



**REPORT FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY'S
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELESSNESS:**

***THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S ROAD IN 2011;
MOVING FORWARD IN 2012***

Prepared for Discussion at January 12, 2012 Select Committee Hearing

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**LETTER FROM ASSEMBLYMEMBER TONI ATKINS, CHAIR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELESSNESS**

January 6, 2012

In 2011, the California State Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez formed the Select Committee on Homelessness to help our state address the daunting challenges of ending homelessness in our communities. No one can doubt that the challenges remain daunting – according to the most recent reports from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, on any given night, more than 136,000 Californians are homeless, including approximately 19,000 veterans, representing more than one in five of all of the homeless people in the United States. Further, California communities reported the largest increase in homelessness of any state (up 2.3% since 2010), and more than 34,000 Californians are chronically homeless, with no stable place to call home for years or even decades.

In 2011, the Select Committee embarked on a series of hearings (“The Road Home”) across the state to ensure that we heard diverse perspectives regarding local strategies, best practices, and recommendations for State policies and programs. The Select Committee visited three cities for its 2011 hearings – Sacramento, San Diego, and Los Angeles – and also received information and input from stakeholders in San Jose and San Bernardino County.

These activities helped confirm that while the challenges are significant, the solutions are both practical and promising. Through the testimony the Select Committee received, it is clear that communities across California are implementing housing and services solutions that are needed, and that are tailored to the needs of different households and populations – ranging from short-term rental assistance and prevention resources to access to sustainable affordable housing to permanent supportive housing opportunities for those who need the most intensive supports.

The local, regional, and national experts who provided testimony were also generous in providing guidance for improvements that could be made at the State level in California, with three themes clearly resonating: 1) the need for improved coordination and collaboration across State agencies and programs; 2) the need for renewed investments into the State’s housing financing programs, to assure the continued production of affordable and supportive housing needed in our communities; and 3) the need for services funding and programs that can help Californians with diverse needs and challenges to end their homelessness, including people struggling with the impacts of mental illness and/or substance use.

I think I speak for all members of the Select Committee when I say that we learned a great deal in 2011, and are inspired by the determined, collaborative spirit we witnessed in every community we visited. We wish to thank everyone who provided testimony and/or attended the hearings in 2011. Through the sharing of your expertise and perspectives, we know much more about the road we need to travel now toward effective solutions – and we remain committed to moving forward down that road in partnership in 2012.

I am honored to serve as the Chair of the Select Committee on Homelessness, and I am pleased to provide this report as both an overview of the lessons, insights, and progress from 2011, and as a guide to help shape policy and legislative priorities for the year ahead.

Sincerely,



Majority Whip Toni Atkins (D, San Diego)
Chair, Select Committee on Homelessness

MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE AND OTHER PARTICIPATING OFFICIALS

Members of Select Committee

The formation of the California Assembly's Select Committee on Homelessness was authorized by Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez in January 2011, and members of the Select Committee on Homelessness during 2011 included:

Assemblymember Toni Atkins, Chair (D, San Diego)

Assemblymember Tom Ammiano (D, San Francisco)

Assemblymember Julia Brownley (D, Los Angeles)

Assemblymember Paul Cook (R, Riverside and San Bernardino)

Assemblymember Nathan Fletcher (R, San Diego)

Assemblymember Paul Fong (D, Cupertino)

Assemblymember Holly J. Mitchell (D, Los Angeles)

Assemblymember Norma J. Torres (D, Los Angeles and San Bernardino)

Assemblymember Mariko Yamada (D, Solano and Yolo)

Other Participating Officials

Other members of the California Legislature that participated in Select Committee hearings during 2011 included:

Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez (D, Los Angeles)

Senator Bill Emmerson (R, Hemet)

Assemblymember Betsy Butler (D, Marina del Rey)

At the Committee hearing in San Diego, the Select Committee was also honored to have the participation of San Diego County Supervisor Ron Roberts.

Assemblymember Fong hosted a Legislative Forum regarding chronic homelessness in November 2011 in San Jose, and he and Select Committee Chair Atkins were honored to be joined at the Forum by County of Santa Clara Supervisor Mike Wasserman, Campbell Mayor Jason Baker, and San Jose Councilmember Ash Kalra.

Select Committee Chair Atkins participated in the San Bernardino County Annual Homeless Summit in November 2011, and was honored to participate with County of San Bernardino Supervisor Josie Gonzales and City of San Bernardino Mayor Patrick J. Morris.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Select Committee wishes to acknowledge and thank the following organizations and individuals for their contributions to the Select Committee's efforts and activities in 2011, and offer our sincere apologies and regrets to anyone we may have forgotten to include:

Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez
A Community of Friends - Dora Leong Gallo
Beyond Shelter - Christine Mirasy-Glasco
California Department of Housing and Community Development - Deborah Gore
California Department of Veteran Affairs - Secretary Peter Gravett, Robin Umberg, Ted Puntillo, J.P. Tremblay, Trevor Albertson, and Jim Lowrey
California Homeless Youth Project - Ginny Puddefoot
City of Los Angeles Housing Department - Helmi Hisserich
Corporation for Supportive Housing - Jonathan Hunter and Sharon Rapport
County of Los Angeles Chief Executive's Office - Libby Boyce
Downtown Women's Center - Brianna Freiheit
Erica Martinez, Office of Speaker John A. Pérez
Father Joe's Villages - Father Joe Carroll
Home for Good, Los Angeles - Renee Fraser and Jerry Neuman
Housing California - Shamus Roller, Julie Spezia, and Zack Olmstead
Julie Warren
Justin Fanslau
LeSar Development Consultants - Jennifer LeSar, Jessica Lawrence, AJ Lawrence and Skylar Lawrence
Lindsey Masukawa
Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center - Alan Acosta
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority - Michael Arnold
Matthew Doherty
Mental Health Systems - Laura Otis-Miles
People Assisting the Homeless (PATH) - Joel John Roberts
Regional Task Force on the Homeless - Peter Callstrom
San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency - Jennifer Schaffer
San Diego County Office of the Public Defender - Steve Binder
San Diego County - Andrew Potter, Danny Melgoza, and Jackie Collins
San Diego County Board Supervisor Greg Cox
San Diego County Board Supervisor Ron Roberts
San Diego Department of Veteran Affairs - Jessica Brian
Shelter Partnership - Ruth Schwartz
Skid Row Housing Trust - Molly Rysman, Paul Mitchell, and Theresa Walker
Speaker's Office of Member Services, Los Angeles
Speaker's Office of Member Services, Sacramento
Speaker's Office of Member Services, San Diego
Veterans Village of San Diego - Phil Landis
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness - Anthony Love and Ed Cabrera

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Assembly's Select Committee on Homelessness is pleased to provide this report as both an overview of the lessons, insights, and progress from 2011, and as a guide to policy and legislative priorities for the year ahead. In addition to reviewing this Executive Summary, all readers are encouraged to review the entire report, including the materials listed in the Bibliography and/or included as Attachments.

Overview of the Select Committee's Hearings in 2011

Authorized by Assembly Speaker John A. Pérez in January 2011, the Select Committee held a series of three hearings around the state – in Sacramento (April 28, 2011), San Diego (July 20, 2011), and Los Angeles (July 27, 2011). The hearings included the participation of leaders from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), and also featured testimony from local practitioners and experts and speakers who provided state-wide, regional, and national perspectives regarding best practices and proven strategies for ending homelessness. In addition to these formal Select Committee hearings, information was also provided to Select Committee Chair Atkins through forums in San Jose and San Bernardino County.

The Select Committee's Goals and Progress

As described in *The Select Committee's Goals and Progress in 2011* section (below), the Select Committee has made substantial progress toward each of its identified goals, with a focus on reviewing programs dealing with homelessness, services necessary to meet diverse needs, and national best practices and strategies. The Committee will continue to pursue its identified goals through its activities and through pursuing policy and legislative priorities in 2012.

Input and Recommendations Provided to the Select Committee

Speakers at the hearings offered diverse perspectives and opinions, and also offered expertise in meeting the housing and services needs of many different populations experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in California. The testimony provided especially emphasized the following themes:

- The need for improved coordination across State-level programs, services, and data, to increase the efficient utilization of resources, to better align with Federal strategies, and to more effectively support local efforts.
- The need for State-level housing finance resources to partner with local resources and to leverage Federal funding, especially in light of the projected end of the availability of most resources generated through the passage of Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C and concerns about the possible loss of housing funding should redevelopment be eliminated.¹
- The need for services and programs tailored to the needs of diverse populations, including veterans, chronically homeless persons, families with children, women, and youth / young adults.

Legislation Addressing Homelessness from 2011 Legislative Session

The California Legislature passed significant legislation addressing homelessness in 2011, in many cases through the leadership and active support of Select Committee members, including:

¹ Hearing speakers were aware of the potential elimination of redevelopment funding, although the California Supreme Court did not issue its ruling on redevelopment legislation AB 1X 26 and AB 1X 27 until December 29, 2011, after the last hearing.

- AB 221 (Carter) expanding eligible uses of the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Emergency Housing and Assistance – Capital Program Fund.
- AB 483 (Torres) reforming and narrowing the “target population” definition for the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Multifamily Housing Program – Supportive Housing Component (MHP-SH).
- AB 1111 (Fletcher) making it more likely that homeless youth can obtain housing and end their homelessness by prohibiting a court from garnishing wages or savings of a homeless youth.

As described in the *Legislation Addressing Homelessness from 2011 Legislative Session* section of this report, the Legislature also considered a wide range of other legislation addressing homelessness that was either vetoed or held back in various committees.

Potential Policy and Legislative Priorities for 2012

Select Committee Chair Atkins has identified ideas for potential policy and legislative priorities for 2012 based upon input received by the Select Committee during 2011 and discussions with Committee members. These potential priorities will be a key focus of input and discussion at the January 12, 2012 hearing of the Select Committee; they are presented in this report to serve as a starting point for such further discussion and to help identify additional ideas and priorities.

Potential policy priorities include:

- Identification of a permanent source for essential State housing funding programs to help support the creation of an expanded supply of affordable and supportive housing opportunities needed to prevent and end homelessness.
- Formation of an Interagency Council on Homelessness to help assure the effective gathering and analysis of data regarding programs and services addressing homelessness across state agencies, to more effectively coordinate the delivery of those programs and services, to support local strategies and programs being implemented in communities across California, and to ensure that the State is leveraging Federal resources as effectively as possible.
- Restore funding in the state budget for assistance for the operation of emergency shelters, which has only been included once in the last five budget years.

Several continuing two-year bills and ideas for possible new bills and resolutions represent potential legislative priorities for the 2012 legislative session, for further discussion and consideration by the Select Committee.

Continuing two-year bills include:

- AB 826 (Atkins) to reform and strengthen the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Integrated Services for Mentally-Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program.
- AB 1167 (Fong) to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness for California.
- SB 184 (Leno) to protect locally enacted inclusionary housing programs, a significant strategy for creating affordable housing throughout the state.

- SB 662 (DeSauliner) to authorize the Department of Finance and any County to enter into a contract that would authorize the County to integrate public services.

Ideas for potential new bills for 2012 include:

- Parolees Identification (Atkins) to create a mechanism for parolees to receive identification cards upon their release.
- Voluntary Contribution: Interagency Council on Homelessness (Fong) to allow for the funding for an Interagency Council on Homelessness to be secured through contributions on personal state income tax return forms.
- Resolution: California State Homeless Persons Memorial Day (Fong) to bring attention to the rising number of homelessness families, veterans, and foster youth, and honor the memories of persons who have passed away while homeless.

OVERVIEW OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S HEARINGS IN 2011

Determined to gather information and recommendations directly from local communities, the Select Committee on Homelessness held a series of hearings around the state – which were called "The Road Home" to embody the goals of these efforts – during 2011. These hearings featured testimony from local practitioners and experts, and also featured speakers who provided state-wide, regional, and national perspectives regarding best practices and proven strategies for ending homelessness. Highlighted in the hearings was the participation of leaders from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH),² who shared vital information regarding *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, Federal strategies and programs in support of the Federal Plan, and opportunities to align California's efforts with the Federal Plan. (Please see *Attachments B through H* for more information regarding USICH and *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*.)

