

REACHING OUT: A FOCUS ON ENGAGING UNSHELTERED POPULATIONS

WEST SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CENTER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2018

9:30 AM Welcome & Introductions

10:00 **SESSION 1: Panel: Best Practices for Street Outreach**

- ❖ Ryan Collins, Homeless Outreach Coordinator at City of Davis
- ❖ Rachel Davidson, Project Manager at Sacramento Downtown Streets Team
- ❖ Michael Fischer, Program Manager at Contra Costa County Health, Housing, and Homeless Services

11:00 Break

11:15 **SESSION 2: Models for Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments**

- ❖ Talia Gilbert, Research Associate at HomeBase
- ❖ Jean Field, Deputy Managing Director at HomeBase

12:30 PM Lunch

1:15 CoC Roll Call

1:30 HUD Updates

- ❖ John Burke, Senior CPD Representative at HUD

1:45 State Legislative and Funding Updates

- ❖ Chris Martin, Legislative Advocate on Homelessness at Housing California
- ❖ Cathy Kungu, Housing Policy Development Analyst at HCD

2:15 Federal Updates

- ❖ Tara Ozes, Staff Attorney at HomeBase

2:30 **SESSION 3: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and CoC Requirements Revisited**

- ❖ Jessie Hewins, Staff Attorney at HomeBase

BREAKOUT SESSION: Coordinated Entry Updates

- ❖ Tara Ozes, Staff Attorney at HomeBase

3:00 Adjourn

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS ROUNDTABLE | FEBRUARY 2018

Northern California Homelessness Roundtable History

(If no location is noted, the meeting was held in Sacramento/West Sacramento)

- **How to Develop Local Homeless Policy**, Placer Consortium on Homelessness and Affordable Housing (PCOH), Roseville, CA, 4-29-04
- **The Housing First Model**, Yolo County Homeless Coalition, Woodland, CA, 7-29-04
- **Discharge Planning to Prevent Homelessness**, Sacramento County & Cities Board on Homelessness, Sacramento, CA, 10-26-04
- **Local Corrections Systems**, HUD Sacramento Field Office and California HCD, in Sacramento, CA, 2-24-05
- **Housing First Model, 10 Year Plans, Prop 63**, Butte CoC, Oroville, CA, 5-5-05
- **Homeless Counts; Engaging Law Enforcement**, Merced Continuum of Care Collaborative, Merced, CA, 7-28-05
- **Interacting with Media, MHSA, Medical Care**, City of Redding & Shasta CoC, Redding CA, 10-21-05
- **Advocacy Issues; Paul Boden & Megan Schatz**, Stanislaus Housing and Supportive Services Collaborative, Modesto, CA, 2-23-06
- **HMIS Best Practices & Input on 10 Year Plan**, San Joaquin Continuum of Care, Stockton, CA, 7-27-06
- **Role & Enhancement of Roundtable Infrastructure**, Planning Committee Retreat, Sacramento, CA, 10-24-06
- **Housing Models & Their Application in Member CoC**, Kings/Tulare CoC, Visalia, CA, 10-19-06
- **10-Year Strategic Planning, Extreme Weather Preparedness**, Yolo County Homeless Coalition, 2-15-07
- **Continuum Improvement & Development**, Chico/Paradise/Butte Continuum of Care, 5-17-07
- **Advocacy; Federal, State & Local Levels**, Fresno-Madera Continuum of Care, 8-16-07
- **Hospital Discharge Planning**, Redding/Shasta County Continuum of Care Council, Redding, CA, 11-15-07
- **SSI Advocacy**, HUD Sacramento Field Office, California HCD and HomeBase 2-21-08
- **Housing Development 101: Focus on PSH**, Central Sierra CoC, Jackson, CA, 5-22-08
- **RRH for Families, Housing Operations 101**, HUD Sacramento Field Office, via Conference Call, 8-28-08
- **Project Homeless Connect, Homeless Count**, Sacramento CoC, 12-4-08
- **Homeless Programs: Surviving and Thriving**, Yolo County Housing and Poverty Action Coalition, 2-26-09
- **How Do We Capitalize on What's Happening Now?** Fresno-Madera CoC, Fresno, CA, 5-28-09
- **HMIS Data Standards**, Roundtable Planning Committee, via Conference Call, 8-27-09
- **Regional Coordination**, Placer County Continuum of Care, 11-19-09
- **HEARTH and Foundation Funding**, 2-25-10
- **Roundtable Retreat**, 4-16-10
- **HMIS as a Planning Tool**, 5-27-10
- **Federal Strategic Plans and CoC Coordination with Federal Mainstream Systems of Care**, 8-26-10
- **Community-wide Performance Measurements**, 12-2-10
- **Connecting Homeless Persons to Employment**, 2-24-11
- **Targeting - How do we best match need to service?** 5-26-11
- **Food Security, 100,000 Homes, Corrections Realignment, and Healthcare Reform**, 8-11-11
- **Linking Homeless Veterans to Housing and Services**, 11-4-11
- **Serving Homeless Youth; Innovations in SSI Advocacy**, 2-23-12
- **Coordinated/Centralized Assessment; Working with PHAs**, 5-24-12
- **Interim Continuum of Care Regulations**, 8-23-12
- **Opening Doors Revisited; Bringing Law Enforcement to the Table**, 12-6-12
- **Implementing 211, Coordinating with ESG**, 2-28-13
- **Definition of Rural, RHSP regulations**, 5-23-13
- **Federal Agencies Responding to Homelessness; Serving Vehicularly Housed**, 8-22-13
- **Adapting Transitional Housing; Rural Data; Extreme Weather**, 12-5-13
- **Emergency Shelters: Increased Use and Decreased Funding**, 4-27-14
- **Using Medi-Cal for Services in Supportive Housing**, 5-22-14
- **Then and Now: Homelessness in Our Communities from 2004-2014**, 8-28-14
- **Homelessness Crisis Response System**, 12-4-14
- **Promoting Landlord Partnerships to Overcome Housing Attainment Barriers**, 2-26-15
- **Building Positive Relationships with Law Enforcement**, 5-28-15
- **Fair Housing & Alternative Housing Models**, 9-3-15
- **Ending Veteran Homelessness: Progress & Strategies**, 12-3-15
- **Building CoC Capacity**, 2-25-16
- **Criminal and Public Records; Data Sharing in Coordinated Entry Environment**, 5-26-16
- **Housing and Health Care**, 9-29-16
- **Harnessing Data Interventions & System Performance Measures**, 12-1-16
- **Discharge Planning for Coordinated Entry**, 2-23-17
- **Building Connections with Landlords and Public Housing Authorities**, 5-18-17
- **Focus on Shared Housing: Solutions for Diverse Populations**, 8-24-17
- **Disaster Readiness: Prepare, Respond, Recover**, 11-30-17

