San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
West Valley Regional Steering Committee

Wednesday, November 9, 2022 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Join Zoom Video Conference hosted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85194946723?pwd=TUh0cHZGM1JEZ0I3S1l3YXFEUnAvQT09
Meeting ID: 851 9494 6723- Password: 183200
Dial in +1 669 900 6833 - One tap mobile +16699006833,,89595982006# US (San Jose)

AGENDA

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order B. Welcome and Introductions	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness D. Homeless Provider Network E. Office of Homeless Services F. State and Federal Program Updates G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith OHS staff member Committee Members
CONSENT ITEM	
H. Approval of RSC Meeting Minutes – Not available	Erika Lewis-Huntley
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. Preparing for Participation in the SBC&C CoC 2023 Homeless Point-in-Time Count – Thursday, January 26th, 2023	Erika Lewis-Huntley
J. California Dept. of Health Care Services "Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program (HHIP)"	Don Smith
CLOSING	
K. Public Comment (3 mins) L. Adjournment	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley

Next Regulalry Scheduled Meeting: West Valley Regional Steering Committee
Wednesday, December 14, 2022, 9:00am – 11:00am
Goldy S. Lewis Community Center – Creative Corner Room (tentative, if able)
11200 Baseline Rd., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701
Or 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) 386-8297 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 303 E. VANDERBILT WAY SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415. http://www.sbcounty.gov/sbchp/

AGENDA AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT 303 E VANDERBILT WAY, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415 OR BY EMAIL: HOMELESSRFP@HSS.SBCOUNTY.GOV .

The Solution to Homelessness is Straightforward: Housing

The Growing Concerns About Older Adult Homelessness

West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting
October 12, 2022, 9:00am

CoC Quick Updates

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West Valley RSC Meeting, 10/12/22 – Quick Updates

- **ICH Updates –** At the **ICH Meeting on September 28th** the governing board
  - Elected **Pastor Jessica Alexander**, Operation Grace and Central Valley HPN Representative as ICH Chair and **Martha Zepeda**, County Deputy Executive Officer, as ICH Vice-Chair
  - Received an introduction of proposed updates to the policies and procedures for the Coordinated Entry System
  - Authorized the Vice-Chair to sign a letter of commitment to the Housing Authority in support of their request to apply for an allocation under the **HUD Stability Voucher Program**
  - Approved a letter of support for the Inland Empire Health Plan (IEHP) Investment Plan template for the **Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program**
  - Adopted **the Violence Against Women Act** (VAWA) Policies and Procedures for the CoC.
  - Approved **January 26, 2023**, as the date to conduct the **2023 Point-in-Time Count**.
  - Received an update on the HMIS transition to BitFocus Clarity Human Services
- At a **Special ICH Meeting on October 5th**
  - Approved **December 7th** for the **SBCHP 2022 Homeless Summit**
  - Approved recommendations from the Grant Review Committee for the **CoC Supplemental NOFO Application** in the amount of **$9,328,419**
- The next ICH Meeting will be held on **Wednesday, October 26th at 9:00am**
- **SBCHP Homeless Provider Network –** All stakeholder partners are encouraged to register for CoC membership through Homeless Provider Network registration, OHS-HPN-Fillable-Registration-Form.pdf (sbcounty.gov)

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has made available approximately $322 million is available nationally ($267.5 million for the Unsheltered Homelessness Set Aside and $54.5 million available for the Rural Set Aside) to create new projects to reduce unsheltered homelessness. The San Bernardino County CoC can apply for up to $15,642,926.00 of Unsheltered funds.

HUD expects each CoC to implement a thorough review and oversight process at the local level for new project applications submitted to HUD in the FY 2022 CoC Program Competition. All project applications are required to be submitted to the CoC no later than 30 days before the application deadline of October 20, 2022.

On August 22, 2022, the GRC met to:

- Approve the support documents which align with the CoC Unsheltered Supplemental Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

On September 23, 2022, the GRC met to:

- Approve the prioritization, rating and ranking of all new project activities concerning new applications for the CoC Supplemental applications.

2022 CoC Supplemental Unsheltered NOFO

Ranking	Agency	Project	Type	Total Request	LOI Scoring
1	City of Victorville	Wellness Center Wraparound Services	SSO-Other	$4,778,295.00	93
2	Operation Grace	Journey Home Youth Program	Joint TH & PH-RRH	$4,550,124.00	89.6
			Total Supplemental Funds	**$9,328,419.00**	

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CA COVID-19 RENT RELIEF

CALIFORNIA COVID-19 RENT RELIEF PROGRAM

LAST DATA REFRESH
October 13, 2022

This dashboard does NOT include data for jurisdictions that are not participating in the State program.

COUNTY: San Bernardino

CITY: All

COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD APPLICATIONS* 20,328

HOUSEHOLDS SERVED 19,347

AVERAGE ASSISTANCE $10,603

TOTAL FUNDS PAID $204,146,272

RACE

American Indian or Alaska Native	1.50%
Asian	2.63%
Black or African American	29.47%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.02%
Other Multi-Racial	15.10%
Refuse to Answer	11.93%
White	38.34%

ETHNICITY

Hispanic or Latino	37.55%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	54.20%
Refuse to Answer	8.25%

AGE GROUP

21-30	19.85%
31-40	32.77%
41-50	21.04%
51-60	14.73%
61-70	6.93%
71-80	1.68%
Not Reported	3.01%

GENDER

Female	60.43%
Male	39.57%

INCOME**

<= 30% AMI	51.93%
>30%-50% AMI	26.00%
>50%-60% AMI	9.33%
>60%-80% AMI	12.74%

Statewide – 372,988 applications, 355,892 households have been served, $4,378,020,405 has been paid out, avg. $12,392 per household.

SB County-19,668 applications, 18,894 households served, $199,222,798 paid out, avg. $10,531 per household.

Chino-764 apps, 743 households served, $9.2 million paid, avg. $12,457; **Chino Hills**-416 apps, 392 households served, $5.6 million paid, avg. $14,527; **Montclair**-334 apps, 308 households served, $3.7 million paid, avg. $12,365; **Ontario**-2,087 apps, 1,990 households served, $22.6 million paid, avg. $11,396; **Rancho Cucamonga**-1,912 apps, 1,830 households served, $21.8 million paid, avg. $11,967; **Upland**-938 apps, 903 hsehlds served, $9.2 million paid, avg. $10,255

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Emergency Housing Voucher Dashboard

State	PHA Code & Name	MTW	Clear All Filters
CA	CA019 - Housing Authority of the County o...	All	

Data current as of: **10/13/22**
Source: IMS/PIC System and HUDCAPS

Summary of EHV Award, Current Issuances and Leased Vouchers

PHA Code	PHA Name	Total Awards	Active Issuances	Current Leased Vouchers	Unit Utilization
CA019	Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino	455	272	200	43.96%
Total		**455**	**272**	**200**	**43.96%**

Total EHV Awards*	Current EHV Units Leased	EHV Leasing Utilization
455	200	43.96%

* Note: 70,000 EHVs were awarded to PHAs across the United States. The reduction in Total Award Amount is due to PHAs that have returned their EHV awards.

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Dear Emergency Housing Voucher Program Partners,
Below is a status update concerning the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program referrals and attached is a breakdown of voucher holder zip codes before admission. Please continue to send referrals to the EHV program. Make sure the documentation is current and complete so that assistance can be provided timely.

Emergency Housing Voucher Program Report (9/14/22)

	CES	VSP	Total
Total # Referrals Received	946	112	**1058**
# of incomplete referrals (pending documents)			**322**
Scheduled for voucher issuance			**26**
Currently searching for unit			**154**
# of referrals to Housing Navigation Services	**(Not counted in total)**		**460**
Unit located/pending review			**5**
Unit located/pending Inspection			**10**
Application Denied/Withdrawn/ voucher expired			**350**
Housed			**191**

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Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA)

Provides a permanent source of funding ($75 state recording fee on real estate documents) available to all local governments in California to help cities and counties implement plans to increase the affordable housing stock. Funding will help cities and counties:

- Increase the supply of housing for households at or below 60% of area median income
- Increase assistance to affordable owner-occupied workforce housing
- Assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Facilitate housing affordability, particularly for lower- and moderate-income households
- Promote projects and programs to meet the local government's unmet share of regional housing needs allocation
- Ensure geographic equity in the distribution of the funds

Direct PLHA formula allocations are available annually to 11 entitlement cities and SB County on behalf of the rest of the cities and unincorporated areas in the county. The projected 5-year combined allocation of PLHA funding within San Bernardino County is estimated to be $60,946,990.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) released the Permanent Local Housing Allocation Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) awarding approximately $466 million in funds from calendar years 2019-2021 to local governments in California. The grant will fund housing-related projects and programs that assist in addressing the unmet housing needs of their local communities. Application are due October 31, 2022.