The Road Home Hearing #1: April 28, 2011 in Sacramento

The first Road Home hearing was held in Sacramento, at the State Capitol, Room 127, Sacramento, CA 95814 on Thursday, April 28, 2011 from 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM. This hearing was focused on informing Select Committee members, the public and statewide policymakers about the Select Committee's long-term goals, Federal and State plans to end homelessness, and best practices. Invited speakers who provided testimony included:

- Ed Cabrera, Regional Coordinator, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Jonathan Hunter, Managing Director, Western Region, Corporation for Supportive Housing
- Julia Spezia, Executive Director, Housing California

The Road Home Hearing #2: July 20, 2011 in San Diego

The second Road Home hearing was held in San Diego, at the San Diego County Administration Building, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego, CA 92101 on Wednesday, July 20, 2011 from 10:30 AM to – 1:30 PM. The focus of this hearing was on informing the public and legislators regarding homelessness among veterans and among people experiencing chronic, long-term homelessness. Invited speakers who provided testimony included:

- Anthony Love, Deputy Director, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Peter Gavett, Secretary, Robin Umberg, Under Secretary, Ted Puntillo, Deputy Secretary for Veterans Services, J.P. Tremblay, Deputy Secretary for Communications and Legislation, from the California Department of Veterans Affairs
- Jennifer Schaffer, Director of Behavioral Health Division, County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency
- Laura Otis-Miles, Vice President, Mental Health Systems, Inc.
- Steve Binder, Founder/Supervising Attorney for San Diego Homeless Court and Veteran Treatment Court
- Peter Callstrom, Executive Director, San Diego Regional Task Force on the Homeless
- Father Joe Carroll, Founder, Father Joe's Villages
- Phil Landis, President, Veterans Village of San Diego
- Jessica Brian, Assistant Chief of Social Work, VA San Diego Healthcare System

² USICH is an "independent establishment" within the executive branch of the Federal government charged with reviewing the effectiveness of federal activities and programs to assist people experiencing homelessness, promote better coordination among agency programs, and inform state and local governments and public and private sector organization about the availability of federal homeless assistance. The agency consists of 19 federal Cabinet secretaries and agency heads. The chairperson for 2012 is Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, who replaced previous chairperson Department of Labor Secretary Hilda Solis.

The Road Home Hearing #3: July 27, 2011 in Los Angeles

The third Road Home hearing was held in Los Angeles, at the Ronald Reagan State Building, 300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013 on Wednesday, July 27, 2011 from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. This hearing had a special focus on informing the Select Committee members and the public about homelessness among youth (including LGBT youth), women, and families with children. Invited speakers who provided testimony included:

- Ed Cabrera, Regional Coordinator, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Michael Arnold, Executive Director, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
- Libby Boyce, County of Los Angeles Chief Executive's Office, Homeless Services Unit
- Renee Fraser and Jerry Numan, Co-Chairs, Home for Good Los Angeles, a joint initiative of United Way of Great Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
- Helmi Hessirich, Assistant General Manager, Los Angeles Housing Department, City of Los Angeles
- Ruth Schwartz, Executive Director, Shelter Partnership
- Molly Rysman, External Affairs Director, Skid Row Housing Trust
- Ginne Puddefoot, Director, California Homeless Youth Project
- Alan Acosta, Director, Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center
- John Joel Roberts, CEO, People Assisting the Homeless (PATH)
- Brianna Freiheit, Chief Program Officer, Downtown Women's Center
- Christine Mirasy-Glasco, President/CEO, Beyond Shelter
- Dora Leong Gallo, Chief Executive Officer, A Community of Friends
- Sharon Rapport, Associate Director, California Policy, Corporation for Supportive Housing

Input from Other Communities

In addition to these formal Select Committee hearings, information was also provided to Select Committee Chair Atkins through two additional forums:

- Chronic Homelessness: Alleviating through Meaningful Practices, a California State Assembly Legislative Forum held in San Jose on November 7, 2011, hosted by Assemblymember Paul Fong, Select Committee member; and
- County of San Bernardino Homeless Partnership's Homeless Summit 2011, held in San Bernardino on November 16, 2011, in which Select Committee Chair Atkins served on a panel with Simonne Ruff, Corporation for Supportive Housing, Tanya Tull, Partnering for Change, and Zack Olmstead, Housing California

Hearing Materials

Materials from all of the hearings, including materials from persons providing testimony to the select Committee, are available at <http://asmdc.org/members/a76/issues/the-road-home/hearing-materials?layout=category>, and are also listed in the *Bibliography of Materials from 2011 Hearings* section of this report.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S GOALS AND PROGRESS IN 2011

Goals of the Select Committee on Homelessness

In the letter requesting approval of the formation of the Select Committee on Homelessness (see *Attachment A*), the following Committee Goals were identified:

- Reviewing all programs dealing with homelessness to eliminate redundancies and streamline service delivery.
- Eliminating homelessness can only be achieved by understanding the interplay of various programs and necessary services for these individuals and those who are at risk for becoming homeless. Included in doing this are reviewing substance abuse programs, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs, transportation, mental health and employment services, and further eliminating silos and barriers between agencies and branches of government to make service delivery more effective.
- Incorporating national best practices from Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Veterans Administration, and the Interagency Council on Homelessness as part of California's strategy to end homelessness in our communities.
- Stable, long-term funding is a key component of the answer to ending homelessness in the state. After full review of programs and proposed policies on how to improve efficiencies and service delivery, the Committee will look at various proposals for a permanent source of funding, including the utilization of federal dollars.

Through its hearings in 2011, the Select Committee has made substantial progress toward each of these goals, beginning with a focus on gathering information through testimony from local and national experts, and will continue to pursue these goals through its activities and policy and legislative priorities in 2012.

Reviewing Programs Dealing with Homelessness

Through the course of its hearings in 2011, the Select Committee received detailed information regarding a variety of State programs that play vital roles in providing housing and services opportunities to prevent and end homelessness, including:

- California Department of Housing and Community Development funding programs, many of which are currently funded with financial resources provided through the passage by California voters of Proposition 46 (the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002) and Proposition 1C (the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006).³ Such programs include the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), the Multifamily Housing Program: Supportive Housing Component (MHP-SH), and the Multifamily Housing Program: Homeless Youth Component (MHP-HY). The vast majority of the resources for these housing financing programs provided through Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C have already been committed. (Please see *Attachments I and J* for information regarding cumulative Proposition 46 and 1C bond awards through June 30, 2011.)

³ For more information regarding programs funded through Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C, please see <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/bonds.html>.

- Mental Health Services Act programs,⁴ made possible through the passage of Proposition 63 in 2004 and coordinated through partnerships between State and County agencies, and the roles of those programs in providing services and housing opportunities for people with serious and persistent mental health issues, including children, youth, adults, and older adults.
- State and Federal programs for homeless and at-risk veterans, including programs and services administered through the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet)⁵ and through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)⁶, and the HUD-VASH Program partnering VA services with rental subsidies through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.⁷
- A variety of Federally-funded, locally operated programs and services, including programs funded through the competitively-awarded Continuum of Care programs managed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, including the Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and the Shelter Plus Care Program (S+C).⁸

Reviewing Various Programs and Services Necessary to Meet Diverse Needs

Through site tours and testimony provided during its three hearings in 2011, the Select Committee gathered information regarding a variety of services and housing programs addressing the wide range of needs of persons experiencing and at-risk for homelessness. Organizations and programs that provided testimony to the Select Committee included (in alphabetical order):

- Beyond Shelter
- A Community of Friends
- California Department of Veterans Affairs
- California Homeless Youth Project
- Corporation for Supportive Housing
- County of Los Angeles Chief Executive's Office, Homeless Services Unit
- County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health Division
- Downtown Women's Center
- Father Joe's Villages
- Home for Good Los Angeles
- Housing California
- Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center
- Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
- Los Angeles Housing Department, City of Los Angeles
- Mental Health Systems, Inc.
- People Assisting the Homeless (PATH)
- San Diego Homeless Court and Veteran Treatment Court
- San Diego Regional Task Force on the Homeless
- Shelter Partnership
- Skid Row Housing Trust

⁴ For more information regarding Mental Health Services Act programs, please see http://www.dmh.ca.gov/Prop_63/mhsa/.

⁵ For more information regarding the California Department of Veterans Affairs, please see <http://www.calvet.ca.gov/VetServices/HomelessVeterans.aspx>.

⁶ For more information regarding homeless programs of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, please see <http://www.va.gov/homeless/>.

⁷ For more information regarding the HUD-VASH program, please see http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/vash.

⁸ For more information regarding the competitively-awarded Continuum of Care programs, please see http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/homeless/programs/coc.

- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- VA San Diego Healthcare System
- Veterans Village of San Diego

These organizations and programs provided their expertise across a full range of housing and services for homeless and at-risk Californians, including emergency shelter, transitional housing programs, short-term and long-term rental subsidies, prevention programs, affordable housing and permanent supportive housing.

Select Committee members also participated in a site visit to Skid Row Housing Trust's Abbey Apartments, a permanent supportive housing development in Los Angeles, meeting with staff and two residents.

Incorporating National Best Practices and Strategies

In 2011, the Select Committee purposefully focused significant portions of its hearings on receiving testimony in order to deepen its understanding of national plans, strategies, and best practices for addressing homelessness, including:

- Presentations regarding *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* and the VA's *Five-Year Plan to End Veteran Homelessness*, the applicability of those plans to California's strategies, and opportunities to better align local, State, and Federal plans and strategies.⁹
- Recommendations from regional and national representatives from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, including information regarding the roles that state-level Interagency Councils on Homelessness have played across the country.
- Testimony regarding the important roles of Housing First and Permanent Supportive Housing models, nationally-proven best practices, in ending homelessness among people experiencing chronic homelessness.

Please see *Attachments B through H* for more information regarding the Federal Strategic Plan and relevant data, strategies, and best practices for ending homelessness among people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, families with children, and youth.

Explore Potential Sources for Stable, Long-term Funding

One message made clear through all of the testimony received by the Select Committee in 2011 is that organizations in our communities are already implementing the housing programs and services needed, but need access to adequate and reliable resources to be able to implement those programs at a scale that can fully meet the needs. In 2012, the Select Committee will further explore various proposals for sources of funding, including sources of Federal funding that California may not be accessing or utilizing effectively.

⁹ For more information regarding the Federal Strategic Plan and the VA's Five-Year Plan, please see http://www.usich.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors_2010_FSPPreventEndHomeless.pdf and <http://www.usich.gov/population/veterans>.

OVERVIEW OF INPUT AND RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE

As described previously in this report, more than 25 invited speakers provided testimony to the Select Committee on Homelessness during its three hearings in 2011. These speakers offered diverse perspectives and opinions, and also offered expertise in meeting the housing and services needs of many different populations experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in California, including chronically homeless persons, veterans, youth, women, and families with children. A great deal of detailed information was presented to the Committee, and the testimony provided especially emphasized several significant themes.

Need for Improved Coordination Across State-level Programs, Services, and Data

Many speakers emphasized the benefits that improved coordination across State agencies and programs could provide to California's efforts to end homelessness, including:

- Assuring that State housing and services funding resources can be effectively partnered with each other and with local and Federal resources;
- Improving the consistency of homelessness data collection and reporting to help ensure an accurate understanding of the scope and scale of homelessness in California and program and services utilization and outcomes; and
- Fostering the exchange of lessons and best practices across agencies implementing similar programs for different populations.

Many speakers supported the formation of a California Interagency Council on Homelessness in order to help achieve such improvements in coordination and collaboration.

Need for State-level Housing Finance Resources to Partner with Local Resources and to Leverage Federal Funding

The projected end of the availability of most resources generated through the passage of Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C was highlighted as a key concern at each hearing, and was identified as a threat to local efforts to create an adequate supply of affordable and supportive housing. Local resources will not be able to fill the gap created by the lack of the housing financing resources that have been made available through these bond measures, and communities will not be able to leverage Federal resources as effectively. It is expected that the development of affordable and supportive housing units – and the jobs and economic benefits that such housing development activities create – may dwindle significantly if replacement funding sources are not identified.