Northern California/Central Valley Homeless Roundtable Acronym List

Acronym	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACA	Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)
ADAP	AIDS Drug Assistance Program
AHAR	Annual Homeless Assessment Report
AI	Analysis of Impediments (to fair housing), a part of Consolidated Plans
AOD	Alcohol and Drug Dependency
APR	Annual Performance Report (for HUD homeless programs)
CA	Collaborative Applicant
CalFresh	California's SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) (formerly Food Stamps)
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunities and Responsibility to Kids
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (CPD program – federal)
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDVA	California Department of Veterans Affairs
CH	Chronically Homeless
CSBG	Community Services Block Grant (Federal program that flows from US Department of Health and Human Services to the California Department of Consumer Services and Development to California counties)
CHDO	Community and Housing Development Organization. Non-profit housing provider receiving minimum of 15% of HOME funds
CoC	Continuum of Care approach to assistance to the homeless
Continuum of Care	Federal grant program stressing permanent solutions to homelessness
Con Plan	Consolidated Plan, a locally developed plan for housing assistance and urban development under CDBG and other CPD programs
CPD	Community Planning and Development (HUD Office)
CY	Calendar Year
Davis Bacon	Statutory requirement that persons working on Federal assisted projects be paid at least minimum prevailing wage rates.
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services (State Office)
DV	Domestic Violence
EHAP	Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Operating Facility Grants (State program. Obsolete.)
EHAPCD	Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Capital Development (State program). Not open to new applications
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grants (CPD – federal program. Flows to entitlement jurisdictions and HCD)
e-SNAPS	Electronic grants application and management system for HUD Homeless Assistance Programs
FESG	Federal Emergency Shelter Grants (obsolete program – replaced by ESG)
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
FMR	Fair Market Rent (maximum rent for many HUD housing programs)
FQHC	Federally Qualified Health Center
FTE	full-time equivalent (employee) (2080 hours of paid employment)
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GA/GR	General Assistance/General Relief (county assistance)
HAP	Housing Assistance Payments

