Council File: 14-0655
Council District: Citywide
Contact Persons:
Suzette Flynn: 808-8580
Laura Guglielmo: 808-8405

June 17, 2015

Honorable Members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Homelessness
200 Spring Street, 3rd Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Attn: Richard Williams, Legislative Assistant

COUNCIL TRANSMITTAL: REPORT ON HOW FUNDING TO HOUSE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PEOPLE CAN BE MAXIMIZED THROUGH THE COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM (CES)

On May 16, 2014, the Los Angeles City Council passed a motion requesting the Los Angeles Housing + Community Investment Department (HCIDLA), with input from the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), to report on how funding to house the chronically homeless can be directed to make use of the Coordinated Entry System (CES) (Council File 14-0655, Attachment 1). All three agencies administer and/or provide funds to house and support homeless individuals and families in the City of Los Angeles, and all three are partners in the Los Angeles CES. In addition to these agencies, HCIDLA requested and received information from the United Way's Home for Good program, County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office, Corporation for Supportive Housing, and Shelter Partnership, all of which collaborate in local efforts to end homelessness.

We presented an oral report to the City Council's Housing Committee on February 25, 2015 and to the full City Council on April 22, 2015. Subsequently, Councilman Huizar's office requested a written report for the June 18, 2015 Ad Hoc Committee on Homelessness.

This report is organized as follows:
  A. Background: Federal Mandate to Implement Coordinated Assessment
  B. Local Implementation of Coordinated Entry Assessment Systems
  C. CES Efforts of HACLA, LAHSA, and HCIDLA
  D. Recommendations

A. Background: Federal Mandate to Implement Coordinated Assessment

In 2009, President Obama signed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act into law. The HEARTH Act emphasizes goals of rapidly moving people out of homelessness and preventing people from falling into homelessness, and it requires that jurisdictions put into place "area-wide systems coordination." The use of a coordinated assessment process is mandated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the interim Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) regulations (24 CFR Parts 91 and 576, effective January 4, 2012) and Continuum of Care Interim Rule (Section 578.3, effective August 30, 2012) as part of the HEARTH Act. HUD defines coordinated assessment as, "...a centralized or coordinated process designed to coordinate program participant intake, assessment, and provision of referrals. A centralized or coordinated assessment system covers the geographic area, is easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, is well advertised, and includes a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool.

In 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) report entitled *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* reiterated these federal mandates and established goals for various populations, i.e. ending veteran homelessness by 2015 and chronic homelessness by 2016; ending family and youth homelessness by 2020; and setting a path to end all homelessness so that no one is homeless for more than 30 days. The plan can be downloaded at http://usich.gov/opening_doors/.

B. Local Implementation of Coordinated Entry Assessment Systems

The last four years have seen a tremendous positive change in collaborative efforts by Los Angeles City and County government agencies, public housing authorities, philanthropic entities, non-profit organizations, and business entities to reduce and end homelessness for individuals, families, and veterans City- and County-wide. The community recognized that the need for coordinated assessment went beyond complying with a federal mandate, and could be used to maximize limited resources by ensuring that homeless individuals, families, youth, veterans, and other specific homeless populations are matched to the permanent housing and services that best meet their needs.

The long-term goal is to align each homelessness intervention system into one integrated coordinated entry system (CES). However, participating agencies believe that the most effective short-term approach is to develop sub-population based systems. Therefore, references to CES in this report should be considered to include the coordinated systems for single adults, families, youth, and providing the access for veterans and special needs populations. Veterans are listed as a separate system due to the federal and local push to end veteran homelessness and the substantial resources allocated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles.

Single Adults: Efforts spearheaded by The United Way of Greater Los Angeles' Home for Good Plan and Funder's Collaborative established a county-wide Coordinated Entry System, with lead non-profit agencies in each of the County's eight (8) Service Planning Areas (SPAs) (Attachments 2 and 3). Five (5) SPAs have CES offices located within the City. HCIDLA, LAHSA, and HACLA all sit on the Home for Good Funders Collaborative and Leadership Team. The CES efforts are endorsed and

supported by more than 100 civic, philanthropic, business, and non-profit leaders, and City and County elected and government officials, including the Mayor's Office and Supervisorial Offices.