In addition, after the completion of the hearings in 2011, on December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court issued its ruling on AB 1X 26 (which was upheld) and AB 1X 27 (which was found unconstitutional). This ruling effectively ended redevelopment financing in California, a source of approximately \$1 billion of funding for the affordable and supportive housing development activities needed to reduce homelessness. The termination of redevelopment housing funds makes the identification of new housing financing resources even more critically important.

Need for Services and Programs Tailored to the Needs of Diverse Populations

The testimony provided at the 2011 hearings made clear that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution for the diversity of people and populations that experience or are at-risk of homelessness in California. Speakers shared their expertise and recommendations for tailoring housing and services interventions to most

effectively meet the needs of different sub-populations, and emphasized the importance of local, State, and Federal resources to support the full array of programs and strategies needed.

- *Veterans:* While veterans are represented among all the other homeless sub-populations discussed here, speakers emphasized the important roles of veteran-targeted programs and services and the unique challenges some homeless veterans face as a result of their service, including combat-related mental health and physical disabilities. Speakers also highlighted the reported increased representation of newly-returning veterans among homeless populations in many communities.
- *Chronically Homeless Persons:* Speakers emphasized the evidence-based practices of Housing First and permanent supportive housing strategies as critical to successfully end homelessness for people who face the most complex and significant challenges, including many people affected by mental health issues and/or substance use.
- *Families with Children:* Speakers emphasized that for the majority of homeless families with children, their homelessness may result from financial difficulties (such as job loss or foreclosure) that are more difficult to resolve in the current economic environment, but that even temporary experiences of homelessness can have lasting harmful impacts on the well-being and future achievements of children. Speakers highlighted the importance of affordable housing opportunities for preventing homelessness among low-income families, as well as the success of shorter-term subsidies and services, such as those that were made possible through the Federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, in preventing or shortening the length of homelessness for many families and children.
- *Women:* Several speakers also emphasized the importance of programs and services tailored to the distinct needs of women experiencing homelessness, including trauma resulting from domestic violence and other assaults or victimization, lack of perceived safety in some homeless services environments, and differences in disclosure of mental health and/or substance use issues between men and women, and other distinct service needs of women experiencing homelessness.
- *Youth / Young Adults:* Speakers also emphasized differences in services needs for homeless youth and young adults and recognition of the impact of past involvement with the foster care system for many homeless transition-age youth. Speakers also discussed the over-representation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) homeless youth, the challenges many such youth face in pursuing family reunification or reconciliation, and the need for culturally-competent programs and services.

LEGISLATION ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS FROM 2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Legislation Addressing Homelessness Passed in 2011

The California Legislature passed significant legislation addressing homelessness in 2011, in many cases through the leadership and active support of Select Committee members, including:

- **AB 221 (Carter)** requires that remaining, uncommitted funds within the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Emergency Housing and Assistance – Capital Program Fund be made available both for its current uses for capital funding for emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens that provide shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals and families, and for permanent supportive housing, which was not previously an eligible use.
- **AB 483 (Torres)** reforms and narrows the "target population" definition for the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Multifamily Housing Program – Supportive Housing Component (MHP-SH) to match the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of homelessness. AB 483 also requires targeting of 40% of an MHP-SH project's units to: chronically homeless individuals or families; homeless young adults and emancipated youth (up to age 25), including young adults exiting the foster care system; and people exiting institutional settings who were homeless at their time of entry. The changes are intended to ensure the program's future resources are more closely targeted toward serving those people who most need supportive housing opportunities, and would restrict the ability of sponsors to receive MHP-SH funds if they do not intend to target or serve homeless people. (It is important to note that the current funding for the MHP-SH program has been fully committed and no additional funding for the program is identified for 2012.)
- **AB 1111 (Fletcher)** will make it more likely that homeless youth can obtain housing and end their homelessness by prohibiting a court from garnishing wages or savings of a youth (under age 25) for the collection of fees, fines, forfeitures, or penalties resulting from issuance of a citation for truancy, loitering, curfew violations, or illegal lodging that is outstanding or unpaid if the court obtains information that the youth is homeless or has no permanent address. AB 1111 authorizes a court to use such collection procedures when that person is 25 years of age or older, or if the court subsequently obtains evidence that the individual is no longer homeless.

Legislation Addressing Homelessness Vetoed, Held Back in Various Committees or Cancelled

In addition, during 2011 the Legislature considered a wide range of additional legislation addressing homelessness that was either vetoed or held back in various committees, including:

- **AB 201 (Butler)** authorizing superior courts to develop and implement veterans courts; Vetoed by Governor.
- **AB 312 (Lowenthal)** providing that the protections and remedies of the Ralph Civil Rights Act include violence or intimidation by threat of violence committed against a person or property because the person is or is perceived to be homeless; Vetoed by Governor.
- **AB 181 (Portantino and Beall)** establishing the Foster Youth Mental Health Bill of Rights granting foster youth specified rights; Held under submission in Assembly Appropriations Committee.

- **AB 534 (Swanson)** specifying that homeless persons are entitled to the rights set forth under existing law, and would provide that a homeless person has the right to be free from violence or intimidation by threat of violence directed against that person on the basis of that person's status as a homeless person; Postponed by Assembly Judiciary Committee.
- **AB 683 (Ammiano)** requiring the Department of Housing and Community Development, to the extent federal or private funds are available, to create a statewide homeless integrated data warehouse comprised of specified information that local entities compile in homeless management information systems; Held under submission in Senate Appropriations Committee.
- **SB 119 (Lowenthal)** creating a licensing category for emergency youth shelter facilities and directs the Department of Social Services to adopt regulations; Cancelled at request of Author.
- **SB 123 (Liu)** requiring the California Emergency Management Agency, subject to the availability of adequate resources, to develop a statewide plan for runaway, homeless, and exploited youth in collaboration with the Senate Office of Research and various stakeholders; Held under submission in Senate Appropriations Committee.

Additionally, several two-year bills that were introduced in 2011 are described in the following section of this report, *Potential Policy and Legislative Priorities for 2012*.

POTENTIAL POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR 2012

Select Committee Chair Atkins has identified ideas for potential policy and legislative priorities for 2012 based upon input received by the Select Committee during 2011 and discussions with Committee members. These potential priorities will be a key focus of input and discussion at the January 12, 2012 hearing of the Select Committee; they are presented in this report to serve as a starting point for such further discussion and to help identify additional ideas and priorities.

Potential Policy Priorities for 2012

Identification of Permanent Source for Essential State Housing Funding Programs

Ultimately, efforts to reduce homelessness in California will require the availability of local, State, and Federal resources to create and operate an expanded supply of affordable and supportive housing opportunities. The passage by California voters of Proposition 46 (the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002) and Proposition 1C (the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006) provided infusions of capital into a variety of the State's housing programs, such as the programs of the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), including significant resources for the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), the Multifamily Housing Program: Supportive Housing Component (MHP-SH), and the Multifamily Housing Program: Homeless Youth Component (MHP-HY). The vast majority of the resources for these housing financing programs have already been committed, however; please see *Attachments I and J* for more information.

There are no current legislative proposals or ballot propositions that would replenish the funding for these financing programs. It is critically important to identify permanent sources of funding for such programs to be able to continue to support the creation of the supply of affordable and supportive housing opportunities needed by homeless and at-risk Californians, to support continued investments of local resources by California Cities and Counties, and to assure that California communities receive their fair share of Federal investments. Since the last 2011 hearing of the Select Committee, the need to identify permanent sources of funding for such program is made even more pressing by the December 29, 2011 ruling of the California Supreme Court upholding AB 1X 26 while ruling unconstitutional AB 1X 27, thereby effectively eliminating local redevelopment resources.

Formation of an Interagency Council on Homelessness

Although it has the largest homeless population in the country, California is one of the few states that has not formed a state-level Interagency Council on Homelessness to guide the implementation of programs, services, and funding across agencies and systems. AB 1167 (Fong), introduced in 2011 but held by the Senate Appropriations Committee, would have created an Interagency Council on Homelessness for California, which would have been authorized to act as the lead for coordinating and planning the State's response to homelessness. The formation of such an Interagency Council is still considered a top policy priority for 2012, to help assure the effective gathering and analysis of data regarding programs and services addressing homelessness across state agencies, to more effectively coordinate the delivery of those programs and services, to support local strategies and programs being implemented in communities across California, and to ensure that the State is leveraging Federal resources as effectively as possible.

Restore Funding for Assistance for the Operation of Emergency Shelters in the State Budget

Emergency shelters are vital interventions for people experiencing homelessness, for reducing street homelessness in communities, and for linking people to permanent housing solutions. Historically funded at approximately \$4 million per year, such funding has only been included in the state budget once in the last

five budget years. It could also be beneficial to request that the Legislative Analyst's Office study the operations and outcomes of emergency shelters, especially those that have been supported with State funds in past years.

Potential Legislative Priorities for 2012

The following continuing two-year bills and ideas for possible new bills and resolutions represent potential legislative priorities for the 2012 legislative session, for further discussion and consideration by the Select Committee.

Continuing Two Year Bills

- **AB 826 (Atkins):** This bill provides guidelines for Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) participant eligibility, service provider eligibility, and ISMIP services, toward reintegrating offenders at risk of homelessness successfully into the community. Expands the requirements on reporting of bond programs that the California Department of Housing and Community Development provides to the Governor and the Legislature annually.
- **AB 1167 (Fong):** This bill creates an Interagency Council on Homelessness, a collaborative of state agencies and community efforts to coordinate a statewide approach to address homelessness. Using existing resources, the purpose of the Council is to improve California's effectiveness in accessing federal funding, to streamline the administration of programs, to improve efficiency, and to eliminate fragmentation.
- **SB 184 (Leno):** This bill would authorize the legislative body of any City or County to adopt ordinances to establish, as a condition of development, inclusionary housing requirements.
- **SB 662 (DeSauliner):** This bill would, contingent upon a specified finding made by the Director of Finance, authorize the Department of Finance and any County to enter into a contract that would authorize the County to integrate public services.

Ideas for Potential New Bills for 2012

- **Parolees Identification (Atkins):** This bill would create a mechanism for parolees to receive identification cards upon their release, to serve as a valid source of identification for the purpose of obtaining a valid California driver's license or California identification (ID) card upon release.
- **Voluntary Contribution: Interagency Council on Homelessness (Fong):** This proposal will allow for the funding for the Interagency Council on Homelessness to be secured through contributions by California residents on personal state income tax return forms, making possible the creation and operation of the Council to be independent of General Fund resources.
- **Resolution: California State Homeless Persons Memorial Day (Fong):** This resolution would bring attention to the rising number of homelessness families, veterans, and foster youth, and honor the memories of homeless persons who have paid the ultimate price for our State's failure to end homelessness. It will allow California to recommit to the task of ending homelessness. This resolution coincides with the National Homeless Persons Memorial Day that is annually held on or near the first day of winter and the longest night of the year.

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- A. Letter to the Honorable John A. Pérez, Speaker of the California State Assembly, Requesting Formation of Select Committee on Homelessness (January 10, 2011).
- B. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *Overview*
- C. Excerpted Information from Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness
- D. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *State and Local Governments*
- E. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *Chronic Homelessness*
- F. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *Homelessness Among Veterans*
- G. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *Homelessness Among Families with Children*
- H. Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: *Homelessness Among Youth*
- I. California Department of Housing and Community Development: Cumulative Proposition 46 Bond Awards through June 30, 2011
- J. California Department of Housing and Community Development: Cumulative Proposition 1C Bond Awards through June 30, 2011

ATTACHMENT A

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Assembly California Legislature



TONI ATKINS
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, SEVENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

January 10, 2011

The Honorable John A. Pérez
Speaker of the CA State Assembly
State Capitol Room 219
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The purpose of this letter is to request the formation of an Assembly Select Committee on Homelessness. As you may be aware, California has the greatest number of homeless people in the United States, and this problem will continue to grow unless California takes a coordinated approach to the problem.