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Permanent Local Housing Allocations	2019	2020	2021	3 yr total
Apple Valley	$287,561	$446,959	$491,865	$1,226,385
Chino	$249,365	$387,590	$426,531	$1,063,486
Chino Hills	$177,285	$275,556	$303,241	$756,082
Fontana	$981,122	$1,524,968	$1,678,180	$4,184,270
Hesperia	$505,777	$786,135	$865,117	$2,157,029
Ontario	$920,018	$1,429,994	$1,573,664	$3,923,676
Rancho Cucamonga	$450,476	$700,179	$770,526	$1,921,181
Rialto	$597,786	$929,145	$1,022,495	$2,549,426
San Bernardino	$1,622,027	$2,521,132	$2,774,428	$6,917,587
Upland	$277,837	$431,845	$475,232	$1,184,914
Victorville	$632,770	$983,520	$1,082,334	$2,698,624
San Bernardino County	$3,459,141	$5,376,577	$5,916,756	$14,752,474
	$10,161,165	$15,793,600	$17,380,369	$43,335,134

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Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) - Eligible activities for the formula allocations are:

1. The predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, rental housing that is affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, or moderate-income households, including necessary operating subsidies.
2. The predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of Affordable rental and ownership housing, including Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), that meets the needs of a growing workforce earning up to 120-percent of AMI, or 150-percent of AMI in high-cost areas. ADUs shall be available for occupancy for a term of no less than 30 days.
3. Matching portions of funds placed into Local or Regional Housing Trust Funds.
4. Matching portions of funds available through the Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund pursuant to subdivision (d) of HSC Section 34176.
5. Capitalized Reserves for Services connected to the preservation and creation of new permanent supportive housing.
6. Assisting persons who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including, but not limited to, providing rapid rehousing, rental assistance, supportive/case management services that allow people to obtain and retain housing, operating and capital costs for navigation centers and emergency shelters, and the new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional housing.
7. Accessibility modifications in lower-income owner-occupied housing.
8. Efforts to acquire and rehabilitate foreclosed or vacant homes and apartments.
9. Homeownership opportunities, including, but not limited to, down payment assistance.
10. Fiscal incentives made by a county to a city within the county to incentivize approval of one or more affordable housing projects, or matching funds invested by a county in an affordable housing development project in a city within the county, provided that the city has made an equal or greater investment in the project.

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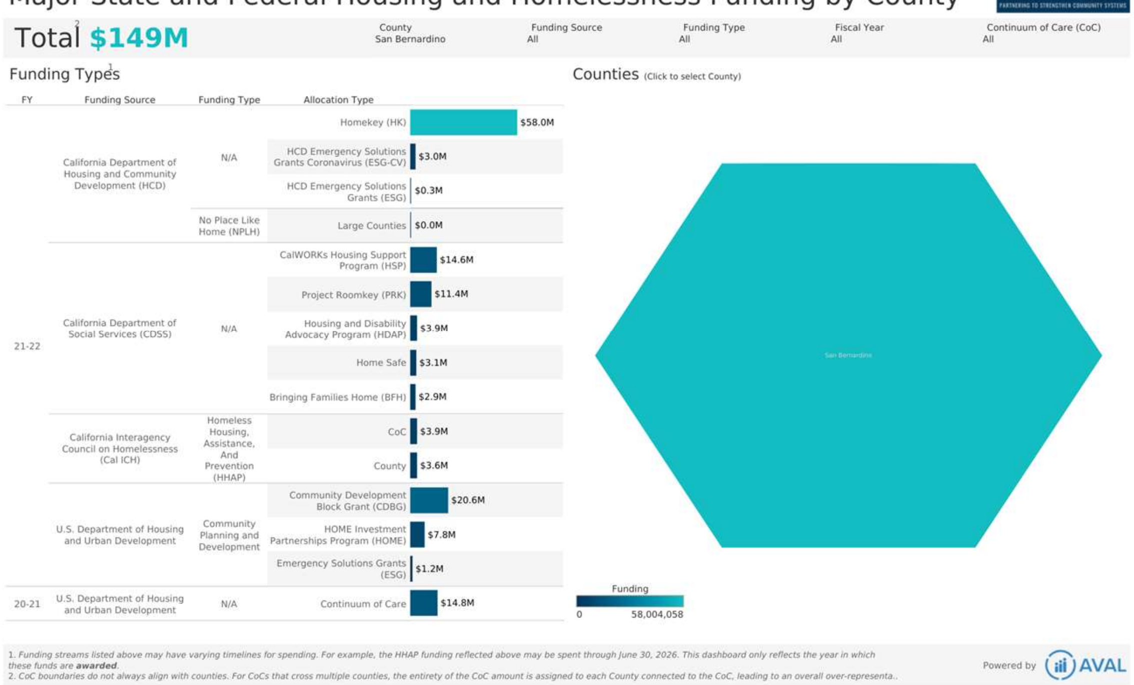
Major State and Federal Housing and Homelessness Funding by County



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Newsom signs 2 laws boosting housing production

Gov. Gavin Newsom signed the laws Wednesday, opening up much of the state's commercial land for residential development.

A commercial building sits empty in Sacramento, Calif., Thursday, Sept. 22, 2022. Two new laws in California will let developers bypass local governments to build housing on commercial land. Gov. Gavin Newsom on, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 2022, signed a pair of laws aimed at increasing housing production in California. (AP Photo/Rich Pedroncelli)

They've become a familiar sight along the wide commercial corridors of America — empty buildings once filled by big retailers who have closed their doors, in part because many of their customers shop online.

Now, two new laws in California will let developers build housing on land zoned for retail, offices or parking and largely prevent revenue-hungry local governments from stopping them.

Gov. Gavin Newsom signed the laws Wednesday, opening up much of the state's commercial land for residential development. It's a long-sought victory for affordable housing advocates, who say such sites are ready-made for apartments because they are often near populated areas and come with ample parking.

One law will let developers build housing on some commercial land without having to ask permission from local governments, as long as a certain percentage of the housing is affordable. Another law will let developers build all market-rate housing on some commercial land — which would be more lucrative — but the projects would still have to go through an environmental review process.

A report by data analytics firm Urban Footprint found AB 2011 alone could spur 1.6 million to 2.4 million homes.

Local government officials say the laws undermine their authority and upend years of careful planning that reflect community preferences. But there's also a financial consequence, they say, because stores generate more property taxes for local governments than homes do.

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Governor Newsom Signs CARE Court Into Law, Providing a New Path Forward for Californians Struggling with Serious Mental Illness

Published: Sep 14, 2022

Passed in the Legislature with overwhelming support, CARE Court is a first-in-the-nation framework to empower individuals suffering from untreated schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

CARE Court is bolstered by the state's $15.3 billion in funding to tackle homelessness and $11.6 billion annually in mental health services

SAN JOSE – Alongside state and local leaders and Californians impacted by mental illness, Governor Gavin Newsom today signed legislation enacting CARE Court, a paradigm shift that will provide individuals with severe mental health and substance use disorders the care and services they need to get healthy.

The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment Act – SB 1338 by Senator Thomas Umberg (D-Santa Ana) and Senator Susan Talamantes Eggman (D-Stockton) – will provide help upstream, ahead of conservatorships and outside the walls of institutions. Under CARE Court, families, clinicians, first responders and others will be able to refer individuals suffering from schizophrenia spectrum or psychotic disorders.

CARE Court will be implemented statewide and will start with a phased-in approach. The first cohort to implement CARE Court includes the counties of Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Stanislaus, Tuolumne and San Francisco.

CARE Court received bipartisan and near-unanimous approval in both the state Senate and Assembly. The framework is supported by unprecedented funding under the state's $15.3 billion investment in addressing homelessness, including $1.5 billion for behavioral bridge housing; more than $11.6 billion annually for mental health programs throughout California; and more than $1.4 billion for our health and human services workforce. An additional $63 million in CARE Court start-up funds was provided for counties, courts, self-help and legal aid.

Pathway through the CARE Court

REFERRAL
Individual with untreated schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorder who meet specific criteria may be referred to the court by a family member, behavioral health provider, first responder, or other approved party to provide care and prevent institutionalization.

CLINICAL EVALUATION
The civil court orders a clinical evaluation and appoints public defender and CARE Supporter. Court reviews the clinical evaluation and, if the individual meets the criteria, the court orders the development of a Care Plan.