Acronym	Definition
HAP	Housing Assistance Plan; Housing Plans required by CDBG
HCD	Housing and Community Development (California Department of)
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance (formerly Section 8)
HEARTH Act	Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, S. 896
HIC	Housing Inventory Chart (inventory of housing for the homeless conducted annually in January for same night as the PIT)
HPRP	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (obsolete)
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	Home Investment Partnerships (CPD program)
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (CPD program)
HPC	High Performing Community
HQS	Housing Quality Standards (required before move in for HUD programs)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (division of US HHS)
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (federal)
HUD-VASH	HUD Vouchers through Veterans' Affairs Supportive Housing
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System (CPD system)
IHSS	In-Home Supportive Services
LEA	Local Education Agency
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Questioning
LOCCS	Line of Credit Control System
MHSA	Mental Health Services Act
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAEH	National Alliance to End Homelessness
NAMI	National Alliance on Mental Illness
NIMBY	Not In My Back Yard
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
OneCPD	Resource Exchange and email notice system for HUD CDP
PHA/ HA	Public Housing Authority
PIT Count (PITC)	Point-In-Time Homeless Count (unsheltered count conducted biennially, every odd numbered year; sheltered count, every January)
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Quotations. Used to solicit price quotes under the simplified acquisition procurement method.
SA	Sexual Assault Or Substance Abuse
SB	Senate Bill
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
S + C	Shelter + Care (obsolete – replaced by CoC Program)
Section 8	Housing Assistance Payment Program (Housing and Community Development Act of 1974)
Section 202	Loans for construction/rehab of housing for the elderly or handicapped
Section 202/811	Programs for housing assistance to the elderly and people with disabilities
SHP	Supportive Housing Program (obsolete – replaced by CoC Program)
SMI	Serious Mental Illness or Seriously Mentally Ill
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps)
SNAPS	Special Needs Assistance Program (HUD Division that deals with homelessness)
SOAR	SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SSI/SSDI Application program)

Acronym	Definition
SRO	Single-Room Occupancy housing units
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSDI	Social Security Disability Income
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSO	Supportive Services Only (Type of CoC grant providing services only)
SSVF	Supportive Services for Veterans Families (but can serve single adults)
TA	Technical Assistance
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TAY	Transition Age Youth
UFA	Unified Funding Agency
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VA	Veterans Affairs (U.S. Department of)
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing

*Thanks to Nevada/Placer CoC for use of their acronym list.

OREGON



CALIFORNIA'S 58 COUNTIES

NEVADA

PACIFIC OCEAN

MEXICO

COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO ENCAMPMENTS

BACKGROUND

Over the past decade, the reported number of homeless encampments across the country has increased dramatically. Each community can point to a different combination of factors that has led to these concentrated and very visible groups of people without formal shelter: rise in numbers of people without housing, rising housing costs, stagnant wages, lack of available or affordable housing, increased development into areas once hidden or vacant, and others that reflect communities’ unique geography, population, and other factors. In response, communities are trying different approaches – with varying degrees of success. While there is no one strategy to resolve encampment issues, successful approaches share basic principles that include coordination with core community and government partners, flexibility, and focus on the ultimate goal of ending homelessness for people living in encampments through permanent housing. In this toolkit, we share some general principles to follow when planning an encampment response, a few community examples, a checklist of community partners to involve, and a worksheet to start developing an action plan.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND EXAMPLE PRACTICES

<p>1. Plan ahead and create a protocol with standardized procedures</p>	<p>➤ Develop a procedure for what precipitates action and who responds</p>
<p>2. Collaborate with community partners across sectors</p>	<p>➤ Engage a broad array of stakeholders in preparing an action plan and developing shared agreements through MOUs</p>
<p>3. Work towards the goal of ending homelessness for people living in encampments through low-barrier permanent housing</p>	<p>➤ Align encampment efforts with the existing homelessness response and coordinated entry systems</p>
<p>4. Respect the experience and autonomy of people living in encampments and work together to find solutions</p>	<p>➤ Identify leadership within the encampment and include them in the planning process</p> <p>➤ Identify plans for encampment residents’ pets</p>
<p>5. Prioritize the safety of encampment residents</p>	<p>➤ Create accessible storage facilities for people living in encampments</p> <p>➤ Ensure continued access to medication and legal documents</p>
<p>6. Implement consistent outreach efforts</p>	<p>➤ Develop a by-name list of all people living in the encampment</p>