Specifically, the Committee will be tasked with the following:

- 1) Reviewing all programs dealing with homelessness to eliminate redundancies and streamline service delivery.
- 2) Eliminating homelessness can only be achieved by understanding the interplay of various programs and necessary services for these individuals and those that are at risk for becoming homeless. Included in doing this are reviewing substance abuse programs, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs, transportation, mental health services and employment services, and further eliminating silos and barriers between agencies and branches of government to make service delivery more effective.
- 3) Incorporating national best practices from Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Veterans Administration, and the Interagency Council on Homelessness as part of California's strategy to end homelessness in our communities.
- 4) Stable, long-term funding is a key component of the answer to ending homelessness in the stated. After full review of programs and proposed policies on how to improve efficiencies and service delivery, the committee will look at various proposals for a permanent source of funding, including the utilization of federal dollars.



ATTACHMENT A

Again, thank you for taking the time to consider my request. I am available to discuss the details and the need for this important Select Committee at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Toni Atkins
Majority Whip
Assembly Member, 76th District

ATTACHMENT B

OVERVIEW

Background

Our nation has made significant progress over the last decade reducing homelessness in specific communities and with specific populations. Communities across the United States—from rural Mankato, Minnesota, to urban San Francisco—have organized partnerships between local and state agencies and with the private and nonprofit sectors to implement plans to prevent, reduce, and end homelessness. These communities, in partnership with the federal government, have used a targeted pipeline of resources to combine housing and supportive services to deliver permanent supportive housing for people who have been homeless the longest and are the frailest. The results have been significant.

In many respects, this current period of economic hardship mirrors the early 1980s when widespread homelessness reappeared for the first time since the Great Depression. Communities will need all of the tools in our grasp to meet the needs of those experiencing homelessness, including families and far too many of our nation's Veterans. In particular, we are concerned that recent national data shows a significant rise in family homelessness from 2008 to 2009.

This is the right time to align our collective resources toward eradicating homelessness. There is a legislative mandate from the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 and bi-partisan support to adopt a collaborative approach. Most importantly, we now know how to address this important issue on a large scale. Over the past five years, the public and private sectors have made remarkable progress in reducing chronic homelessness. By developing the "technology" of combining permanent housing and a pipeline of support services, there has been a reduction of chronically ill, long-term homeless individuals by one-third in the last five years.

Key Elements of the Plan

This Plan outlines an interagency collaboration that aligns mainstream housing, health, education, and human services to prevent Americans from experiencing homelessness. As the most far-reaching and ambitious plan to end homelessness in our history, this Plan will both strengthen existing partnerships—such as the combined effort of HUD and the Veterans Affairs to help homeless Veterans—and forge new partnerships between agencies like HUD, HHS, and the Department of Labor.

HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan, HHS Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, VA Secretary Eric K. Shinseki, and Labor Secretary Hilda Solis declared the vision of the Plan to be centered on the belief that “no one should experience homelessness—no one should be without a safe, stable place to call home.” The Plan is focused on four key goals:

- Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness in five years;
- Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans in five years;
- Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children in ten years; and
- Set a path to ending all types of homelessness.

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This Plan is a roadmap for joint action by the 19 United States Interagency Council on Homelessness member agencies along with local and state partners in the public and private sectors. It will provide a reference framework for the allocation of resources and the alignment of programs to achieve our goal to prevent and end homelessness in America. We will take action in partnership with Congress, states, localities, philanthropy, and communities around the country.

From years of practice and research, we know what works to prevent and end homelessness. Evidence points to the role housing plays as an essential platform for human and community development. Stable housing is the foundation upon which people build their lives—absent a safe, decent, affordable place to live, it is next to impossible to achieve good health, positive educational outcomes, or reach one's economic potential. Indeed, for many persons living in poverty, the lack of stable housing leads to costly cycling through crisis-driven systems like foster care, emergency rooms, psychiatric hospitals, emergency domestic violence shelters, detox centers, and jails. By the same token, stable housing provides an ideal launching pad for the delivery of health care and other social services focused on improving life outcomes for individuals and families. More recently, researchers have focused on housing stability as an important ingredient for the success of children and youth in school. When children have a stable home, they are more likely to succeed socially, emotionally, and academically.

Capitalizing on this evidence, this Plan builds on the significant reforms of the last decade and the commitment by the Obama administration to directly address homelessness through inter-governmental collaboration. Successful implementation of this Plan will devote critical resources to advance stability and permanency for the more than 640,000 men, women, and children who are homeless on a single day in America. At the same time, its execution will produce approaches to homelessness that are cost-effective for local, state, and federal government. The Plan's content presents initial goals, themes, objectives, and strategies and was generated through the collaboration and consensus of the 19 USICH member agencies. Since the HEARTH Act requires USICH to update the Plan annually, the substance of this Plan represents the beginning of a process toward our goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

The Affordable Care Act, a landmark initiative of the Obama Administration, will further the Plan's goals by helping numerous families and individuals experiencing homelessness to get the health care they need. Medicaid will be expanded to nearly all individuals under the age of 65 with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (currently about \$15,000 for a single individual). This significant expansion will allow more families and adults without dependent children to enroll in Medicaid in 2014. In addition, Health Reform will support demonstrations to improve the ability of psychiatric facilities to provide emergency services. It will also expand the availability of medical homes for individuals with chronic conditions, including severe and persistent mental illness. Expansion of community health centers is another major change that will serve many vulnerable populations, including those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless.

In this economic climate, principles of fiscal discipline must be applied to any work that we undertake. Thus, the federal government's ability to address these issues will be dictated, in part, by the state of the economy, and decisions about incremental funding will need to be made on an annual basis through the regular budgeting process. A fiscally prudent government response is imperative—local, state, and federal governments cannot afford to invest in anything but the most evidence-based, cost-effective strategies. The Plan is based on a body of high quality research that demonstrates how targeted comprehensive solutions are far more effective and cost-efficient than temporary fixes.

ATTACHMENT B

Focus and Structure

The Plan proposes a set of strategies that call upon the federal government to work in partnership with state and local governments, as well as the private sector to employ cost effective, comprehensive solutions to end homelessness. The Plan recognizes that the Federal government needs to be smarter and more targeted in its response and role, which also includes supporting the work that is being done on the ground. The Federal government's partners at the local level have already made tremendous strides, with communities across the nation – including over 1,000 mayors and county executives across the country – having developed plans to end homelessness. The Plan highlights that by collaborating at all levels of government, the nation can harness public resources and build on the innovations that have been demonstrated at the local level and in cities nationwide to provide everyone—from the most capable to the most vulnerable—the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The Plan includes 10 objectives and 52 strategies. These objectives and strategies contribute to accomplishing all four goals of the Plan.

The first section details the development of this first-ever comprehensive federal plan to prevent and end homelessness. This section sets out the core values reflected in the Plan and the key principles that guided the process. It also describes the opportunities for public comment offered during the development of the Plan.

The second section of the Plan provides an overview of homelessness in America. Since homelessness takes many different forms by population or geographic area, we provide a synopsis of the issues facing these varying groups experiencing homelessness. The section also addresses the sources of data used throughout the Plan.

The third section represents the core of the Plan including the objectives and strategies to prevent and end homelessness. It provides the logic behind each objective, the departments and agencies involved, the key partners, and strategies to achieve the respective objectives.

The Plan concludes with a section that defines the steps USICH partners will take next, providing a framework for action. This includes the impact we aspire to have that will require active work from many partners at all levels of government and across the private sector. This section provides a brief summary about the context in which we move forward in terms of the economic, policy, and political challenges and opportunities. There is a discussion of the measures that will be used to track progress over time toward the Plan goals. Initiatives currently under way that help advance the Plan goals are summarized. Finally, the section lays out the documents USICH will produce to provide information and transparency to the public, Congress, and our partners going forward.

Next Steps

“Ending homelessness” requires improved systems and programs at all levels. This Plan calls for a fundamental shift in how the federal government and communities across the country respond to homelessness. To prevent and end homelessness, targeted programs must be fully integrated with mainstream programs that provide housing, health, education, and human services. The Plan calls on all relevant mainstream programs to prioritize housing stability for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. If someone does experience homelessness, well orchestrated systems should be in place to rapidly return people to housing. People experiencing homelessness should have affordable housing and the support they need to keep it.

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Simultaneously, while homelessness has grown, our knowledge about what can be done to prevent and end homelessness has also increased. This first ever comprehensive Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness is a roadmap for what we must all do to change the landscape of homelessness in America.

By setting the goals of ending Veteran and chronic homelessness within five years, and family, youth and child homelessness in ten, *Opening Doors* sets targets to which the country should aspire. The Council believes it is important to set goals, even if aspirational, for true progress to be made. Working together, we can connect public and private resources—consistent with principles of fiscal discipline—to finish the effort started by mayors, governors, legislatures, nonprofits, faith-based and community organizations, and business leaders across our country to end homelessness. The Federal Strategic Plan provides a clear path to get there.

Opening Doors

ATTACHMENT B

Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness :: 2010

VISION *No one should experience homelessness—no one should be without a safe, stable place to call home.*

- GOALS**
- ▶ *Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness in 5 years*
 - ▶ *Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans in 5 years*
 - ▶ *Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children in 10 years*
 - ▶ *Set a path to ending all types of homelessness*

THEME: INCREASE LEADERSHIP, COLLABORATION, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>ONE Provide and promote collaborative leadership at all levels of government and across all sectors to inspire and energize Americans to commit to preventing and ending homelessness</p>	<p>a. Educate the public on the scope, causes, and costs of homelessness, the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, and the reasons for taking action.</p> <p>b. Engage state, local, and tribal leaders in a renewed commitment to prevent and end homelessness in their communities.</p> <p>c. Get states and localities to update and implement plans to end homelessness to reflect local conditions and the comprehensiveness of this Federal Plan, as well as to develop mechanisms for effective implementation.</p> <p>d. Involve citizens—including people with firsthand experience with homelessness—and the private sector—businesses, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, foundations, and volunteers—in efforts to prevent and end homelessness.</p> <p>e. Test, model, and learn more about interagency collaboration.</p> <p>f. Seek opportunities to reward communities that are collaborating to make significant progress preventing and ending homelessness.</p> <p>g. Review budget processes to determine avenues for recognizing savings across partners resulting from interventions to prevent and end homelessness.</p> <p>h. Seek opportunities for engaging Congressional committees collaboratively on issues related to preventing and ending homelessness.</p>
<p>TWO Strengthen the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about collaboration, homelessness, and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness</p>	<p>a. Collaborate on and compile research to better understand best practices, the cost-effectiveness of various intervention, metrics to measure outcomes, and the gaps in research. Identify and fill gaps in the body of knowledge.</p> <p>b. Coordinate federal technical assistance resources related to preventing and ending homelessness and provide information to states, tribes, and local communities on how to access the support they need.</p> <p>c. Make information more readily available on best practices and strategies to finance them at scale.</p> <p>d. Make information more readily available on working effectively with special populations, and the overlap between and among groups.</p> <p>e. Attend to the unique needs of rural and tribal communities to respond to homelessness and develop effective strategies and programs that use best practices that contribute to housing stability and prevent and end homelessness on American Indian lands, in rural/frontier areas, and urban centers.</p> <p>f. Develop and maintain an inventory of federal emergency response programs to help communities identify what is being funded in their community with federal resources and which resources are available to them.</p> <p>g. Continue to increase use of the Homeless Management Information System by local communities and encourage its use by additional programs targeted at homelessness. Develop standards that permit data inter-operability between data systems while protecting the confidentiality of all individuals.</p> <p>h. Create a common data standard and uniform performance measures if feasible, especially related to housing stability, across all targeted and mainstream federal programs. This will facilitate data exchanges and comparisons between both targeted programs and mainstream systems in order to improve identification of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Encourage the dynamic use of state and local data warehouses.</p>

THEME: INCREASE ACCESS TO STABLE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>THREE Provide affordable housing to people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness</p>	<p>a. Support rental housing subsidies through federal, state, local, and private resources to individuals and families experiencing or most at risk of homelessness. The rent subsidies should be structured so that households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for housing.</p> <p>b. Expand the supply of affordable rental homes where they are most needed through federal, state, and local efforts. To provide affordable housing to people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness, rental subsidies should better target households earning significantly less than 30 percent of the Area Median Income so that residents pay no more than 30 percent of their income for housing. The supply will need to include units that are accessible to persons with mobility needs.</p> <p>c. Improve access to federally-funded housing assistance by eliminating administrative barriers and encouraging prioritization of people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>d. Increase service-enriched housing by co-locating or connecting services with affordable housing.</p>

