontario One Stop TAY Center**
316 E. E St., Ontario
(909) 983-4466

**Victor Community Support Services
Victorville TAY Center**
15400 Cholame Rd., Victorville
(760) 243-5417

**Victor Community Support Services
Barstow TAY Center**
222 E. Main St., Barstow
(760) 243-5417

**San Bernardino One Stop TAY Center
The STAY (CRT)**
780 E. Gilbert St., San Bernardino
(909) 387-7194

**Valley Star Behavioral Health, Inc.
One Stop TAY Center**
58471 29 Palms Hwy., Ste. 102, Yucca Valley
(760) 853-4888



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DBH Highlights

News Articles

- <http://iecn.com/three-formerly-homeless-youth-accepted-into-universities/>
- <https://inlandempire.us/three-formerly-homeless-youth-accepted-into-universities/>



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Behavioral Health

For questions or comments,
please contact:

André Bossieux, MHA
Program Manager II
(909) 387-7212
abossieux@dbh.sbcounty.gov

Thank You!