CARE PLAN
Care plan is developed by county behavioral health, participant and CARE Supporter including behavioral health treatment, stabilization medication, and adopts the Care plan with both the individual and county behavioral health as party to the court order for up to 12 months.

SUPPORT
County behavioral health care team, with participant, and CARE Supporter, begin treatment and regularly review and update Care plan, as needed, as well as a Mental Health Advance Directive for any future crises. Court provides accountability with status hearings, for up to a second 12 months, as needed.

SUCCESS
Successful completion and graduation by the Court. Participant remains eligible for ongoing treatment, supportive services, and housing in the community to support long term recovery. Psychiatric Advance Directive in place for any future crises.

California Health & Human Services Agency | chhs.ca.gov

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CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET — 2022-23 Housing and Homelessness (ca.gov)

HOMELESSNESS

The Budget builds on the previous year's historic commitment of funds for addressing homelessness by providing an additional $3.4 billion over three years to continue the state's comprehensive approach toward services and supports for individuals who are experiencing homelessness, or who are at risk of experiencing homelessness. The Budget homelessness package totals $10.2 billion over two years.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS INCLUDE:

Encampment Resolution Grants—$300 million General Fund for 2022-23, and $400 million General Fund for 2023-24, to expand the Encampment Resolution Grants program. Of the 2022-23 funds, $150 million is prioritized for assisting persons living in encampments located on a state right-of-way.

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP)—$1 billion General Fund for HHAP, and $1 billion General Fund for 2023-24 for the program. HHAP is a source of funds for cities, counties, and continuums of care to create comprehensive plans to address their homelessness challenges in ways that best meet local needs.

Homekey 2.0—$150 million General Fund in 2021-22 to augment the $1.5 billion provided for Homekey 2.0 and $1.3 billion for 2022-23. Awards from Homekey 2.0 continue to be announced, and cumulatively have helped to facilitate more than 10,000 new units of housing for Californians experiencing homelessness.

Behavioral Health—$1.5 billion General Fund over two years for the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing Program to expand access to housing for individuals with complex behavioral health needs. The Budget also continues to invest in community restoration placements and services for individuals deemed incompetent to stand trial. See the Health and Human Services Chapter for more details.

Transitional Housing and Housing Navigators—$34 million ongoing General Fund for HCD's Transitional Housing Program ($25.3 million) and Housing Navigators Program ($8.7 million) to provide transitional housing and services to youth who were formerly in the foster system or on probation.

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CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET — 2022-23 Housing and Homelessness (ca.gov)

HOUSING

In recent years, the state has invested billions in incentives for housing production, including $10.3 billion in the 2021 Budget Act. The Budget invests an additional $2.9 billion for affordable housing production and homeownership opportunities, for a total housing package of $11.2 billion over multiple years.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRODUCTION

The Budget includes over $2 billion General Fund over the next two years for affordable housing production in the following programs:

- **Adaptive Reuse-**$450 million one-time General Fund ($200 million in 2022-23 and$250 million in 2023-24} to convert existing commercial or office space to affordable housing. $50 million of this investment is for the Los Angeles County and University of Southern California General Hospital adaptive reuse project.
- **Infill Infrastructure Grant Program-**$425 million one-time General Fund ($200 million in 2022-23 and $225 million in 2023-24} to fund necessary infrastructure for affordable housing in downtown-oriented areas.
- **Multifamily Housing Program-**$325 million one-time General Fund ($100 million in 2022-23 and $225 million in 2023-24} to augment the Multifamily Housing Program, which is expected to exhaust the remainder of the $1 .5 billion provided to the program in the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 in 2022-23.
- **California Housing Accelerator Program-**$250 million one-time General Fund toward the California Housing Accelerator program for affordable housing projects awaiting awards from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee or the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee.
- **Portfolio Reinvestment Program-**$150 million one-time General Fund ($50 million in 2022-23 and $100 million in 2023-24) for the Portfolio Reinvestment Program to further preserve targeted units in downtown-oriented areas and continue increasing the state's affordable housing stock.

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CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET — 2022-23 [Housing and Homelessness (ca.gov)]

HOUSING

In recent years, the state has invested billions in incentives for housing production, including $10.3 billion in the 2021 Budget Act. The Budget invests an additional $2.9 billion for affordable housing production and homeownership opportunities, for a total housing package of $11.2 billion over multiple years.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRODUCTION (cont.)

The Budget includes over $2 billion General Fund over the next two years for affordable housing production in the following programs:

- **State Excess Sites Developments**-$100 million one-time General Fund ($25 million in 2022-23 and $75 million in 2023-24) to expand affordable housing development and adaptive reuse opportunities on state excess land sites. This will leverage state land as an asset to expedite housing opportunities by offering low-cost, long-term ground leases in exchange for affordable and mixed-income housing.
- **Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization Program-**$100 million one-time General Fund ($25 million in 2022-23 and $75 million in 2023-24) for the Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization Program (formerly the Mobilehome Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program). These funds will finance the preservation and development of affordable mobilehome parks.
- **Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Program-**$100 million one-time General Fund ($50 million in 2022-23 and $50 million in 2023-24) to augment the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Program, which is expected to exhaust the$600 million provided to the program in the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014 in 2022-23.
- **Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program-**$50 million one-time General Fund to augment the Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program to fund new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of owner-occupied and rental units for agricultural workers, with a priority for lower income households.
- **Accessory Dwelling Unit Financing-**$50 million one-time General Fund for the California Housing Finance Agency to provide grants to reimburse pre-development and non-reoccurring closing costs associated with the construction of an Accessory Dwelling Unit.

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"The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes" April 2022

In the recently released 2022 publication of "The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes", the National Low-Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) identified the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as tied for 2nd among the 50 largest metropolitan areas with the most severe shortage of rental homes affordable to extremely low-income households. [The GAP | National Low Income Housing Coalition (nlihc.org)]

The Riverside-San Bernardino MSA has only 18 affordable and available rental homes for every 100 renter households with incomes below 30% AMI and only 32 for every 100 renter households with incomes between 31-50% AMI.

In addition, 80% of extremely low-income renter households and 47% of very low-income renter households are identified as severely housing cost-burdened within the MSA, while HUD-assisted housing represents only 6% of the rental housing stock.

TABLE 1: LEAST AND MOST SEVERE SHORTAGES OF RENTAL HOMES AFFORDABLE TO EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS THE 50 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS

LEAST SEVERE		MOST SEVERE	
Metropolitan Area	Affordable and Available Rental Homes per 100 Renter Households	Metropolitan Area	Affordable and Available Rental Homes per 100 Renter Households
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	50	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	13
Pittsburgh, PA	48	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	18
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	47	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	18
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	42	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	19
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	41	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	20
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	41	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	20
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	39	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	20
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	38	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	20
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	38	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	22
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	37	Austin-Round Rock, TX	22

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

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San Bernardino County 2021: Affordable Housing Needs Report

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CALIFORNIA #2*

In **California**, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is **$2,028**. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn **$6,761** monthly or **$81,133** annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of:

$39.01 PER HOUR STATE HOUSING WAGE

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA:

STATE FACTS	
Minimum Wage	$15.00
Average Renter Wage	$30.39
2-Bedroom Housing Wage	$39.01
Number of Renter Households	5,861,796
Percent Renters	45%

104 Work Hours Per Week At Minimum Wage To Afford a 2-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

83 Work Hours Per Week At Minimum Wage To Afford a 1-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

2.6 Number of Full-Time Jobs At Minimum Wage To Afford a 2-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

2.1 Number of Full-Time Jobs At Minimum Wage To Afford a 1-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	HOUSING WAGE
San Francisco HMFA	$61.50
Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA	$60.35
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara HMFA	$55.15
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara MSA	$48.38
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine HMFA	$44.69

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; HMFA = HUD Metro FMR Area.
* Ranked from Highest to Lowest 2-Bedroom Housing Wage. Includes District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

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National Low Income Housing Coalition

Out of Reach 2022: The High Cost of Housing

	California	San Bernardino County
Number of Households		
TOTAL	13,103,114	640,090
RENTER	5,861,796	255,316
PERCENT RENTERS	45%	40%
Housing Wage		
ZERO-BEDROOM	$27.24	$20.42
ONE-BEDROOM	$31.18	$23.12
TWO-BEDROOM	$39.01	$29.02
THREE-BEDROOM	$52.39	$39.71
FOUR-BEDROOM	$59.98	$48.88
Fair Market Rent		
ZERO-BEDROOM	$1,416	$1,062
ONE-BEDROOM	$1,621	$1,202
TWO-BEDROOM	$2,028	$1,509
THREE-BEDROOM	$2,724	$2,065
FOUR-BEDROOM	$3,119	$2,542