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INCREASE ACCESS TO STABLE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING (cont'd)

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>FOUR Provide permanent supportive housing to prevent and end chronic homelessness</p>	<p>a. Improve access to and use of supportive housing by encouraging prioritization and targeting for people who need this level of support to prevent or escape homelessness.</p> <p>b. Create protocols and consider incentives to help people who have achieved stability in supportive housing—who no longer need and desire to live there—to move into affordable housing to free units for others who need it.</p> <p>c. Expand the supply of permanent supportive housing, in partnership with state and local governments and the private sector.</p> <p>d. Assess options for more coordinated, sustainable, dependable sources of supportive housing service funding. This should include consideration of incentives for local communities to develop supportive housing and how best to coordinate service funding with housing funding.</p>

THEME: INCREASE ECONOMIC SECURITY

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>FIVE Increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness</p>	<p>a. Collaborate with economic recovery and jobs programs to ensure that job development and training strategies focus attention on people who are experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>b. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify educational, administrative, or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to improve access to work support.</p> <p>c. Develop and disseminate best practices on helping people with histories of homelessness and barriers to employment enter the workforce, including strategies that take into consideration transportation, child care, child support, domestic violence, criminal justice history, disabling conditions, and age appropriateness.</p> <p>d. Improve coordination and integration of employment programs with homelessness assistance programs, victim assistance programs, and housing and permanent supportive housing programs.</p> <p>e. Increase opportunities for work and support recovery for Veterans with barriers to employment, especially Veterans returning from active duty, Veterans with disabilities, and Veterans in permanent supportive housing.</p>
<p>SIX Improve access to mainstream programs and services to reduce people's financial vulnerability to homelessness</p>	<p>a. Document, disseminate, and promote the use of best practices in expedited access to income and work supports for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. This includes improved outreach to homeless assistance providers and collaborations across government and with community nonprofits, online consolidated application processing, and electronic submission. Consider lessons learned from the SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery Initiative (SOAR), and the Homeless Outreach and Projects and Evaluation Initiative (HOPE).</p> <p>b. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify administrative or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to remove barriers and improve access to income supports.</p> <p>c. Enhance public information, targeted communications, and a national toll-free homeless call center to ensure that all Veterans and their families know they can obtain homelessness prevention assistance from the VA or other places in their community.</p> <p>d. Create clear pathways to greater financial independence. Collaborate to review program eligibility and termination criteria across the range of programs which people experiencing or at risk of homelessness may access. Identify changes that should be made to create incentives for work, earning and retaining income while maintaining access to health coverage, housing assistance, child care, etc. until a household is earning enough through employment to be financially stable.</p> <p>e. Prepare for Medicaid expansion to effectively enroll people who experience or are most at risk of experiencing homelessness. This should include systems to reach out to, engage, and enroll newly eligible people in health care insurance benefits.</p>

THEME: IMPROVE HEALTH AND STABILITY

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>SEVEN Integrate primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing to reduce people's vulnerability to and the impacts of homelessness</p>	<p>a. Encourage partnerships between housing providers and health and behavioral health care providers to colocate or coordinate health, behavioral health, safety, and wellness services with housing and create better resources for providers to connect patients to housing resources.</p> <p>b. Build upon successful service delivery models to provide services in the homes of people who have experienced homelessness including using Medicaid-funded Assertive Community Treatment Teams for those with behavioral health needs.</p> <p>c. Seek opportunities to establish and evaluate the effectiveness of a "medical home" model to provide integrated care for medical and behavioral health, and to improve health and reduce health care costs in communities with the largest number of people experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>d. Seek opportunities to establish medical respite programs in communities with the largest number of people experiencing homelessness to allow hospitals to discharge people experiencing homelessness with complex health needs to medical respite programs that will help them transition to supportive housing.</p> <p>e. Increase availability of behavioral health services, including community mental health centers, to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>f. Improve access to child and family services that improve early child development, educational stability, youth development, and quality of life for families—including expectant families, children, and youth experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.</p>

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THEME: IMPROVE HEALTH AND STABILITY (cont'd)

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>EIGHT Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice</p>	<p>a. Improve discharge planning from foster care and juvenile justice to connect youth to education, housing, health and behavioral health support, income supports, and health coverage prior to discharge.</p> <p>b. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify administrative or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to remove barriers and improve access to stable health care, housing, and housing supports for youth.</p> <p>c. Promote targeted outreach strategies to identify youth experiencing homelessness who are most likely to end up in an emergency room, hospital, jail, or prison, and connect them to the housing and support they need.</p>
<p>NINE Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice</p>	<p>a. Improve discharge planning from hospitals, VA medical centers, psychiatric facilities, jails, and prisons to connect people to housing, health and behavioral health support, income and work supports, and health coverage prior to discharge.</p> <p>b. Promote targeted outreach strategies to identify people experiencing homelessness who are most likely to end up in an emergency room, hospital, jail, or prison, and connect them to the housing and support they need.</p> <p>c. Increase the number of jail diversion courts at the state and local levels that are linked to housing and support, including those specifically for Veterans, those experiencing homelessness, or people with mental health issues or drug abuse problems.</p> <p>d. Reduce criminalization of homelessness by defining constructive approaches to street homelessness and considering incentives to urge cities to adopt these practices.</p>

THEME: RETOOL THE HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<p>TEN Transform homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing</p>	<p>a. Develop and promote best practices for crisis response programs and increase their adoption by agencies receiving federal funds.</p> <p>b. Determine opportunities to utilize mainstream resources to provide housing stabilization assistance to clients who are homeless or at high risk of homelessness.</p> <p>c. Develop implementation strategies for the HEARTH Act—especially the new Emergency Solutions Grant—that sustain best practices learned from the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program and the Rapid Re-Housing Demonstration.</p> <p>d. Ensure continuity in the provision of homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services to families, youth, and individuals—including Veterans and their families—through HUD’s Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program.</p> <p>e. Ensure that homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing strategies are coordinated with Education for Homeless Children and Youth, and incorporated within federal place-based strategies to improve neighborhoods and schools, including Promise Neighborhoods and Choice Neighborhoods.</p>

VER. 06/13/10



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EXCERPTED INFORMATION FROM OPENING DOORS: THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO PREVENT AND END HOMELESSNESS

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) is an “independent establishment” within the executive branch of the Federal government charged with reviewing the effectiveness of federal activities and programs to assist people experiencing homelessness, promote better coordination among agency programs, and inform state and local governments and public and private sector organizations about the availability of federal homeless assistance. The most recent reauthorization of USICH occurred in 2009 with enactment of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. (PL111-22). As amended by the HEARTH Act, USICH’s mission is to “coordinate the Federal response to homelessness and to create a national partnership at every level of government and with the private sector to reduce and end homelessness in the nation while maximizing the effectiveness of the Federal Government in contributing to the end of homelessness.”¹

In June 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness released [*Opening Doors: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*](#), the first-ever such national strategic plan for preventing and ending homelessness.²

The Plan Identifies the Following Ten (10) Objectives:

- Objective 1:* Provide and promote collaborative leadership at all levels of government and across all sectors to inspire and energize Americans to commit to preventing and ending homelessness.
- Objective 2:* Strengthen the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about collaboration, homelessness, and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness
- Objective 3:* Provide affordable housing to people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness
- Objective 4:* Provide permanent supportive housing to prevent and end chronic homelessness
- Objective 5:* Increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness
- Objective 6:* Improve access to mainstream programs and services to reduce people’s financial vulnerability to homelessness
- Objective 7:* Integrate primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing to reduce people’s vulnerability to and the impacts of homelessness

¹ For more information about USICH, please see <http://www.usich.gov/aboutus.html>.

² The Federal Strategic Plan can be accessed at http://www.usich.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors_2010_FSPPreventEndHomeless.pdf.

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Objective 8: Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice

Objective 9: Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice

Objective 10: Transform homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing

The Plan Identifies the Following Fifty-Two (52) Strategies for Achieving these Objectives:

1. Educate the public on the scope, causes, and costs of homelessness, the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, and the reasons for taking action.
2. Engage state, local, and tribal leaders in a renewed commitment to prevent and end homelessness in their communities.
3. Get states and localities to update and implement plans to end homelessness to reflect local conditions and the comprehensiveness of this Federal Plan, as well as to develop mechanisms for effective implementation.
4. Involve citizens—including people with firsthand experience with homelessness—and the private sector—businesses, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, foundations, and volunteers—in efforts to prevent and end homelessness.
5. Test, model, and learn more about interagency collaboration. Collaboration is necessary to implement many strategies in the Plan, including:
 - Increasing federal interagency interventions
 - Increasing collaborative planning among and within all levels of government
 - Increasing joint endeavors between government and the nonprofit and private sectors
 - Identifying and removing barriers to collaboration
 - Seeking opportunities to conduct data matches and share data to better understand the impact of homelessness on the costs and outcomes of mainstream programs and to target initiatives to populations that need support across multiple systems
6. Seek opportunities to reward communities that are collaborating to make significant progress preventing and ending homelessness.
7. Review budget processes to determine avenues for recognizing savings across partners resulting from interventions to prevent and end homelessness.
8. Seek opportunities for engaging Congressional committees collaboratively on issues related to preventing and ending homelessness.
9. Collaborate on and compile research to better understand best practices, the cost-effectiveness of various interventions, metrics to measure outcomes, and the gaps in

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research. Identify and fill gaps in the body of knowledge. Topics that should be considered include:

- Best practices to meet the needs of homeless youth
- How to target services to homeless Veterans and their families
- Characteristics of families most likely to succeed in different levels of intervention
- How to target homeless prevention resources
- Effectiveness of transitional housing programs
- Reasons for geographic concentration of homelessness
- Integration of effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies through housing interventions
The role housing stability plays in improving safety and other outcomes for victims of domestic violence
- The effectiveness of trauma-based services for individuals who have experienced sexual violence as children or adults

10. Coordinate federal technical assistance resources related to preventing and ending homelessness and provide information to states, tribes, and local communities on how to access the support they need.
11. Make information more readily available on best practices and strategies to finance them at scale related to:
 - Homelessness prevention
 - Housing First, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing
 - Mental health, substance abuse, and treatment for co-occurring conditions
 - Integrated treatment of physical and behavioral health conditions
 - Trauma-sensitive and trauma-informed services
12. Make information more readily available on working effectively with special populations, and the overlap between and among groups:
 - Expectant families, infants, toddlers, children, and youth
 - Cultural competency, including Native American, African American, Hispanic, and immigrant populations
 - Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender populations
 - Veterans and their families
 - Victims of domestic or family violence, physical and/or sexual abuse, trafficking, and violence
 - People living with HIV/AIDS
 - People who are or have been incarcerated
13. Attend to the unique needs of rural and tribal communities to respond to homelessness and develop effective strategies and programs that use best practices that contribute to housing stability and prevent and end homelessness on American Indian lands, in rural/frontier areas and urban centers.
14. Develop and maintain an inventory of federal emergency response programs to help communities identify what is being funded in their community with federal resources and which resources are available to them.
15. Continue to increase use of the Homeless Management Information System by local

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communities and encourage its use by additional programs targeted at homelessness. Develop standards that permit data inter-operability between data systems while protecting the confidentiality of all individuals.