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	➤ Dispatch multidisciplinary case management teams to address residents' needs
7. Ensure transparent communication among stakeholders, people living in the encampment, and larger community	➤ Provide sufficient notice and timelines to people living in encampments, service providers, and the public
8. Involve law enforcement as part of the solution	➤ Repeal or do not enforce policies that criminalize homelessness
9. Provide adequate options for people being moved if permanent housing is not available	➤ Offer interim housing options that are safe, habitable, affordable, and accessible (i.e. bridge housing)
10. Develop strategies to follow up with residents and prevent encampments from being recreated	➤ Create individualized housing plans to ensure every person living in the encampment has a place to go

COMMUNITY EXAMPLES

COLLABORATION AMONG PARTNERS IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

In February 2016, the City of Charleston released a 10-Point Plan to address the 115-person homeless encampment in downtown Charleston known as Tent City. The Mayor's 10-Point Plan was created by city leaders to provide a shared timeline, goal, and strategy to guide the many community partners working together to respond to the encampment. While the mayor's office spearheaded this plan, the coordinated effort to respond to Tent City and provide services for all of the people living there was a true community partnership. Some of the key partners and their roles includedⁱ:

- **Mayor's Office:** coordinated the encampment response effort and served as the primary contact for all public-facing communication
- **Charleston Police Department:** conducted the initial assessment of the encampment
- **Charleston Department of Livability and Tourism:** communicated with property owners where encampments were located
- **Lowcountry Homeless Coalition (CoC Lead Agency):** assessed needs of each individual living in the encampment, built relationships through consistent outreach, and entered information into HMIS
- **Fetter Health Care Network:** provided health care services to individuals living in the encampment
- **Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center:** provided case management and mobile mental health services
- **One80 Place (local emergency shelter):** provided emergency shelter for people living in the encampment and prioritized them for housing

Ultimately, of the 115 persons living in Tent City, 23 were immediately placed into permanent housing, 16 were placed in emergency shelter, 15 received transportation to their families in other communities, and 40 were placed in interim shelter, 90% of whom were eventually placed into permanent housing.ⁱⁱ

General Principle Spotlight: Involve law enforcement as part of the solution

The Charleston Police Department was engaged in the encampment response process from the beginning by attending early planning meetings and stakeholder discussions. The City and law enforcement agreed to commit to a non-criminalizing approach to responding to the encampment. Patrol officers ensured encampment residents' property was protected, treated residents with dignity and respect, and did not prosecute any residents throughout the encampment response process.

NAVIGATION CENTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO, CA

The Navigation Center program began in San Francisco in March 2015 to provide shelter for long-term, highly vulnerable residents living on the streets who had not been accessing traditional services. Initially, Navigation Centers had dedicated capacity specifically for people exiting encampments, and they continue to serve as an integral part of San Francisco's encampment response system. As of January 2017, the Navigation Centers brought over 1,150 highly vulnerable people off the streets, 72% of whom eventually exited to housing.ⁱⁱⁱ As more Navigation Centers are brought online, the use and structure of the Navigation Centers continues to evolve to best serve the needs of the city's unsheltered individuals.

Encampment response in San Francisco is coordinated by a new project called the Healthy Streets Operations Center, which is a collaboration between the San Francisco Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Public Works, Department of Public Health, San Francisco Police Department, the Department of Emergency Management, the 911 call center (regarding non-emergency homeless calls) and the city's 311 system.^{iv} These departments have been working in the same building for the past month to create a central hub for the city's response to homeless encampments and people living on the streets. These efforts also include the as-needed involvement of 15 other government agencies. Because the team is physically centralized, they provide a streamlined, multidisciplinary response to assist with unsheltered residents' needs and offer placement into Navigation Centers, emergency shelters and treatment programs, and coordinate to keep San Francisco streets safe, clean, and passable.

General Principle Spotlight: Provide adequate options for people being moved if permanent housing is not available

Navigation Centers are different than traditional shelters because they have very few barriers – people with partners, pets, and possessions are welcome. The centers also provide wraparound services and intensive case management on-site and connect people to other systems of care.

NAVIGATION TEAM IN SEATTLE, WA

Formed in February 2017, Seattle's Navigation Team is a multidisciplinary team of police officers, outreach workers, human-services staff, and city field coordinators working together to engage with

people living in encampments. The 22-person team is comprised of 9 Seattle Police Department staff, 5 city staff, and 8 outreach staff, and the city plans to eventually double the team's size.^{vi} The team receives specific training on working with unsheltered populations, including a training on trauma-informed care from Seattle King County Public Health. The team also gets access to flexible funds which allow them to address urgent needs. Four mornings a week, the team meets in Seattle's Emergency Operations Center to discuss the individuals they are engaging with and possible housing referrals and placements.^{vii} In their first six months of operation, the Navigation Team made more than 3,000 contacts with 895 individuals, of whom 36% accepted relocation to safer spaces (shelter, sanctioned encampments, family reunification), and 67% accepted services (case management, employment support, health care, etc.).^{viii} As the team ramps up beyond their first year, the city is working on getting the Navigation Team access to HMIS to increase follow-up and tracking after individuals are referred to housing and services.^{ix}