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National Low Income Housing Coalition

Out of Reach 2022: The High Cost of Housing

	California	San Bernardino County
Annual Income Needed to Afford		
ZERO-BEDROOM	$56,653	$42,480
ONE-BEDROOM	$64,846	$48,080
TWO-BEDROOM	$81,133	$60,360
THREE-BEDROOM	$108,973	$82,600
FOUR-BEDROOM	$124,760	$101,680
Minimum Wage		
MINIMUM WAGE	$15.00	$15.00
RENT AFFORDABLE FOR A FULL-TIME WORKER AT MINIMUM WAGE	$780	$780
Work Hours/Week at Minimum Wage		
ZERO-BEDROOM	73	54
ONE-BEDROOM	83	62
TWO-BEDROOM	104	77
THREE-BEDROOM	140	106
FOUR-BEDROOM	160	130

20

National Low Income Housing Coalition

Out of Reach 2022: The High Cost of Housing

	California	San Bernardino County
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Payment		
SSI MONTHLY PAYMENT	$1,002	$1,002
RENT AFFORDABLE TO SSI RECIPIENT	$301	$301
Income Levels		
30% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)	$31,855	$26,220
50% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)	$53,091	$43,700
MEDIAN RENTER HOUSEHOLD INCOME	$64,242	$50,446
Rent Affordable at Different Income Levels		
30% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)	$796	$656
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MEDIAN RENTER HOUSEHOLD INCOME	$1,606	$1,261

21

National Low Income Housing Coalition

Out of Reach 2022: The High Cost of Housing

OUT OF REACH 2022

California	FY22 HOUSING WAGE	HOUSING COSTS			AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)				RENTERS				
	Hourly wage necessary to afford 2 BR[1] FMR[2]	2 BR FMR	Annual income needed to afford 2 BR FMR	Full-time jobs at minimum wage needed to afford 2 BR FMR[3]	Annual AMI[4]	Monthly rent affordable at AMI[5]	30% of AMI	Monthly rent affordable at 30% of AMI	Renter households (2016-2020)	% of total households (2016-2020)	Estimated hourly mean renter wage (2022)	Monthly rent affordable at mean renter wage	Full-time jobs at mean renter wage needed to afford 2 BR FMR
California	$39.01	$2,028	$81,133	2.6	$106,182	$2,655	$31,855	$796	5,861,796	45%	$30.39	$1,580	1.3
San Bernardino County	$29.02	$1,509	$60,360	1.9	$87,400	$2,185	$26,220	$656	255,316	40%	$18.49	$961	1.6
Riverside County	$29.02	$1,509	$60,360	1.9	$87,400	$2,185	$26,220	$656	239,154	32%	$16.83	$875	1.7
Orange County	$44.69	$2,324	$92,960	3.0	$119,100	$2,978	$35,730	$893	444,773	43%	$26.80	$1,394	1.7
Los Angeles County	$39.31	$2,044	$81,760	2.5	$91,100	$2,278	$27,330	$683	1,798,032	54%	$27.41	$1,425	1.4

22

In addition, below is some of additional information and weblinks shared during the RSC Meeting –

- **California Interagency Council on Homelessness website** - California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)
- **A Home for Every Californian** - For more information and to access the interactive, digital Statewide Housing Plan, please visit: Statewide Housing Plan: A Home for Every Californian
- **California State Budget 2022-23** – Housing and Homelessness funding - Housing and Homelessness (ca.gov)
- **CA HCD 2022 Notice of Funding Availability Calendar** - The Department of Housing and Community Development has released it's 2022 Notice of Funding Availability calendar.
- **San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership website** - San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (sbcounty.gov). For more information contact the Office of Homeless Services (OHS) at 909-501-0610
- **CoC Membership** – All interested stakeholders are encouraged to join the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership and register as a CoC member organization through the SBCHP Homeless Provider Network (HPN). Registration Form available at the following link - 4.16.2021-OHS-HPN-Fillable-Registration-Form.pdf (sbcounty.gov)

Upcoming SBCHP meetings –
- 4th Quarterly Meeting – Homeless Provider Network – **Tuesday, October 18th,** 1:00-3:00am
- Regular Meeting – Interagency Council on Homelessness – **Wednesday, October 26th**, 9:00-11:00am
- Regular Meeting – West Valley Regional Steering Committee –**Wednesday, November 9th,** 9:00-11:00pm

Thank you for your partnership!
Don Smith, Co-Chair
West Valley Regional Steering Committee

23

The Solution to Homelessness is Straightforward: Housing

The Growing Concerns About Older Adult Homelessness

West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting
October 12, 2022, 9:00am

1

Latest AHAR Confirms Growing Concerns About Older Adult Homelessness

People using emergency shelters, transitional housing, or safe havens are more likely to be under the age of 50, but the share of those 50 and older has been growing. According to Part 2 of the previous AHAR (published in 2017), homelessness among adults over 50 years of age rose from nearly 23 percent of the total sheltered homeless population in 2007 to over 33 percent 10 years later. In terms of sheer numbers, this was nearly 30,000 more sheltered people over the 10-year period for just those 62 and older.

The latest AHAR Part 2, which was released this month and shows sheltered homelessness data in 2019 and 2020, reports that this trend continued during the early part of the pandemic. In 2020, the share of people experiencing sheltered homelessness who were 55 and older was 18 percent, up from 16.5 percent in 2019. Older adults were still generally considered to be underrepresented among overall people experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2020 since those aged 55 and older comprised a greater share of the U.S. population.

Importantly, while most homeless older adults were in the 55 to 64 age range, increases in older adult homelessness were driven mostly by the rising share of elderly adults—those 65 and older. This group represents one of the most vulnerable and least resourced age groups. Increases in older adult homelessness were most pronounced amongst people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and people living in permanent supportive housing (PSH). These numbers will be important to monitor, especially when considering if homeless service programs are adequately equipped to serve older adults in these groups and what further resources can be allocated.

2

Latest AHAR Confirms Growing Concerns About Older Adult Homelessness

Chronic Homelessness

In 2020, older adults were especially overrepresented among those experiencing chronic homelessness (people with a disability who have experienced persistent homelessness for a year or more, or briefer periods of homelessness that lasted a year or more in total). One in three people experiencing chronic homelessness was 55 and older, virtually unchanged from the year before. This compared to that same age group comprising 27 percent of the adult sheltered population. People experiencing chronic homelessness are among the most vulnerable unhoused residents; when combined with an aging population, providers may need more resources to serve this subset.

Veterans

Over half of sheltered veterans in 2020 were 55 or older. This represents a slight increase from 2019 that was largely due to the rise in the share of homeless veterans 65 and older. Older veterans experiencing homelessness made up less than four percent of overall people experiencing sheltered homelessness. Because they are such a small group, housing them would require limited resources.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

The pandemic triggered emergency closures and reduced the number of available beds in congregate shelters. This caused delays in PSH placements and limited the number of vouchers, staff, and resources that were able to be distributed to meet the full needs of homeless residents.

In this period, more than a third of people living in PSH in 2020 were 55 years of age or older. However, across all age groups, those 65 and older were the only people who experienced more than a one-percentage point increase from 2019, suggesting that this group may have been prioritized for PSH during the public health crisis.

3

Latest AHAR Confirms Growing Concerns About Older Adult Homelessness

Implications

The latest AHAR Part 2 Report highlights specific issues tied to older adults, particularly those 65 and older. Their shares of the chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness populations are growing. Older adults are taking up an increasing percentage of beds in PSH (a trend that was furthered during a time when the number of beds decreased to stop the spread of the coronavirus). However, greater policy attention must be paid to whether these programs appropriately serve the population and have enough resources to comprehensively address their needs.

Since the experience of homelessness is not the same across races, ethnicities, genders, and ages, there is also a need for more intersectional reporting by HUD in order to shed light on any existing disparities. Are older adults who are also Black, indigenous, or other people of color experiencing greater challenges or receiving a disproportionate share of system resources? Expanded data collection and analysis on these characteristics would help policymakers and providers identify and overcome systemic obstacles to housing those most in need.

4

Graying of the Homeless

By 2050, there are expected to be

95,000

ELDERS LIVING
WITHOUT STABLE HOUSING

– which is more than double the current homeless population for this age group.

www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/infocus_september2013.pdf

The U.S. is facing a graying of the homeless. By 2050, there are expected to be 95,000 elders living without stable housing – which is more than double the current population for this age group.