16. Create a common data standard and uniform performance measures if feasible, especially related to housing stability, across all targeted and mainstream federal programs. This will facilitate data exchanges and comparisons between both targeted programs and mainstream systems in order to improve identification of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Encourage the dynamic use of state and local data warehouses.
17. Support additional rental housing subsidies through federal, state, local, and private resources to individuals and families experiencing or most at risk of homelessness. The rent subsidies should be structured so that households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for housing.
18. Expand the supply of affordable rental homes where they are most needed through federal, state, and local efforts. To provide affordable housing to people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness, rental subsidies should better target households earning significantly less than 30 percent of the Area Median Income (about 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines) so that residents pay no more than 30 percent of their income for housing. The supply will need to include units that are accessible to persons with mobility needs.
 - Work with state and local governments to expand rental assistance and low-cost capital for new construction and rehabilitation of housing for individuals and families experiencing or most at risk of homelessness
 - Fund the National Housing Trust Fund
 - Encourage preferences in the awarding of Low Income Housing Tax Credits to increase investments for housing targeted to people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness
 - Link developments to project-based vouchers and other subsidies
19. Improve access to federally-funded housing assistance by eliminating administrative barriers and encouraging prioritization of people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.
 - Includes implementation of the Violence Against Women Act housing anti-discrimination and eviction protection provisions
20. Increase service-enriched housing by co-locating or connecting services with affordable housing. This could be accomplished in a wide range of ways and will vary by community, neighborhood, and development. Examples include providing community space within new affordable housing to host an after-school homework room, retrofitting vacant office space in a public housing complex for use as an examination room for a community health nurse practitioner, providing onsite legal clinics for victims of domestic violence, or co-locating a community mental health service provider within an older adult affordable housing complex.
21. Improve access to and use of supportive housing by encouraging prioritization and targeting for people who need this level of support to prevent or escape homelessness.
22. Create protocols and consider incentives to help people who have achieved stability in

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supportive housing— who no longer need and desire to live there—to move into affordable housing to free units for others who need it.

23. Expand the supply of permanent supportive housing, in partnership with state and local governments and the private sector.
 - The following populations need permanent supportive housing:
 - Individuals and families—including Veterans and their families— experiencing chronic homelessness
 - Vulnerable individuals—including youth—experiencing homelessness who have disabling conditions and multiple barriers to housing stability
24. Assess options for more coordinated, sustainable, dependable sources of supportive housing service funding. This should include consideration of incentives for local communities to develop supportive housing and how best to coordinate service funding with housing funding.
 - Agencies within HHS will collaborate to review whether and how Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) programs can be coordinated with housing resources to help people who have experienced homelessness, and will offer guidance to states, tribes, and local government on evidence-based practices to prevent and end homelessness.
 - HHS will offer guidance to states on ways to offer supportive housing services as part of state Medicaid and TANF programs.
25. Collaborate with economic recovery and jobs programs to ensure that job development and training strategies focus attention on people who are experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.
26. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify educational, administrative, or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to improve access to work support.
 - Identify ways Workforce Investment Act and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs can help people who are experiencing or most at risk of homelessness, including people with multiple barriers to employment.
27. Develop and disseminate best practices on helping people with histories of homelessness and barriers to employment enter the workforce, including strategies that take into consideration transportation, child care, child support, domestic violence, criminal justice history, disabling conditions, and age appropriateness.
28. Improve coordination and integration of employment programs with homelessness assistance programs, victim assistance programs, and housing and permanent supportive housing programs.
29. Increase opportunities for work and support recovery for Veterans with barriers to employment, especially Veterans returning from active duty, Veterans with disabilities, and Veterans in permanent supportive housing.

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30. Document, disseminate, and promote the use of best practices in expedited access to income and work supports for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. This includes improved outreach to homeless assistance providers and collaborations across government and with community nonprofits, online consolidated application processing, and electronic submission. Consider lessons learned from the SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery Initiative (SOAR), and the Homeless Outreach and Projects and Evaluation Initiative (HOPE).
31. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify administrative or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to remove barriers and improve access to income supports. Examples include:
 - Work with key stakeholder groups to make progress toward recognizing the long-term effects of addiction and alcoholism as a disabling condition, and removing impediments for people with co-occurring disabling conditions to receive income support.
 - Promote practices that make it easier for people to access proof of identification, including birth certificates and other forms of ID.
32. Enhance public information, targeted communications, and a national toll-free homeless call center to ensure that all Veterans and their families know they can obtain homelessness prevention assistance from the VA or other places in their community.
33. Create clear pathways to greater financial independence. Collaborate to review program eligibility and termination criteria across the range of programs which people experiencing or at risk of homelessness may access. Identify changes that should be made to create incentives for work, earning and retaining income while maintaining access to health coverage, housing assistance, child care, etc. until a household is earning enough through employment to be financially stable. Not long ago, a health concern could be devastating to individual and family financial security. Health Reform that was recently enacted will help individuals and families keep quality, affordable health insurance whether they lose their jobs, switch jobs, move, or get sick.
34. Prepare for Medicaid expansion to effectively enroll people who experience or are most at risk of experiencing homelessness. Health Reform will increase Medicaid eligibility for many more families and individuals experiencing homelessness by creating a more uniform minimum eligibility threshold and allowing adults without dependent children to enroll. This should include systems to reach out to, engage, and enroll newly eligible people in health care insurance benefits.
35. Encourage partnerships between housing providers and health and behavioral health care providers to co-locate or coordinate health, behavioral health, safety, and wellness services with housing and create better resources for providers to connect patients to housing resources.
36. Build upon successful service delivery models to provide services in the homes of people who have experienced homelessness, including Medicaid-funded Assertive Community Treatment Teams for those with behavioral health needs.
37. Seek opportunities to establish and evaluate the effectiveness of a “medical home” model to

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provide integrated care for medical and behavioral health, and to improve health and reduce health care costs in communities with the largest number of people experiencing homelessness.

38. Seek opportunities to establish medical respite programs in communities with the largest number of people experiencing homelessness to allow hospitals to discharge people experiencing homelessness with complex health needs to medical respite programs that will help them transition to supportive housing.
39. Increase availability of behavioral health services, including community mental health centers, to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
40. Improve access to child and family services that improve early child development, educational stability, youth development, and quality of life for families—including expectant families, children, and youth experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.
41. Improve discharge planning from foster care and juvenile justice to connect youth to education (including plans to complete secondary education, if necessary, as well as to access higher education), housing, health and behavioral health support, income supports, and health coverage prior to discharge.
42. Review federal program policies, procedures, and regulations to identify administrative or regulatory mechanisms that could be used to remove barriers and improve access to stable health care, housing, and housing supports for youth.
43. Promote targeted outreach strategies to identify youth experiencing homelessness who are most likely to end up in an emergency room, hospital, jail, or prison, and connect them to the housing and support they need.
44. Improve discharge planning from hospitals, VA medical centers, psychiatric facilities, jails, and prisons to connect people to housing, health and behavioral health support, income and work supports, and health coverage prior to discharge.
45. Promote targeted outreach strategies to identify people experiencing homelessness who are most likely to end up in an emergency room, hospital, jail, or prison, and connect them to the housing and support they need.
46. Increase the number of jail diversion courts at the state and local levels that are linked to housing and support including those specifically for Veterans, those experiencing homelessness, or people with mental health issues or drug abuse problems.
47. Reduce criminalization of homelessness by defining constructive approaches to street homelessness and considering incentives to urge cities to adopt these practices.
48. Develop and promote best practices for crisis response programs and increase their adoption by agencies receiving federal funds. This may include:
 - Promote collaborative street outreach efforts that help people living on the streets directly access housing

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- Promote collaborative outreach and prevention strategies that target areas with high eviction rates
 - Improve access to crisis programs by simplifying entry requirements that promote low barriers to entry
 - Encourage existing temporary residential programs to transform or set aside beds that would support a safe haven model
 - Encourage communities to transform transitional housing programs to permanent supportive housing or transition-in-place models where appropriate
 - Address barriers to successful re-housing, such as fear of violence and criminal justice history
 - Promote collaboration between local school districts and crisis programs
 - Ensure accessibility for people with disabilities
49. Determine opportunities to utilize mainstream resources to provide housing stabilization assistance to clients who are homeless or at high risk of homelessness.
50. Develop implementation strategies for the HEARTH Act—especially the new Emergency Solutions Grant—that sustain best practices learned from the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program and the Rapid Re-Housing Demonstration.
51. Ensure continuity in the provision of homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services to families, youth, and individuals—including Veterans and their families—through HUD’s Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program.
52. Ensure that homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing strategies are coordinated with Education for Homeless Children and Youth, and incorporated within federal place-based strategies to improve neighborhoods and schools, including Promise Neighborhoods and Choice Neighborhoods.

A full version of *Opening Doors: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* can be found at <http://www.ich.gov/>.



State and Local Governments

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness *proposes a set of strategies that call upon the federal government to work in partnership with state and local governments, as well as the nonprofit, private, and philanthropic sectors to prevent and end homelessness. Through collaboration at all levels of government, the nation can harness public resources and build on the innovations that have been demonstrated at the local level and in cities nationwide to employ cost effective, comprehensive solutions so that everyone—from the most capable to the most vulnerable—has the opportunity to reach their full potential.*

The Plan challenges state and local governments to:

- Encourage and utilize coordinating bodies like State Interagency Councils to serve as a bridge between federal, state, and local efforts.
- Evaluate how state governments can better support local units of government. The effective use of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and other entitlement program funds can and will have a tremendous impact on our collective ability to reduce the number of people who are at risk of or are experiencing homelessness.
- Ensure the adoption and implementation of best practices like investments in permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing for families.
- Involve citizens—including people with firsthand experience with homelessness—and the private sector—businesses, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, foundations, and volunteers—in efforts to prevent and end homelessness.
- Review budget processes to determine avenues for recognizing savings across partners resulting from interventions to prevent and end homelessness.
- Develop and use HMIS systems to collect data on programs targeted at homelessness and plan for outcomes.
- Prepare for Medicaid expansion to effectively enroll people who experience or are most at risk of experiencing homelessness. Health Reform will increase Medicaid eligibility for many more families and individuals by creating a more uniform minimum eligibility threshold and allowing adults without dependent children to enroll. This should include systems to reach out to, engage, and enroll newly eligible people in health care insurance benefits.
- For states and communities with a 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, assess the progress being made toward the Plan's goals and identify opportunities to align with *Opening Doors*.

USICH relied on the advice and support of hundreds of mayors and staff from state governments, as well as providers, advocates, faith-based organizations, businesses, and philanthropy to develop this Plan. We will need their support and partnership to achieve these ambitious goals.



Chronic Homelessness

THE PROBLEM

In 2009, on a single night, there were 110,917 adults experiencing chronic homelessness in America; three-quarters are men with the average age approaching 50. Almost one-third are Veterans and most, despite disabling conditions, are not enrolled in Medicaid or other insurance program.

The cost to individuals and society is high. The mortality rate for these men and women is four to nine times higher than for the general population. In a wide range of communities, the extraordinarily high costs associated with the use of public services by those experiencing chronic homelessness have been documented. Health care is the major expense due to frequent and avoidable emergency room visits, inpatient hospitalizations, sobering centers, and nursing homes.

THE PLAN

Significant progress has been accomplished in reducing the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness over the past five years. *Opening Doors* sets the goal to finish the job of ending chronic homelessness in the next five years. The Plan focuses on strategic action in three key areas:

1. Provide Permanent Supportive Housing

We know what works. The research is clear that permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach is the primary solution. This intervention moves people off the street or out of temporary shelter into stable, affordable housing with supportive services to address mental health, substance abuse, health, and employment needs. The Housing First model assists participants to move quickly into permanent housing and provides intensive supportive services needed to achieve and maintain housing stability and improvements in overall condition.

Evaluations of permanent supportive housing have demonstrated significant improvements in housing stability, reductions in days of homelessness, and reductions in the utilization and costs of public services such as emergency shelter, hospital emergency room and inpatient care, sobering centers, and jails. For example, Medicaid costs declined by 41 percent and average total costs decreased more than 75 percent after one year in supportive housing in Seattle.

The Plan seeks to expand the supply of permanent supportive housing as well as encourage priority to the most vulnerable of those experiencing homelessness. Better coordinated sources of funding are also critical.

2. Reduce Financial Vulnerability

Better access to health care, income supports, and work supports are also necessary if we are to finish the job of ending chronic homelessness.

3. Improve Health and Housing Stability

For those with frequent contact with hospitals and the criminal justice system, improved programs that support re-entry back into the community, greater targeted outreach, an increase in the number of jail diversion courts, and a reduction in the criminalization of homelessness are vital components to reaching our goal.

SIGNATURE INITIATIVE

This Initiative, included in the President's FY2011 Budget, will help 4,000 people move into permanent supportive housing. HUD and HHS will connect vouchers with health and social services provided through Medicaid and wraparound services funded through SAMHSA. The Initiative will test and evaluate replicable models for using Medicaid to finance health care and related services for those in permanent supportive housing, and align federal service funding with federal housing vouchers. This will help inform future policy development at federal, state, and local levels.

As defined by current federal policy, a person experiencing **chronic homelessness** is:

- Unaccompanied (single adult) *and*
- Disabled *and*
- Homeless continuously one year or more *or* four or more episodes in the past three years.

With implementation of the HEARTH Act, in the future this definition will include families with children.



Homelessness Among Veterans

THE PROBLEM

While the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness has been declining over the past two years, 107,000 former service men and women were homeless on a given night in 2009 as estimated by the VA. Sixty-one percent of homeless Veterans are between ages 35 and 54. Though 96 percent of homeless Veterans are male, the number of female Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans experiencing homelessness is increasing as is the number of homeless Veterans who have dependent children. In general, Veterans have high rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, traumatic brain injury, and sexual trauma, which can lead to higher risk for homelessness. About half of homeless Veterans have serious mental illness and 70 percent have substance abuse problems. Half of homeless Veterans have histories of involvement with the legal system. Veterans are more likely to live outdoors—unsheltered—and experience long-term, chronic homelessness.

THE PLAN

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness sets the goal of ending homelessness for Veterans in five years with the joint action of federal, state, and local leaders together with service providers, advocates, the private sector, and faith-based, philanthropic, and community organization leaders. To focus on strategies that have proven successful in helping homeless Veterans obtain affordable housing, jobs, and access to health and behavioral health care, strategic action is concentrated in five key areas:

1. Provide Affordable Housing

The Plan seeks to expand affordable housing opportunities through improved targeting of current housing programming that provides rental subsidies as well as an increase in construction of new or rehabilitated housing.

2. Provide Permanent Supportive Housing

We know what works. The research is clear that permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach is the primary solution. This intervention quickly moves people off the street or out of temporary shelter into stable, affordable housing with intensive supportive services to address mental health, substance abuse, health, and employment needs.

Evaluations of permanent supportive housing have demonstrated significant improvements in housing stability, reductions in days of homelessness, and reductions in the utilization and costs of public services such as emer-

gency shelter, hospital emergency room and inpatient care, sobering centers, and jails. For example, Medicaid costs declined by 41 percent and average total costs decreased more than 75 percent after one year in supportive housing in Seattle. In the federal Collaborative Initiative to Help End Chronic Homelessness, participants were placed rapidly into permanent housing and 95 percent were in independent housing after one year. Average costs for health care and treatment were reduced by about half. The largest decline was associated with costs for inpatient hospital care.

Opening Doors seeks to expand the supply of permanent supportive housing to Veterans. Better coordinated sources of funding are also critical.

3. Increase Meaningful and Sustainable Employment

Programs designed to connect Veterans to employment must also consider the particular needs of Veterans who are experiencing homelessness rather than creating barriers to access and support. Best practices must be implemented and employment strategies must be coordinated with housing and other interventions to provide workforce training and guidance for job seekers.

4. Reduce Financial Vulnerability

While many Veterans experiencing or most at risk of homelessness are eligible for the unique and robust services available to Veterans, many lack awareness of the programs or are ambivalent about seeking care. Discharge status or lack of records also creates complications in accessing services. Enhanced information, reduced barriers, and improved access to services are key to reducing financial vulnerability for Veterans.

5. Transform Homeless Services to Crisis Response Systems

Communities that retool their crisis response systems with a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing will achieve greater success in housing Veterans.

SIGNATURE INITIATIVE

USICH is facilitating collaborative efforts by the VA, HUD, Labor, and HHS to align resources for greater effectiveness by bringing together programs that would otherwise operate separately. By testing models of local/federal collaboration on behalf of Veterans, the lessons learned can be applied in other communities thus expanding the number of homeless Veterans who benefit.



Homelessness Among Families with Children

THE PROBLEM

Millions of hard-working, responsible families are at risk of losing their homes as a result of job losses, reduction in working hours, or low wages. Medical crises can also lead to homelessness due to an inability to work and the financial cost of care.

Over the course of 2009, more than half a million individuals in families needed emergency shelter or transitional housing. At least 300,000 were under the age of 18, according to HUD reports. The Department of Education reported a 20 percent increase over the previous year in the number of students enrolled in public schools for 2008-09 who are experiencing homelessness. Families experiencing homelessness are usually headed by a single woman who is, on average, in her late 20s with two children, one or both under the age of six. Among mothers with children experiencing homelessness, more than 80 percent had previously experienced domestic violence.

Children in families experiencing homelessness have high rates of acute and chronic health problems and the majority have been exposed to violence. These children are also more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems. The long-term effects of homelessness on a child's school performance appear significant and long-lasting.

There are significant costs associated with family homelessness including the high cost of housing a family in emergency shelter or transitional housing as well as the strains on the education, health care, and child welfare systems.

THE PLAN

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness sets the goal of ending homelessness for families in ten years. Families need affordable housing, sustainable employment, and community services to help them avoid or quickly exit homelessness. In order to reach this ambitious goal, all partners at the federal, state, and local levels, as well as the private and nonprofit sectors, must be engaged and focused on proven solutions, especially in these four key areas

1. Provide Affordable Housing

The Plan seeks to expand affordable housing opportunities through improved targeting of current housing programming that provides rental subsidies as well as an increase in construction of new or rehabilitated housing.

2. Increase Meaningful and Sustainable Employment

Programs designed to connect people to employment must also consider the particular needs of those who are experiencing homelessness rather than creating barriers

to access and support. Best practices must be implemented and employment strategies must be coordinated with housing and other interventions to provide workforce training and guidance for job seekers experiencing homelessness.

3. Reduce Financial Vulnerability

While many families experiencing or most at risk of homelessness are eligible for federal programs providing health care, income support, and work support, surprisingly few people access the full range of programs and services available to them. Enhanced public information and improved access to services are key.

4. Transform Homeless Services to Crisis Response Systems

Given the documented success of the Housing First model—an intervention that assists participants to move quickly into permanent housing with support services needed to achieve and maintain housing stability—communities that retool their crisis response systems with a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing will achieve greater success in reducing homelessness among families.

SIGNATURE INITIATIVE

This initiative, included in the President's FY2011 Budget, will implement a housing and services program for 6,000 families with children who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. HUD will provide Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers to communities with high concentrations of families experiencing homelessness. Service providers will coordinate these vouchers with assistance and services administered by the states and available through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program and other HHS-funded programs. The Department of Education will help identify families through its network of homeless liaisons. This initiative will also test and evaluate replicable models for creating collaborations for aligning federally-funded programs and funding at the local level to improve their effectiveness helping families experiencing or at high risk of homelessness.

In Washington State the cost of transporting a homeless student to and from his or her school of origin is 6 to 80 times higher than that of the general student population.

(Carlson, D., 2006)

Children from families with housing problems are more likely to be in foster care than children without housing problems (46% vs. 27%). These children are more likely to be "long stayers" in foster care compared to children from adequately housed families.

(HHS, National Study of Protective, Preventive and Reunification Services to Children and their Families, 1997)



Homelessness Among Youth

THE PROBLEM

While the exact number of youth experiencing homelessness is difficult to determine given varying definitions of homelessness and the age range considered as youth, the most recent information from the Dept. of Education reports 52,950 unaccompanied homeless youth were supported through school-based programs in 2008-09. According to HUD data, 22,631 young people who live on their own used emergency or transitional housing services in 2009. It is widely agreed this is a serious undercount as unaccompanied youth are often unconnected to services or shelters.

Youth often leave home as a result of a severe family conflict which might include physical and/or sexual abuse. One-quarter of former foster youth experience homelessness within four years of exiting foster care. Too often, youth are separated from other family members when shelter policies force older adolescent males to be housed in adult shelters.

Research shows a high prevalence of depression, suicide initiations, and other mental health disorders among youth who are homeless. Chronic physical health conditions are common as are high rates of substance abuse disorders. Many youth who become homeless have histories of academic difficulties including suspension and expulsion. Homeless youth engage in risky behaviors and have high rates of prior arrests and convictions.

More needs to be known about the costs associated with youth homelessness but we know that high rates of medical and behavioral health care and incarceration are costly. These costs compound over a lifetime as today's homeless youth become tomorrow's homeless adults.

THE PLAN

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness sets the goal of ending homelessness for youth (along with families and children) in 10 years. While all the objectives in the Plan would affect youth in particular ways, one objective specifically addresses the needs of youth:

Advance Health and Housing Stability for Youth Aging Out of Systems such as Foster Care and Juvenile Justice

Every year, 30,000 youth age out of foster care and 20,000-25,000 age out of the juvenile justice system. Most have limited options for housing, income, and family or other social support. Improved discharge planning that connects youth to education, housing, health and behavioral health support, income supports, and health insurance coverage will improve re-entry back into the community. Targeted outreach to identify the most vulnerable youth experiencing homelessness and improved access to stable health care, housing, and housing supports are also critical strategies in ending and preventing homelessness among youth.

SIGNATURE INITIATIVE

To address the needs of youth who are at extreme risk of becoming homeless, USICH will collaborate with the Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs to establish content for the federal website on youth, www.FindYouthInfo.gov, which will be utilized to provide technical assistance and other information about youth homelessness, the needs of youth at risk of homelessness, and federal resources available to support youth who are or who are at risk of becoming homeless. The Solutions Desk, www.solutionsdesk.ou.edu, another project of the Working Group, will incorporate best practices for homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, and the provision of services for youth who are currently homeless. Looking forward, USICH, with input from the Working Group, will draft a framework for a pilot program to address the housing and service needs of youth in transition.

A 2005 study of 18- to 21-year-old youth experiencing homelessness found that two-thirds had not obtained a high school diploma or a GED certificate at the point of program intake.

(Barber, C.C., 2005)

ATTACHMENT I

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Cumulative Proposition 46 Bond Awards Through June 30, 2011