General Principle Spotlight: Implement consistent outreach efforts

The Navigation Team often begins their outreach before a notice of an impending cleanup has been posted. When they begin working in an identified encampment, they focus on getting to know the people and offering individualized services. The multidisciplinary nature of the team has improved communication among the different partners, allowing for more consistent service delivery. For example, the Navigation Team has access to "real-time" data about shelter bed availability and can make referrals accordingly.^x

"TUFF SHED" SANCTIONED ENCAMPMENTS IN OAKLAND, CA

In December 2017, Oakland opened its first city-sanctioned homeless encampment which features 20 modular units known as "Tuff Sheds," designed to house 40 people for up to six months at a time. Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf has emphasized that these sectioned encampments are an intermediate intervention while the city works on the long-term solution of permanent supportive housing. The "safe haven" encampment has case management and housing navigation services on-site, and residents are expected to follow the rules of no violence, weapons, or open drug use.^{xi} As of January 2018, the first Tuff Sheds site was at 85% capacity, and city officials had secured grant funding to establish a second site.^{xii}

General Principle Spotlight: Prioritize the safety of encampment residents

Sanctioned encampments – which may prioritize health and safety of residents – are a controversial intervention endorsed by a handful of cities, including Oakland. During 2007-2017, according to a report by the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty that analyzed media reports, 4% of encampments were reported in news stories to be legal, 20% were reported to be tacitly sanctioned, and 76% were reported to be illegal.^{xiii} The Tuff Sheds in Oakland provide safety and security to residents living on the street, but the success of the program in getting residents into permanent housing is yet to be determined.

RESOURCES:

- Tent City, USA, *National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty*, January 2018. https://www.nlchp.org/Tent_City_USA_2017
- Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments, *USICH*. August 2015. <https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/ending-homelessness-for-people-in-encampments>
- Case Studies: Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments, *USICH*. May & August 2015. <https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/case-studies-ending-homelessness-for-people-living-in-encampments/>

ⁱ Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments: Lessons from Charleston, SC. *USICH*. August 2017. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/encampment-case-study-charleston.pdf

ⁱⁱ Tent City, USA. *National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty*. Pg. 50. January 2018.

https://www.nlchp.org/Tent_City_USA_2017

ⁱⁱⁱ Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing,

http://hsh.sfgov.org/services/emergencyshelter/navigation-centers/#_edn1

^{iv} “New command center strives to tackle homeless issues more quickly in SF,” *SFGATE*. February 19, 2018. <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/New-command-center-strives-to-tackle-homeless-12623740.php?t=58581dd42e>

^v Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments: Lessons from San Francisco, CA. *USICH*. August 2017. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/encampment-case-study-san-francisco.pdf

^{vi} Reporting Plan for Navigation Team, *Seattle Office of City Auditor*, November 2017.

<https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/CityAuditor/auditreports/NavigationTeamReportingPlan110717.pdf>

^{vii} *ibid*

^{viii} Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments: Lessons from Seattle, WA. *USICH*. August 2017. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/encampment-case-study-seattle.pdf

^{ix} Davila, Vianna, “Before homeless camps are cleared, a Seattle team coaxes people to shelter,” *The Seattle Times*. December 2017. <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/homeless/before-the-tent-camps-are-cleared-this-seattle-team-coaxes-the-homeless-toward-shelter/>

^x Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments: Lessons from Seattle, WA. *USICH*. August 2017. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/encampment-case-study-seattle.pdf

^{xi} Tadayon, Ali, “Oakland opens first ‘safe haven’ sanctioned homeless encampment,” *The Mercury News*. December 2017. <https://www.mercurynews.com/2017/12/04/oakland-opens-first-safe-haven-sanctioned-homeless-encampment/>

^{xii} Anthony, Laura, “Oakland Tuff Sheds make dent in homeless problem,” *ABC7 News*. January 2018. <http://abc7news.com/society/oakland-tuff-sheds-make-dent-in-homeless-problem/2863136/>

^{xiii} Tent City, USA. *National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty*. Pg. 24. January 2018.

https://www.nlchp.org/Tent_City_USA_2017

WHAT NOW?