Source: National Health Care for the Homeless Council

5

Higher Rates of Mortality

Adults 50 and older who are homeless have mortality rates that are

4x

HIGHER

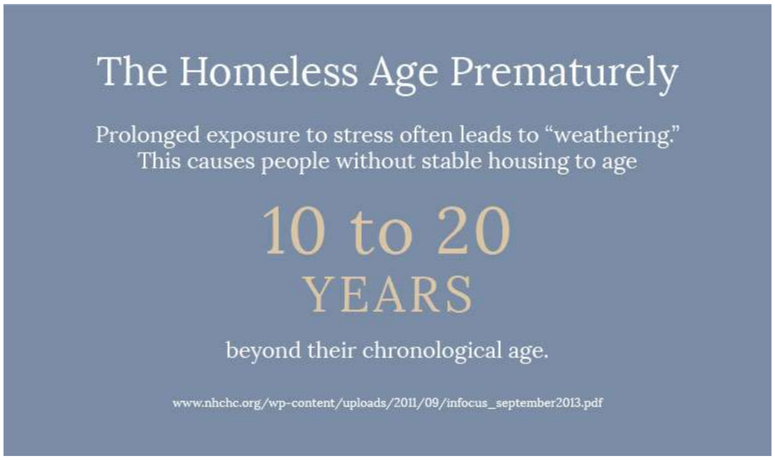
than the general population – and studies show that end-of-life planning is not a priority for this group.

www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/infocus_september2013.pdf

Homeless seniors face higher rates of mortality. Adults 50 and older who are homeless have mortality rates four times higher than the general population – and studies show that end-of-life planning is not a priority for this group.

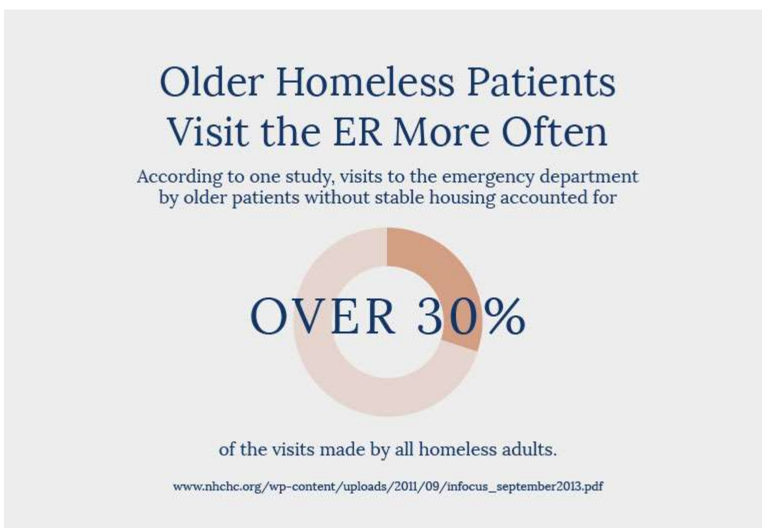
Source: National Health Care for the Homeless Council

6



The homeless age prematurely. Prolonged exposure to stress often leads to “weathering.” This causes people without stable housing to age 10 to 20 years beyond their chronological age.
Source: National Health Care for the Homeless Council

7



Older homeless patients visit the emergency room more often. According to one study, visits to the emergency room by older patients without stable housing accounted for over 30 percent of the visits made by all homeless adults.
Source: National Health Care for the Homeless Council

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GENERATIONS JOURNAL | SUMMER 2020

Homelessness Among Older Adults: An Emerging Crisis

BY MARGOT KUSHEL

Homelessness among older adults is increasing; among single homeless adults, approximately half are ages 50 and older. Of these, almost half first became homeless after age 50. Adults ages 50 and older who are homeless are experiencing health conditions—including cognitive and functional impairment—20 years earlier than their housed counterparts. They often use costly acute healthcare services and die prematurely. Ending homelessness among older adults will require increasing the supply of affordable housing, targeted prevention efforts, and expanding permanent supportive housing, adapted to older adult needs.

Homelessness has devastating effects on people's health and spirits, whether they live in a tent, a vehicle, or a homeless shelter. While there has been ample media attention on homelessness, recently, less attention has been paid to the news that the homeless population is aging. In the early 1990s, 11 percent of homeless single adults were ages 50 or older. By 2003, 37 percent were. Now, approximately half are. People ages 65 and older are the fastest growing age group of people who are homeless; by 2030 their numbers will triple (Culhane et al., 2019). While homelessness is devastating for all, older adults face additional risks and harms from the experience.

9

GENERATIONS JOURNAL | SUMMER 2020

Homelessness Among Older Adults: An Emerging Crisis

BY MARGOT KUSHEL

The fundamental cause of homelessness is poverty, the lack of affordable housing, and the ongoing effects of structural racism. According to the Harvard Joint Center on Housing, people older than age 50 have the highest risk of paying more than 30 percent of their income on rent or mortgage (Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University [JCHS], 2018). One half of renters ages 50 and older in the United States pay more than 30 percent of their household income on rent. Paying this much for housing means cutting back on other expenses, including healthcare, transportation, and healthful food.

Low-income people who spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent are unable to save money, leaving them vulnerable to losing their housing when they face setbacks, such as a job loss, sickness, or death of a spouse or partner.

At its heart, the homelessness crisis is due to lack of affordable housing for the lowest income Americans. Existing housing stock with lower rents has declined across the country, and few newly constructed properties rent at levels affordable to lower-income individuals (JCHS, 2019). People who are extremely low income (ELI), i.e., they make less than 30 percent of the Area Median Income, are at the highest risk of homelessness. Nationally, there are only thirty-five units of housing that are available and affordable for every 100 ELI households (Aurand et al., 2019). Without fixing the dramatic lack of housing for low-income adults, we will not be able to end the homelessness crisis.

10

Seniors Living in Publicly Supported Homes

2.86 million
seniors live in publicly supported homes

2.9%
more seniors lived in publicly supported homes in 2019 compared to 2018

665,000
seniors were lifted out of poverty due to housing subsidies

3.64 million
seniors likely qualify for rental assistance and do not receive it

Trends in Seniors Receiving Assistance

In 2019, 21% of people living in publicly supported homes, or 2.86 million individuals, were aged 62 or older and are classified as seniors by HUD. A senior heads one in three households living in these homes, and nearly half of assisted senior-headed households include a disabled household head[4].

Seniors continue to make up a growing number of individuals and households living in publicly supported homes. Between 2018 and 2019, the number of seniors living in publicly supported homes increased 2.9%, and the number of households headed by seniors increased 2.7%. The percentage of senior-headed households with a disabled household head also increased from 44% in 2018 to 46% in 2019, continuing a decades-long trend. During the same time period, the percent of households headed by a senior aged 85 or older remained stable at 4%[5].

The increase in seniors living in publicly supported homes is likely driven by older adults living in publicly supported homes turning 62, an increase in the share of senior households admitted into publicly supported homes, and an increase in the length of time seniors live in publicly supported homes. Twenty percent of households newly admitted to the public housing and Housing Choice Voucher program in 2017 were headed by a senior, compared to 16% in 2013[6]. Additionally, the length of time seniors stay in publicly supported homes has increased 5% from 2013 to 12.3 years in 2017[7].

While the number of seniors assisted by publicly supported homes has increased, the number of low-income seniors likely eligible to be assisted by publicly supported homes has also risen. In 2018, the latest year data are available, 7.09 million seniors and 6.12 million senior-headed households earned below 80% of the state median income and likely qualified for rental assistance[8]. Between 2018 and 2017, the number of seniors and senior households likely eligible for rental assistance increased 5.6% and 6.3%, respectively[9]. Since the supply of publicly supported homes has not kept pace with growing demand, the share of income-eligible seniors served by publicly supported rental homes decreased from 41% in 2017 to 40% in 2018[10]. Absent additional funding for rental assistance programs, this trend is likely to continue: Estimates project that the number of very low-income senior households will grow from 5.4 million in 2018 to 7.9 million in 2038[11].

Conservative estimates suggest that expanding rental assistance programs to likely eligible senior households would mean that an additional 3.64 million seniors and 3.12 million senior-headed households could realize the benefits of an affordable home. Likely eligible senior households include those earning less than 80% of the area median income (the HUD definition of low income) and paying more than 30% of their annual income toward housing (the HUD definition of cost burden). These figures increased 4.3% and 5.7% respectively from 2018, driven by a rise in the number of low-income, cost-burdened seniors. This has likely contributed to an increase in the amount of time seniors spend on waiting lists for housing assistance. Senior households admitted to public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers in 2017 spent an average of 27 months on waiting lists, an 18% increase from 2016.