Updated 10/7/11 - GR																					
HCD PROGRAMS as of June 30, 2011	Total Funds Available	NOFAs released to date	Applications Received		Awards		Estimated Funds Remaining	Total Projected Production								Activity/Comments	Funds Leveraged				
			Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars		Housing Units	Incentive Units	Shelter Spaces	Dormitory Spaces	TOTAL	Unit Type	New Housing Units	Rehab Housing Units			Preserved Housing Units	Other Activities		
CalHome Program																					
Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)	\$67,135,438	3	95	\$77,865,061	53	\$35,201,786	\$31,933,652	1,186						1,186	Owner	1,186			Mortgage Assistance	\$216,981,699	
California Self-Help Housing Program (CSHHP)	\$114,390,062	5	99	\$13,771,842	67	\$8,852,339	\$3,167,680	992					992	Owner	992			992	Technical Assistance	\$155,931,533	
General Funds		3	303	\$164,508,000	225	\$100,223,827		3,872	Owner	2,857	1,015								First Time Homebuyer/Production	\$110,449,842	
Exterior Accessibility Grants for Renters (EAGR)		1	34	\$9,050,000	12	\$2,146,216		659	Rental		659									Exterior Accessibility Improvements	\$0
Code Enforcement Grant Program	\$4,848,084	1	139	\$19,284,000	30	\$4,587,173	\$260,911												Administrative Materials	\$0	
Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Capital Development Loans (EHAP CD)	\$175,620,055	6	402	\$276,313,329	242	\$170,343,589	\$5,276,466			10,046			10,046	Bed New/Preserved					Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Development	\$291,084,282	
Governor's Homeless Initiative (GHI)																					
Governor's Homeless Initiative Funds	\$38,784,670	2	14	\$38,262,109	11	\$29,571,844	\$9,212,826														
MHP - General Funds						\$834,340		378						378	Rental	180	198			New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$77,587,893
Total Governor's Homeless Initiative Projects						\$30,406,184															
Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program (JSJFWHG)																					
General - Homeownership	\$115,030,000	3	151	\$189,780,868	31	\$18,608,944	(\$2,499,090)	1,544					1,544	Owner	1,413	65		66	New Construction/Rehab/Preservation	\$175,099,981	
General - Multifamily Housing		4			66	\$98,920,146		4,177					4,177	Rental	2,898	1,279				\$444,548,861	
Health-Housing Set-Aside	\$20,000,000	1	2	\$20,000,000	2	\$20,000,000	\$0	1,188					1,188	Owner/Rental				1,188		\$0	
Migrant Farmworker Housing - OMS	\$21,100,000				16	\$11,545,746	\$33,025	280					280	Seasonal/Rental	218	62			New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$0	
Migrant Farmworker Housing - Other		2	12	\$13,906,929	9	\$9,521,229		581			498			1,079	Seasonal/Rental	143	438			New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$9,959,069
Local Housing Trust Fund																					
Competitive	\$24,240,419	1	16	\$20,250,000	11	\$14,294,453	\$423,966							Rental					Contributions to local affordable housing trust funds	\$0	
Over-the-Counter		1	7	\$9,522,000	7	\$9,522,000															\$0
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)																					
<i>General Multifamily Housing Program</i>																					
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - General Funds	\$787,179,835	8	274	\$1,222,397,282	138	\$658,338,585	\$59,768,040	11,882					11,882	Rental	9,829	2,053	1,093		Production/Rehabilitation/Preservation	\$2,287,027,182	
Nonresidential Supportive Services Space Funds						\$14,027,227															
Total - General Projects						\$672,365,812															
<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>																					
Multifamily Housing - Supportive Housing Funds	\$181,682,989	4	88	\$273,549,577	69	\$164,039,078	\$17,643,911	3,249					3,249	Rental	2,458	791			New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$501,964,680	
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - General Funds						\$68,238,870															
Nonresidential Supportive Services Space Funds						\$5,000,000															
Total - Supportive Housing Projects						\$237,277,948															
<i>Nonresidential Supportive Services Space</i>	\$20,000,000						\$972,773														
Transit Oriented Development (Downtown Rebound) ⁸	\$13,824,000	1	2	\$12,000,000	2	\$12,000,000	\$1,824,000	237					237		237					\$69,595,242	
Preservation Interim Repositioning (Reallocated to MHP)																					
Job Housing Balance Program (JHB)	\$93,932,691	1	105	\$30,601,200	104	\$24,957,101	\$21,330		24,594				24,594	Local Grants	24,594				Rewards for Residential Permits	\$0	
Workforce Housing Reward Program		3	267	\$68,977,766	255	\$68,954,260			22,283					22,283							\$0
Units funded in multiple programs (deducted to avoid double counting)																					
								(1,404)					(1,404)							(\$193,463,647)	
SUBTOTALS HCD:	\$1,677,768,243	50	2,010	\$2,460,039,963	1,350	\$1,549,728,754	\$128,039,489	28,821	46,877	10,046	498	86,242	28,821		69,288	6,560	1,093	2,246		\$4,146,766,617	
CalHFA PROGRAMS as of June 30, 2011																					
Mortgage Insurance	\$9,207,882					\$9,207,882	\$0 ¹	528					528	Owner					Mortgage Insurance	\$92,078,815	
School Facility Fee Down Payment Assistance Program (SFF)	\$47,500,000					\$38,850,880	\$16,721,376	8,617					8,617	Owner					New Construction Homeownership	Not available	
Extra Credit Teacher Home Purchase Program (ECTP)	\$23,750,000					\$21,822,854	\$5,018,369	1,817					1,817	Homeownership					Teacher Homeownership Program	\$496,907,536	
Homeownership In Revitalization Areas Program (HIRAP)	\$11,900,000					\$8,288,525	\$0 ²	484					484	Owner					Low-Income Homeownership	\$63,674,420	
California Homebuyer's Downpayment Assistance Program (CHDAP)	\$111,625,000					\$147,385,335	\$0 ⁵	18,558					18,558	Owner					First Time Homebuyers	\$3,179,065,007	
Preservation	\$10,933,000					\$10,933,000	\$0 ³	408					408	Rental					Preservation Acquisition	\$10,933,000	
Residential Development Loan Program (RDLP)	\$44,578,555	5	13	\$44,578,555	12	\$38,353,157	\$0 ⁷	582					582	Homeownership					Acq/Predev for Homeownership	Not available ⁷	
SUBTOTALS CalHFA:	\$259,494,437⁴	5	13	\$44,578,555	12	\$274,841,633	\$21,739,745⁶	30,994	0	0	0	30,994	30,994							\$3,842,658,778	
TOTALS PROPOSITION 46:	\$1,937,262,680	55	2,023	\$2,504,618,518	1,362	\$1,824,570,387	\$149,779,234	59,815	46,877	10,046	498	117,236	59,815							\$7,989,425,395	

¹Under the terms of SB 1227 (Ch. 26, Stats. of 2002), funds not utilized within 30 months of availability reverted to CHDAP. On 6/1/05, the remaining \$75.3 million transferred to CHDAP (after 5% admin fees on amounts funded). The Mortgage Insurance Program continues to operate without bond funds. Pursuant to AB 1512 (Chapter 338, Statutes 2005) up to \$75 million of those reverted funds have been made available for the Residential Development Loan Program.

²HIRAP Prop. 46 funds no longer available. Program funds have been exhausted. Figures shown on this report are final as of May 2005 (remaining funds transferred to CHDAP).

³Pursuant to AB 139 (Chapter 74, Stats. of 2005) this program ended on 12/31/2008. All unused funds and any repayments received are to be returned to HCD to be utilized as directed under the MHP.

⁴Total Funds Available reflects original allocation less 5% administrative fees, except RDLP.

⁵CHDAP Prop. 46 funds no longer available. CHDAP now operating with the use of Prop. 1C funds. Figures shown on this report are final figures under Prop. 46.

⁶Total estimated funds remaining include recycled funds and interest received for SFF, ECTP, HIRAP and CHDAP.

⁷RDLP funds are typically one of the first sources of funding. Leveraging of other funds is not known at time of award. Per statutory authority the remaining \$30,421,455 uncommitted funds from RDLP reverted to CHDAP as of August 26, 2008-figure reflects remaining balance. RDLP funding for any future commitments was suspended effective September 5, 2008.

⁸Formerly Student Housing.

ATTACHMENT J

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Cumulative Proposition 1C Bond Awards Through June 30, 2011

Updated 9/6/11 - GR																					
HCD PROGRAMS as of June 30, 2011	Total Funds Available	NOFAs released to date	Applications Received		Awards		Estimated Funds Remaining	Total Projected Production								Activity/Comments	Funds Leveraged				
			Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars		Housing Units	Incentive Units	Shelter Spaces	Dormitory Spaces	TOTAL	Unit Type	New Housing Units	Rehab Housing Units			Preserved Housing Units	Other Activities		
Affordable Housing Innovation Program (AHIP)																					
Construction Liability Insurance Reform Pilot Program (CLIRPP)	\$4,700,000	0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$4,700,000						0	Owner				Best Practices to Reduce Liability	\$0		
Innovative Homeownership Program (Catalyst)	\$9,400,000	1	25	\$9,300,000	10	\$9,250,000	\$150,000						0	Owner				Increasing Homeownership	\$0		
Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF)	\$23,500,000	0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$23,500,000						0	Owner/Rental				Property Acquisition Loans - Fund Mgr.	\$0		
Local Housing Trust Fund Program (LHTF) - Existing	\$16,450,000	1	13	\$23,700,000	9	\$16,275,000	\$175,000						0	Rental				New Construction	\$0		
Local Housing Trust Fund Program (LHTF) - New	\$16,450,000	1	2	\$2,162,005	2	\$2,162,005	\$14,287,995						0	Owner				Downpayment Assistance	\$2,162,005		
Practitioner Fund	\$23,500,000	0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$23,500,000						0	Rental				Property Acquisition Loans - Developers			
CalHome Program																					
Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)	\$116,339,255	3	76	\$117,277,702	63	\$93,949,125	\$22,390,130	2,838					2,838	Owner	2,838			Mortgage Assistance	\$499,795,413		
California Self-Help Housing Program (CSHHP)	\$9,418,104	2	46	\$9,169,395	43	\$8,929,236	\$488,868	644					644	Owner	644		610	Technical Assistance	\$148,535,280		
General Funds		3	335	\$317,308,935	206	\$178,115,466		4,484					4,484	Owner	2,598	1,886			\$0		
Project Development Loans (PDL)	\$267,013,576	2	34	\$27,355,500	29	\$25,135,500	\$63,762,610	517					517	Owner	517			First Time Homebuyer/Production/Misc.	\$69,740,752		
Total - CalHome DRI, General and PDL		5	369	\$344,664,435	235	\$203,250,966		5,001					5,001	Owner	3,115	1,886			\$69,740,752		
Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Capital Development Loans (EHAP CD)	\$42,325,239	1	52	\$34,305,924	32	\$22,487,767	\$19,837,472			1,616			1,616	Bed New/Preserved				Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Development	\$11,680,742		
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)																					
Multiphase Qualifying Infill Project (MPP)		2	33	\$596,637,124	21	\$395,390,441	\$10,356,170	10,083					10,083	Rental	10,083			New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$3,262,412,339		
Qualifying Infill Area (QIA)	\$732,943,387		37	\$554,203,813	9	\$127,913,733		3,696				3,696			3,696					\$454,456,729	
Qualifying Infill Project (QIP)			135	\$545,957,991	62	\$199,283,043		5,506				5,506			5,506						\$1,833,119,931
Total - Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG)			205	\$1,696,798,928	92	\$722,587,217		19,285				19,285			19,285						
Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program (JSJFWHG)																					
General - Homeownership		3	26	\$23,426,307	19	\$17,107,615	\$5,428,488	864					864	Owner	857	7		New Construction/Rehab/Preservation	\$107,589,482		
General - Multifamily Housing	\$96,719,336	4	107	\$187,967,517	46	\$74,183,233		3,256					3,256	Rental	2,173	1,083				\$492,663,759	
Total Serna General - Homeownership and Multifamily Housing		7	133	\$211,393,824	65	\$91,290,848		4,120					4,120		3,030	1,090				\$600,253,241	
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)																					
<i>General Multifamily Housing Program</i>																					
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - General Funds	\$331,839,799	6	184	\$826,707,357	53	\$272,761,202	\$59,078,597	4,095					4,095	Rental	3,156	939	428	New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$985,488,332		
<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>																					
Homeless Youth Housing (HY)	\$47,581,078	3	19	\$44,634,983	12	\$30,151,743	\$17,429,335	772					772	Rental	704	68		New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$191,189,143		
Multifamily Housing - Supportive Housing Funds	\$186,287,990	4	65	\$268,374,551	26	\$138,108,327	\$48,179,663	1,609					1,609	Rental	1,022	587			\$415,960,054		
Housing Related Parks Program	\$185,890,149	1	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$185,890,149	0					0	Owner/Rental				Parks and Rec Facilities - New/Improved			
Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Housing Program	\$274,000,000	2	119	\$1,169,228,011	27	\$274,000,000	\$0	6,285					6,285	Owner/Rental	5,885	400		Infrastructure/New Construction/Rehab	\$2,035,694,986		
Units funded in multiple programs (deducted to avoid double counting)								(6,198)					(6,198)						(\$1,897,058,585)		
SUBTOTALS HCD:	\$2,384,357,913	39	1,308	\$4,757,717,115	669	\$1,885,203,436	\$499,154,477	38,451	0	1,616	0	40,067		39,679	4,970	428	610		\$8,613,430,362		
CalHFA PROGRAMS as of June 30, 2011																					
California Homebuyer's Downpayment Assistance Program (CHDAP)	\$190,000,000				9,881	\$68,194,088	\$121,805,912	9,881					9,881	Owner							
SUBTOTALS CalHFA:	\$190,000,000				9,881	\$68,194,088	\$121,805,912														
California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA) PROGRAMS as of December 31, 2008																					
CALReUSE Remediation Program ¹	\$55,000,000				34	\$55,000,000	\$0	8,131					8,131						\$9,940,000,000		
SUBTOTALS CPCFA:	\$55,000,000				34	\$55,000,000	\$0	8,131					8,131						\$9,940,000,000		
TOTALS PROPOSITION 1C:	\$2,629,357,913	39	1,308	\$4,757,717,115	10,584	\$2,008,397,524	\$620,960,389	46,582	0	1,616	0	48,198		39,679	4,970	428	610		\$18,553,430,362		

¹Funds available is \$55 million due to \$5 million committed to HCD and CPCFA Program costs, bond costs, administrative costs and contingencies.