CREATE AN ACTION PLAN TO HELP END HOMELESSNESS FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN ENCAMPMENTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

- Make a list of potential partners in your community using attached checklist and reach out to one or more potential new encampment response partner. List them below:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- Invite at least one new encampment response partner to a meeting on housing and homelessness. List potential meetings below:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- Develop shared protocols among partners to identify and respond to homeless encampments. List potential components of a response plan in your community (i.e. how encampments are identified and targeted):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

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☐ Determine the primary contact team for communication with encampment residents. Outreach workers? Law enforcement? Local government officials? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

☐ Engage a multi-disciplinary team to implement intensive outreach with people living in the encampment. Who will develop a by-name list of all people living in the encampment? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

☐ Who will engage with the encampment leadership and identify the group needs and dynamics? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

☐ Create a plan and timeline for responding to the encampment. How will you communicate the encampment response plan with the local community by conveying shared priorities, goals, and progress (i.e. community meetings, neighborhood groups, business meetings)? List communication strategies here:

- _____

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- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Create options for people who will be moved. What interim housing or placement options are currently available? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What treatment options are available? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What new initiatives would you like to see implemented in your community to respond to encampments? List them here:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

COMMUNITY PARTNERS CHECKLIST

HOUSING AND SHELTER PROVIDERS

- Continuum of Care agencies
- Housing Authority
- Emergency shelters
- Other housing and shelter providers

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

- Survivor organizations
- Benefits, services providers

COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT TEAMS

- Housing outreach specialists
- Healthcare partners (including mobile medical services, behavioral health outreach)
- Youth outreach and peer-led teams
- Veterans services organizations

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL AGENCIES

- Across jurisdictions (CHP, Sheriff, local police)
- District Attorneys, victim services

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

- Elected officials
- Planning
- Parks and Recreation
- Flood Control District
- Public Works
- Animal Care and Control
- Human or Social Services Departments
- Public Health and Behavioral Health Care Departments
- Water District
- Caltrans, railroads, other transit landowners
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

- Property owner
- Neighbors
- Business leaders
- Philanthropic organizations
- Faith-based organizations

ADVOCATES

- Legal representatives
- Fair housing organizations
- Community advocates

HOMELESS MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS

SUMMARY OF AB 210

On October 7, 2017, Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill No. 210 (AB 210) into law.¹ AB 210 allows counties to create a multidisciplinary team of services providers who can share confidential information in order to better and more quickly serve homeless households.²

The law enables providers, including educators, law enforcement, medical and mental health personnel, and others to share confidential information across agencies in order to identify and serve homeless households. The multidisciplinary team model has proven successful in the child welfare context, where there are similar needs to quickly share information across agencies while maintaining confidentiality of personal information.

OVERVIEW OF AB210

WHAT DOES THE LAW ALLOW?

AB 210 as enacted authorizes counties:

- To “establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team” (MDT) whose goal it is to “expedite identification, assessment, and linkage” of county services to homeless households; and
- To allow for these teams to share confidential information about those households “for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care.”

WHAT IS AN MDT?

The law defines an MDT as:

- “Any team of two or more persons who are trained in the identification and treatment of homeless adults and families, and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to homelessness.”
- MDT teams can include persons such as medical personnel, mental health professionals, law enforcement agents, social services workers, veteran services workers, legal counsel, domestic violence services providers, educational providers, and homeless services providers.

¹ All quotations are from the newly enacted law, adding Chapter 18 (commencing with Section 18999.8) to Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. See California Welfare & Institutions Code § 18999.8.

² This law defines someone as “homeless” where there is “any recorded instance of an adult or family self-identifying as homeless within the most recent 12 months, or any element contained in service utilization records indicating that an adult or family experienced homelessness within the most recent 12 months.”

WHAT INFORMATION CAN BE SHARED WITHIN THE MDT?

MDT personnel may exchange:

- “Information and writings that relate to any information that may be designated as confidential under state law if the member of the team having that information or writing reasonably believes it is generally relevant to the identification, reduction, or elimination of homelessness or the provision of services.”
- *Note:* Domestic violence services providers have to obtain informed consent from an individual before sharing their information with the team.

Discussions among MDT personnel remain confidential within the team, and all MDT members have an equal obligation to maintain the confidentiality of information whether they obtained it or shared it. MDTs may designate individual team members to be point people for certain cases, in which case that person is authorized to receive and disclose information.

HOW DOES A COUNTY ESTABLISH AN MDT?