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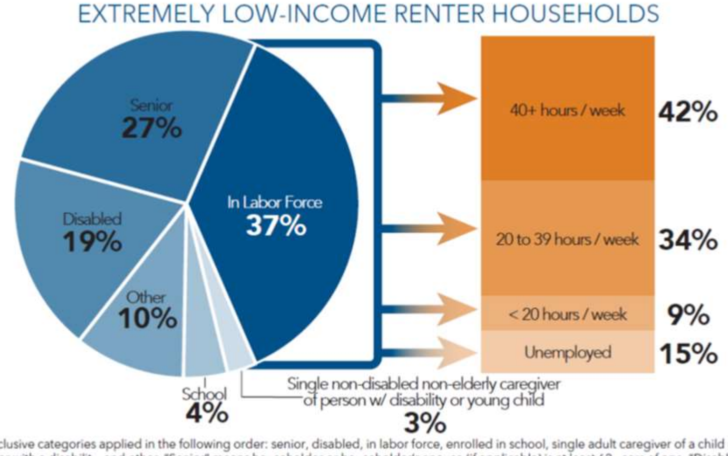
THE GAP

EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, single adult caregiver of a child under 7 or of a household member with a disability, and other. "Senior" means householder or householder's spouse (if applicable) is at least 62 years of age. "Disabled" means householder and householder's spouse (if applicable) are younger than 62 and at least one of them has a disability. "Working hours" is usual number of hours worked by householder and householder's spouse (if applicable). "School" means householder and householder's spouse (if applicable) are enrolled in school. Fifteen percent of extremely low-income renter households include a single adult caregiver, 55% of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Eleven percent of extremely low-income renter householders are enrolled in school, 48% of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Source: NLIHC tabulation of 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

https://nlihc.org/gap

NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION

12

California's households are changing

1.8M — **Californians 60 and over live alone**[1]
The number of people aging alone is increasing

746,000 — **California households consist of three or more generations**[2]
California has more multigenerational households than any other state. Reasons why include housing costs and other financial constraints, care needs, and cultural preferences.

95,000 — **Californians live in nursing homes**[3]
Nursing homes offer an important, and sometimes necessary, option for individuals needing LTSS.

300,000 — **The number of people that Long-term care and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly** are licensed to serve in California.

1,079 — **Homeless adults aged 50 or over in Sacramento alone**[5]
Older Californians are the fastest growing age group experiencing homelessness. Sacramento County's 2019 Point-in-Time Count identified 1,079 homeless adults aged 50 or over.

[1] U.S. Census | 2019 California Health Interview Survey [2] Pew Research [3] California Department of Social Services
[4] California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development [5] Sacramento Steps Forward 2019 Point-In-Time Count

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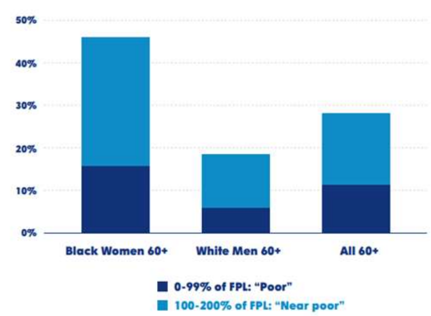
Affordable aging is becoming harder

Over 2 million Californians aged 60 and over are economically insecure, struggling to afford the rising costs of housing, health, and care.[1] Saving for retirement is becoming more difficult and private pensions are declining, leaving people overly reliant on Social Security benefits*. Almost 30% of older Californians are considered poor or near poor, but dramatic economic disparities exist.[2]

Percent of poor and near-poor Californians aged 60 and over



What is considered the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)? 100% of the FPL is an income of $12,760/year for a single-person household and $17,240 for a two-person household.

*Social Security benefits average $1,500/month for retired workers and $1,250/ month for disabled workers. California's fair market rent for a one-bedroom apartment is $1,522, leaving little money for health, care, food and other needs.

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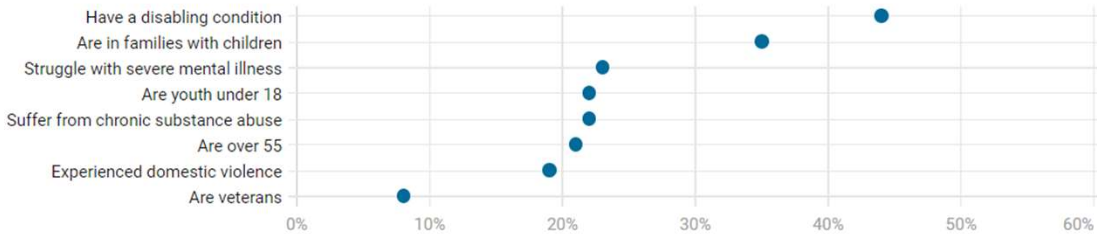
Too many Californians grapple with homelessness

Over 160,000 Californians experience homelessness according to 2021 one-night estimates. This includes:

- People with health issues
- Families with children
- Youth and students
- Older adults

Percent of Californians experiencing homelessness who:



Source: California Homeless Data Integration System (check out for additional demographic information); U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care Homeless Populations and Subpopulations (for mental illness and substance abuse data)

Get the data • Download image • Created with Datawrapper

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2022 CALIFORNIA HOUSING PROFILE

NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION

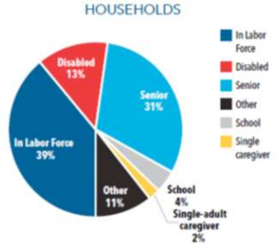
Across California, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

SENATORS: Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla

KEY FACTS

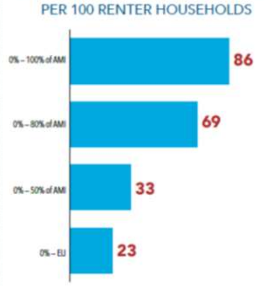
1,308,774 OR 22%	-1,003,595	$26,740	$81,133	76%
Renter Households that are extremely low income	Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income renters	Maximum income of 4-person extremely low income households (state level)	Annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent.	Percent of extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



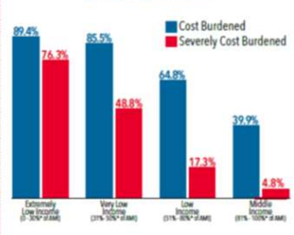
Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, single adult caregiver of a child under 7 or of a household member with a disability, and other. Nationally, 15% of extremely low-income renter households are single adult caregivers, 55% of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP



Note: Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened. Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

Updated: 07/26/2022

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 **WWW.NLIHC.ORG**

Extremely Low Income = 0-30%* of AMI
Very Low Income = 31%*-50% of AMI
Low Income = 51-80% of AMI
Middle Income = 81%-100% of AMI
Note: *Or poverty guideline, if higher.

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CALIFORNIA #2*

In **California**, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is **$2,028**. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn **$6,761** monthly or **$81,133** annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of:

$39.01 PER HOUR STATE HOUSING WAGE

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA:

STATE FACTS	
Minimum Wage	$15.00
Average Renter Wage	$30.39
2-Bedroom Housing Wage	$39.01
Number of Renter Households	5,861,796
Percent Renters	45%

104 Work Hours Per Week At **Minimum Wage** To Afford a **2-Bedroom Rental Home** (at FMR)

83 Work Hours Per Week At **Minimum Wage** To Afford a **1-Bedroom Rental Home** (at FMR)

2.6 Number of Full-Time Jobs At **Minimum Wage** To Afford a **2-Bedroom Rental Home** (at FMR)

2.1 Number of Full-Time Jobs At **Minimum Wage** To Afford a **1-Bedroom Rental Home** (at FMR)

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	HOUSING WAGE
San Francisco HMFA	$61.50
Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA	$60.35
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara HMFA	$55.15
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara MSA	$48.38
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine HMFA	$44.69

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; HMFA = HUD Metro FMR Area.
* Ranked from Highest to Lowest 2-Bedroom Housing Wage. Includes District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

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National Low Income Housing Coalition

Out of Reach 2022: The High Cost of Housing

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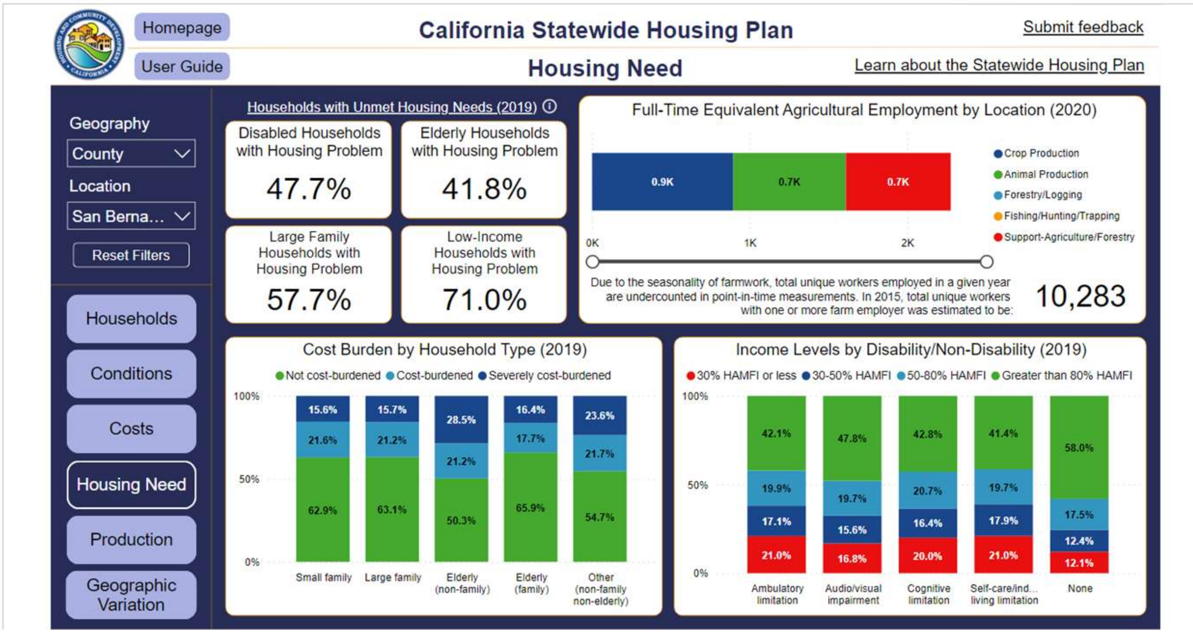

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"The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes" April 2022

In the recently released 2022 publication of "The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes", the National Low-Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) identified the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as tied for 2nd among the 50 largest metropolitan areas with the most severe shortage of rental homes affordable to extremely low-income households. The GAP | National Low Income Housing Coalition (nlihc.org)

The Riverside-San Bernardino MSA has only 18 affordable and available rental homes for every 100 renter households with incomes below 30% AMI and only 32 for every 100 renter households with incomes between 31-50% AMI.

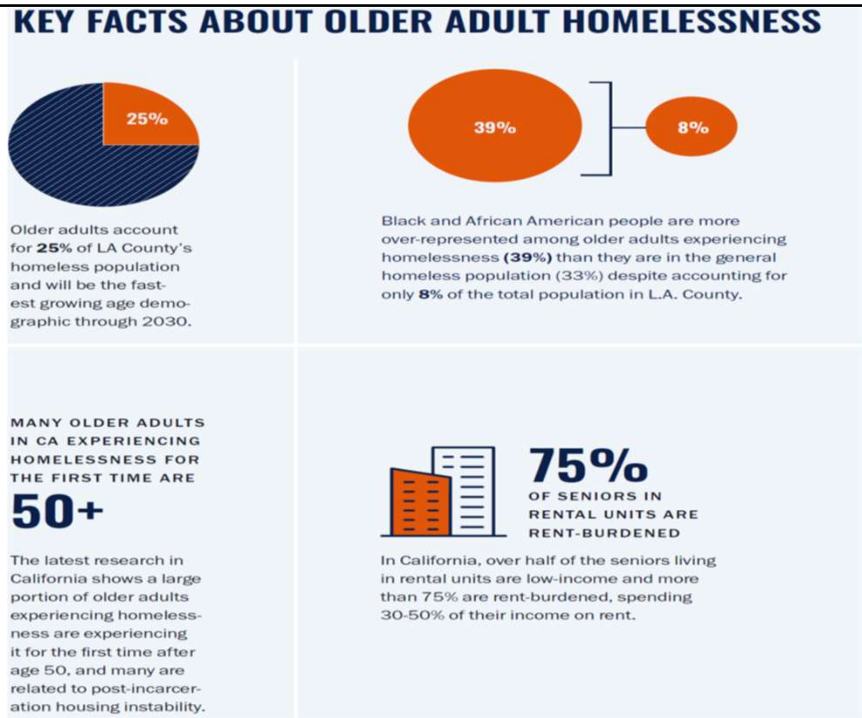
In addition, 80% of extremely low-income renter households and 47% of very low-income renter households are identified as severely housing cost-burdened within the MSA, while HUD-assisted housing represents only 6% of the rental housing stock.

TABLE 1: LEAST AND MOST SEVERE SHORTAGES OF RENTAL HOMES AFFORDABLE TO EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS THE 50 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS

LEAST SEVERE		MOST SEVERE	
Metropolitan Area	Affordable and Available Rental Homes per 100 Renter Households	Metropolitan Area	Affordable and Available Rental Homes per 100 Renter Households
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	50	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	13
Pittsburgh, PA	48	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	18
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	47	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	18
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	42	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	19
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	41	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	20
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	41	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	20
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	39	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	20
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	38	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	20
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	38	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	22
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	37	Austin-Round Rock, TX	22

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

20



21

SERVING SENIORS' SENIOR HOMELESSNESS & HOUSING INITIATIVE

The Current Status of Older Adult Homelessness

San Diego is now the ninth most expensive city in the U.S. (2019). The Elder Index, developed by UCLA's Center for Health Policy Research, reports 41% of San Diego's seniors do not have enough income to pay for basic housing, food, healthcare, and transportation. Meanwhile, government housing programs are experiencing extreme waiting lists and intake tools fail to prioritize older adults. These factors, combined with San Diego's housing crisis, are intensifying senior homelessness, as evidenced by San Diego's most recent Point in Time Count.

In 2020, 27% of San Diego's unsheltered residents were 55 years and older, equating to more than 2,000 seniors living on our streets. Within this group of older adults:

- 88% of seniors became homeless in San Diego
- 43% are experiencing homelessness for the first time
- 54% are sleeping on the street or sidewalk
- 50% are managing a chronic condition

A Continuum of Solutions

This is why Serving Seniors is helping San Diego join other thought leaders in our local community and neighboring Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties by launching our Senior Homelessness & Housing Initiative - a progressive effort to reduce senior homelessness in San Diego. Designed with immediate and long-term impact in mind, the initiative began with a comprehensive, senior homelessness needs assessment resulting in an actionable plan that promotes:

- More opportunities for preventing senior homelessness--including shallow subsidy programs and more affordable housing options, and
- The development of a senior-only homeless shelter and/or interject more appropriate accommodations for older adults living in shelters.

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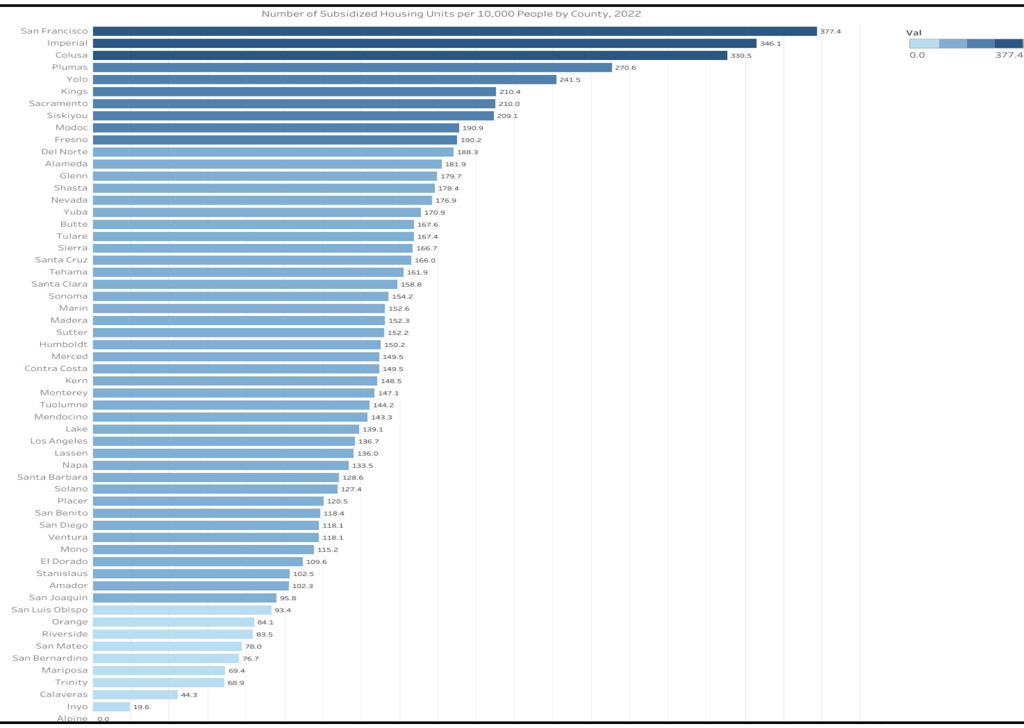