In addition to identifying participating agencies and determining the logistics of how their MDT will function, counties must institute protocols on how and what information the MDT will share internally. These protocols must ensure that the information sharing does not violate state or federal law.

County protocols must include several provisions enumerated in the law, such as:

- The items of information or data elements that will be shared.
- The participating agencies.
- A description of how the information shared will be used by the MDT will only be used for the purposes of identification, assessment, and linkage to services.
- The information retention schedule that participating agencies shall follow.
- A requirement that no confidential information or writings be disclosed to persons who are not members of the MDT, except to the extent required or permitted under applicable law.
- Requirements that participating agencies develop policies and procedures (including instituting staff trainings) and implement standard security controls to safeguard shared information.
- A requirement that all persons who have access to information shared by participating agencies sign a confidentiality statement with certain required terms.
- A requirement that participating agencies take reasonable steps to ensure information is complete, accurate, and up to date.

Counties must:

- **Distribute** these protocols to “each participating agency and to persons in those agencies who participate in the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team.”
- **Post** these protocols on their website “on the homepage of the county’s office of homelessness, social services department, or human services agency within 30 days of adoption.”
- **Provide** a copy of protocols to the State Department of Social Services.

FEDERAL UPDATE

FEDERAL BUDGET

After a brief government shutdown on January 20th, and passage of a temporary bill to fund government spending until February 8th, Congress passed a **largely bipartisan two-year budget agreement** early the morning of **Friday, February 9th**.

The budget agreement allocates **\$300 billion** in new spending over this year and next for military and non-defense programs, and raises spending limits on overall non-defense spending by a considerable amount, to just below levels from 2010 (before the 2011 Budget Control Act went into effect, and discretionary spending was reduced by tens of billions of dollars). The increases in total spending for discretionary programs are crucial, as nearly all programs at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and almost all targeted homelessness programs at other agencies are included in that classification. Funding for those, and other notable programs and causes, include the following:

- \$63 billion increase in overall non-defense discretionary funding for FY 2018, and a \$68 billion increase in FY 2019
- \$6 billion of the cap increase specifically targeted to fund the fight against the opioid and mental health crises
- More than \$7 billion in mandatory funding and a two-year reauthorization for Community Health Centers
- Ten-year reauthorization of the Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), increased from six years

Funding for 2017 Disasters: To address the historic natural disasters experienced across California and throughout the nation in 2017, the deal allocates \$90 billion total (including the below) in **one-time disaster aid** to states affected:

- \$23.5 billion in additional funding (above the spending caps) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund
- \$28 billion in additional funding (above the spending caps) for disaster-related Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)¹

Based on this agreement, the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate will work to set specific spending levels for all federal programs for passage by **March 23rd**. It should be noted that, while much of this spending will alleviate considerable need in the short term, the full impact is still uncertain, and a long-term commitment to stable and adequate funding for discretionary programs, including the Continuum of Care (CoC) and Section 8, is still needed – perhaps more now than ever.

¹ <https://endhomelessness.org/congress-latest-budget-deal-will-help-us-end-homelessness-fight/>

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

H.R. 1809 – JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 2017

Read twice and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar on **February 6th**, this bill would reauthorize programs and activities under title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) for missing and exploited children and runaway and homeless youth, through FY2022.

Additionally, the purpose of the Act would be expanded, to include that the purpose of the Act is “to support a continuum of *evidence-based* or promising programs (including delinquency prevention, intervention, mental health, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, family services, and services for children exposed to violence) that are *trauma informed*, reflect the *science of adolescent development*, and are designed to meet the needs of at-risk youth and youth who come into contact with the justice system.”

To bolster the Act’s expanded purpose, under Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, local funds will be able to be used to implement a plan that, among other things, identifies factors that may contribute to delinquency, such as homelessness. For more information, you can visit bill summary by the **United States House Committee on Education and Workforce** at the following link:

https://edworkforce.house.gov/uploadedfiles/juvenile_justice_reform_act_of_2017_-_bill_summary.pdf

S. 1333 – TRIBAL HUD-VASH ACT OF 2017

Placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar on **December 20, 2017**, this bill would amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to direct the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to use at least 5% of the amounts made available for rental assistance under the low-income housing assistance program to carry out a rental assistance and supported housing program, in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, for the benefit of *Indian veterans who are homeless or at risk of homelessness* and residing in or near an Indian area.

According to a report by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs,² since the enactment of this Demonstration Program, Indian tribes, HUD, and VA have encountered unique issues in the application of the program; since the program relies on annual inclusion in appropriations language, many tribes are reluctant to leverage the funding provided by the program for new units since it continues as a Demonstration only. Additionally, identifying adequate housing stock in tribal areas has been a challenge. Changes to the legislation should help to remedy these and other problems by increasing collaboration between HUD, the VA, the Indian Health Services, and Indian tribes, and by enhancing reliability of the program as a source of funding for housing supports for homeless and at risk Native American Veterans.

² <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-115srpt198/pdf/CRPT-115srpt198.pdf>

FEDERAL RESOURCES

RESOURCES FROM HUD

COG MERGER DISCUSSION GUIDE

Earlier this month, HUD published a CoC Merger Discussion Guide, to help CoCs with making informed decisions about 1) whether to merge, 2) understanding the implications of merging, and 3) identifying the key first steps to accomplish when merging.

The biggest concern smaller CoCs often express is whether they will maintain the ability to make decisions about how to serve those experiencing homelessness in their area and continue to have resources for their local needs. Larger CoCs are frequently concerned with their capacity to cover a larger geographic area and remain competitive for funding. There are many lessons learned from previous mergers and HUD is planning on providing more resources to address these concerns and show how CoCs have successfully overcome them.

In the FY 2017 CoC Program Competition, **HUD provided bonus points to CoCs that merged with the result that each of those CoCs experienced an increase in funding** and has stated its intention to continue to incentivize these types of mergers in future. To view the Guide, please follow the link here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoC-Merger-Discussion-Guide.pdf>

RESOURCES FROM FEDERAL PARTNERS

NAEH WEBINAR - A BLUEPRINT FOR THE YEAR AHEAD: THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

Last week, the President released his Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 budget proposal. The budget includes a laundry list of policies and cuts that would be detrimental to homeless assistance programs. While we know that this proposal won't make it through Congress in its current form, it does give us insight into the Administration's policy priorities, and which programs may be under threat.

This morning, Thursday, February 22nd from 8:00 am – 9:00 am PST, the Alliance is hosting a webinar on the President's fiscal year (FY) 2019 Budget Proposal. This will launch the Alliance's FY 2019 advocacy campaign focused on increased funding for homeless assistance programs and defense against harmful cuts to the social safety net.

Speakers will provide a brief overview of the federal budget and appropriations process and analysis of the Administration's proposed funding levels and policy changes targeting key programs that serve people experiencing homelessness.

As this webinar conflicts with today's Roundtable, please message tara@homebaseccc.org or check the NAEH website for materials that may be released following the webinar.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

HUD OPPORTUNITIES

2018 YOUTH HOMELESSNESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (YHDP) NOFA

On January 17, 2018, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that it will be accepting applications from Continuum of Care (CoC) Collaborative Applicants to become a selected community for the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP).

Approximately \$43 million will be awarded to 11 (5 of which will be rural) communities to participate in the YHDP to develop and execute a coordinated community approach to prevent and end youth homelessness. Applicants must create local and state partnerships and supporting frameworks to establish a coordinated community plan, and must co-develop the application with a broad array of community partners that include a Youth Action Board, local or state child welfare agency, local government agency and more. The application is for the community's participation in the initiative only. Project funding applications will be submitted by the communities selected to participate.

Applications are submitted via grants.gov (not e-snaps), and are due April 17, 2018.

HHS – SAMHSA OPPORTUNITIES

TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS, SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE OR CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), is accepting applications for FY 2018 –Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness, Serious Emotional Disturbance or Co-Occurring Disorders Experiencing Homelessness. The purpose of this program is to support the development and/or expansion of the local implementation of an infrastructure that integrates behavioral health treatment and recovery support services for individuals, youth, and families with a serious mental illness, serious emotional disturbance or co-occurring disorder.

Applications are due March 9, 2018. Please visit the following link for more information:

<https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/sm-18-014>

FEEDBACK FORM

FEBRUARY 2018

YOUR FEEDBACK IS VERY IMPORTANT TO US - WE USE IT TO DEVELOP AGENDAS AND DISCUSSIONS FOR FUTURE ROUNDTABLES.

PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT TO RESPOND. THANK YOU!

WHAT WAS THE BEST PART ABOUT TODAY?

WHAT CAN WE IMPROVE FOR NEXT TIME?

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR UPCOMING ROUNDTABLES

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS ROUNDTABLE | FEBRUARY 2018

HOW SHOULD WE FOCUS THE NEXT COORDINATED ENTRY NETWORKING OR HMIS BREAKOUT SESSION?

OTHER COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS