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AGE

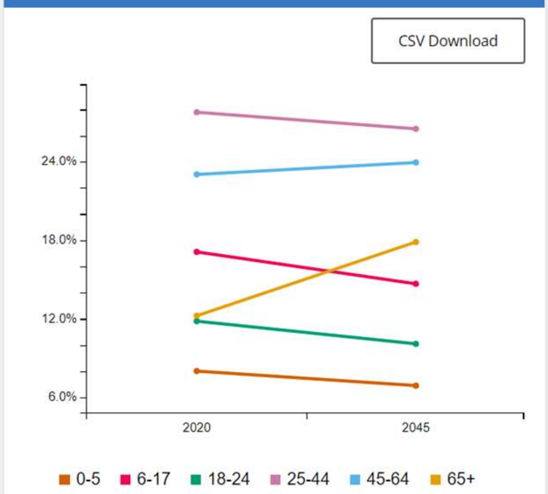
In terms of absolute growth, several age groups are expected to decline in numbers between 2020 and 2045, including young children ages 0-5 (0.1% decline), children ages 6 to 17 (0.4% decline), and young adults ages 18 to 24 (0.9% decline). All other age groups are expected to see positive population growth between 2020 and 2045, with seniors ages
65 and older experiencing the highest rate of growth at 70%.

For context, the statewide population of children ages 0-5 is expected to decrease by 7% over this period, while the statewide senior population is projected to increase 61%.

In terms of relative growth, the proportion of the San Bernardino County population made up of residents ages 65 and older is projected to grow from 12% of the population in 2020 to 18% by 2045. The age group of adults ages 45-64 is expected to grow from 23% to 24% of the overall population during this timeframe. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

FASTEST GROWTH RATE: SENIORS

Projected Change in Age Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2020 and 2045



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Breakdown by Age for Adults & Unaccompanied Children under Age 18 (n=2,389)

Adults & Unaccompanied Children Under Age 18	#	%
Under Age 18	16	0.7
Age 18 – 24	94	3.9
Age 25 – 39	836	35.0
Age 40 – 49	577	24.2
Age 50 – 54	289	12.1
Age 55 – 61	364	15.2
Age 62+	213	8.9
Total:	2,389	100

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In **2021** within the **San Bernardino County CoC** homelessness response system the **8,406** people experiencing homelessness reflected the following characteristics:

9%
identified as **veterans**
454 of 5,234 adults

32%
reported **disabling condition(s)**
2,673 of 8,406 people

11%
reported having experienced **domestic violence**
608 of 5,560 people

5,392 adults, 1,258 over 55; 23%

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GOAL ONE for 2030: Housing for All Ages & Stages

We will live where we choose as we age in communities that are age-, disability-, and dementia-friendly and climate- and disaster-ready.

Older adults, like people of all ages, need housing options that meet changing needs across the decades. Housing that allows for different household sizes, with accessible transportation options, welcoming parks and public spaces, and strong climate and disaster readiness, are foundational to well-being and continued engagement in civic, economic, and social life.

California will pursue Housing for All Ages and Stages through five data-driven strategies.

More Housing Options»
Outdoor & Community Spaces for All Ages»
Climate-Friendly Aging»
Transportation Beyond Cars»
Emergency Preparedness & Response»

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CA Department of Social Services - Home Safe Program

The Home Safe Program, was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 1811 (Chapter 35, Statutes of 2018) to support the safety and housing stability of individuals involved in Adult Protective Services (APS) by providing housing-related assistance using evidence-based practices for homeless assistance and prevention.

The 2018-19 California Budget Act included a state appropriation of $15 million General Fund (one-time) for Home Safe, available over a three-year period beginning July 2018 through June 2021.

Home Safe offers a range of strategies to prevent homelessness and support ongoing housing stability for APS clients, including housing-related intensive case management, short-term housing related financial assistance, deep cleaning to maintain safe housing, eviction prevention, landlord mediation, and more.

Twenty-five (25) grantees are participating in the Home Safe Program and each program is tailored to meet the needs of the local community.

For more information about the program, see the Home Safe Fact Sheet.

Eligibility/For Whom
Adult Protective Services (APS) clients who are experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness as a result of elder or dependent abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation, as determined by the adult protective services agency.

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Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian **Adult Protective Services 2022**
1

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

OUR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian (DAAS-PG) is a San Bernardino County agency dedicated to helping seniors and at risk individuals to improve or maintain choice, independence and quality of life.

The department works to ensure seniors and adults with disabilities have the right to age in place in the least restrictive environment!

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AGING PROGRAMS

- Nutrition Services
- Senior Information and Assistance (SIA)
- Family Caregiver Support
- Long term Care Ombudsman
- Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP)
- Senior Community Services Employment Program (SCSEP)
- Legal Services
- Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy (HICAP)

ADULT PROGRAMS

- Adult Protective Services (APS)
- In Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

PUBLIC GUARDIAN

- Age Wise
- Lantern –Petris- Short (LPS) Conservatorship
- Probate Conservatorship

Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian

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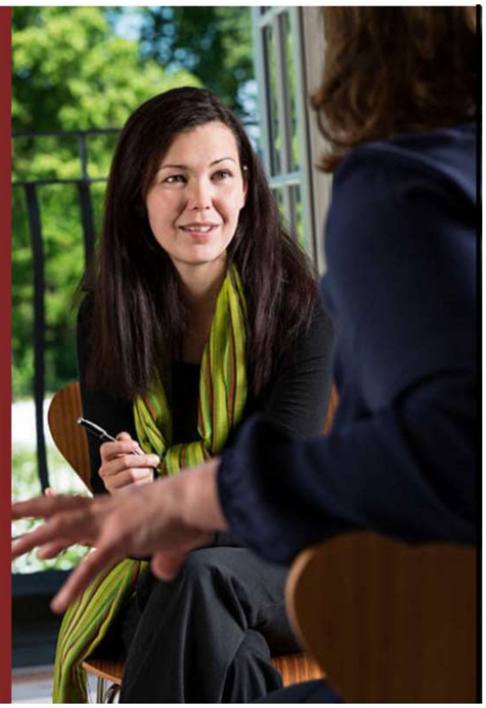
Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian Adult Protective Services 2022

WHAT IS APS?

APS is a **24-hour response** program designed to investigate all reported **abuse/neglect** or at risk situations involving:

- **Elders (age 60+)**
- **Dependent Adults (age 18-59)**
  - Mandated by the State of California
  - Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 15750

Multidisciplinary Team (**MDT**) meets monthly to collaborate with community partners to determine what resources are available and appropriate to help with health and safety for vulnerable seniors and dependent adults.



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Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian Adult Protective Services 2022

SERVICES

Provided by APS:

- 24-hour emergency response
- Investigating reports of abuse and self neglect
- Advocacy
- Assistance with tangible resources (food, emergency shelter)
- Crisis intervention
- Linkage to services

Not Provided by APS:

- Placing persons in protective custody
- WIC 5150 determinations
- Conducting criminal investigations
- Placement
  APS can assist with placement options, provided the client has the capacity to freely choose placement as an option

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Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian Adult Protective Services 2022

HOME SAFE PROGRAM

- Grant-funded demonstration project
- Locally known as "**At Home**"
- Assist APS-eligible clients **experiencing or at imminent risk of homelessness** due to elder or dependent adult abuse, self-neglect or financial exploitation
- Services to assist eligible client's to safely remain in their home
- Services to assist in rehousing the client

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Aging and Adult Services – Public Guardian Adult Protective Services 2022

MAKING AN APS REPORT

San Bernardino County APS Call Center is open 24-hours per day, 7-days per week

PHONE **(877) 565-2020**

FAX **(909) 948-6215**

E-MAIL **DAAS-PGAPSCallCenter@hss.sbcounty.gov**

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