CES Lead Agencies, which are funded by the Home for Good Funders Collaborative, are charged with assessing and prioritizing homeless persons in their service area for housing and other homeless interventions and services. Lead Agencies must also develop methods to track real-time housing options and match these with the persons screened. The common screening tool used by the Los Angeles CES is the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), a tool recognized by HUD as a reliable way to screen the housing and service needs and vulnerability of homeless persons.

CES Lead Agencies work collaboratively with HACLA, LAHSA, VA, HCIDLA, County Department of Health Services Housing for Health program and County Department of Mental Health, permanent supportive housing developers, and nonprofit service providers to identify crisis and permanent housing resources and wrap-around services.

Families: Over the last three years, the City and County have collaborated on the Homeless Family Solutions System (HFSS) Program administered by LAHSA. Now in the third year of implementation, the HFSS is the coordinated system of entry, assessment, and targeted housing interventions for homeless and at-risk families with children below the age of 18. The HFSS uses a Housing First[1] approach and integrates resources from City and County agencies.

The HFSS is made up of eight Family Solutions Centers (FSCs), one in each SPA, operated by community-based nonprofit agencies experienced in the rapid rehousing approach (Attachment 4). Response Teams at each FSC screen families using a standard assessment tool. FSC staff and co-located County agency personnel provide assessments, triage, crisis intervention, diversion (homelessness prevention), rapid rehousing, interim housing, permanent supportive housing placement, housing retention, and housing-related case management. The 211 LA County resource line is the primary intake source connecting homeless families with the FSC within their community, as well as providing information and advertising about the system.

Youth: The Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH), the County Chief Executive Office (CEO) and LAHSA are currently carrying out planning efforts to coordinate housing and services for youth. CSH is planning to pilot a youth assessment tool in Hollywood in July 2015, that will be administered by LAHSA. The County CEO is spearheading a countywide planning effort to coordinate assessment and interventions for Transitional Age Youth (TAY) that are served within the foster care or probation systems.

Special Populations (Mental Health and Frequent Users of County Medical Facilities): The County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health (DMH) targets capital and service funding (Mental Health Services Act funds) for permanent supportive housing (PSH) for chronically homeless persons with mental health challenges. DMH has partnered with HCIDLA to build 18 PSH projects in the City.

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[1] Housing First is an approach in which housing is offered to people experiencing homelessness without preconditions (such as sobriety, mental health treatment, or a minimum income threshold) or service participation requirements in which rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing are primary goals. HUD encourages all recipients of federal homeless funds for permanent supportive housing to follow a Housing First approach to the maximum extent practicable.

Eligible clients must be homeless and receiving mental health services through DMH or one of its contracted providers, and can reside in the City or County. Clients are assessed for housing by DMH or a provider, through assessments conducted by a CES agency, or a DMH mobile service team that is deployed to identify and assess homeless clients living on the street or in encampments. DMH also provides supportive service funds for case management at PSH housing sites and for Shelter Plus Care vouchers. DMH is an active participant in the Home for Good Funder's Collaborative and CES efforts.

The County Department of Health Services (DHS) operates the Housing for Health Program, which is an innovative model started in 2014 to quickly house homeless persons who are "frequent users" of County medical clinics or hospitals (2 or more visits per year). Eligible clients can reside in either the City or County of Los Angeles. The program provides deep housing subsidies and case management after the person is housed. The frequent user is assessed at the hospital or clinic, and applications for housing are completed on-site. Applications are reviewed and prioritized based on health and services needs. The program's first year was funded at approximately $18 million ($4 million provided by the Hilton Foundation). The County retains a property management agency to locate property owners with vacant units and place the eligible homeless clients into market rate or affordable housing.

Veterans: In addition to housing the chronically homeless, the federal strategic plan, *Opening Doors*, the Home for Good Plan, and the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles all have a common goal to end veteran homelessness by December 2015. An extensive effort is underway by HACLA, the Mayor, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), Home for Good, HCIDLA, nonprofit agencies, landlords, and others to make this goal a reality.

The federal government has committed both housing and service funding through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) voucher program and the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSFV) Program. In the City, VASH vouchers are administered by HACLA. . To date, the City has received or been allocated 3,669 VASH vouchers by the VA and has housed 2,563 eligible homeless veterans (requires honorable discharge from the military). HACLA has also set aside an additional 500 vouchers under its Homeless Veterans Initiative (HVI) for veterans who are not eligible for VASH. Some veterans may also be eligible for housing through the County DMH PSH program or County DHS Housing for Health program.

Eligible homeless veterans and their families are identified and assessed for VASH or HVI vouchers by the VA or one of the eleven (11) VA-funded VASH contractors, local non-profit SSFV contractors, CES Lead Agencies, Homeless Families Solutions System, and LAHSA's emergency response teams. Supportive services provided by the VA and its contractors include housing navigation, wrap-around case management before, during, and after move-in, and very limited funding for security deposits and move-in costs.

Although many homeless veterans have been housed over the last year, recent data from the 2015 Homeless Count shows the estimate of homeless veterans the County and City is now 4,618 and 2,733, respectively. Currently, there is a large push to attract landlords who will accept VASH vouchers and identify funding sources for related costs such as move-in and security deposits.

C. CES Efforts of HACLA, LAHSA, and HCIDLA

In support of the CES, HACLA, LAHSA, and HCIDLA have initiated the following programs or changes to existing programs, policies and procedures:

HACLA – In January, 2015, HACLA began requiring the use of the CES to fill four out of five turnover vacancies and new lease up in its Permanent Supportive Housing programs, now totaling more than 16,000 rental subsidy units. This includes project- and tenant-based resources in the Shelter Plus Care (S+C) program, Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program and Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program for permanent supportive housing, and limited preference programs for the homeless and chronically homeless using tenant-based Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs). Homeless persons who have been screened and prioritized using the VI-SPDAT are referred for the appropriate housing resource at HACLA by the region's Lead CES Agency. HACLA is transitioning to this new system using a phased in approach that takes into account existing partner waitlists and contracts. As stated above, HACLA is also the administrator of the VASH voucher program and the additional 500 Homeless Veterans Initiative voucher program, both of which provide tenant-based permanent rental subsidies for homeless veterans.

LAHSA – LAHSA receives funds from the City and County and directly from HUD as the designated lead of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC), to administer programs for homeless individuals, families, and youth. LAHSA administers the CoC homeless program for the County (except Pasadena, Glendale, and Long Beach), and subcontracts direct services to non-profit agencies, except emergency outreach teams. All of LAHSA's programs are being redirected to align with coordinated entry and the Housing First model of providing permanent housing with wrap-around services to ensure housing stability and retention. Beginning July 2015, LAHSA will require all subcontracted agencies providing crisis housing and day shelter to screen clients using the VI-SPDAT to the extent practicable, and submit these assessments to the local CES Lead Agency for housing and services prioritization. Agencies providing crisis housing or transitional housing for TAY or unaccompanied minors are required to collaborate in the development of a Youth CES tool and utilize whatever tool is adopted. Additionally, LAHSA supports and works directly with the County Departments of Mental Health and Health Services to provide crisis housing and other services to homeless clients being permanently housed through these County departments.

For Program and Fiscal Year (PY/FY) 2015-2016, the City has provided LAHSA a total of $23,166,998 in federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and City General Funds. Direct service programs funded include emergency and transitional housing (approximately 2,165 beds), Winter Shelter during cold and wet months (871 beds), drop-in and day shelters in Downtown Los Angeles and Hollywood, Homeless Families Solutions System (HFSS), numerous supportive services, emergency response teams, and public sanitation and storage services through the Operation Healthy Streets programs. Funding also is provided for the LAHSA administration, systems development and operation of the federally mandated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and the Homeless Count. Serveral of these programs are also funded by the County, which provides LAHSA in excess of $20 million annually. LAHSA administers LA's federal CoC program, and HUD provides an additional $20+ million annually to LAHSA directly through CoC-funded grants, and approximately $70 million in additional CoC grants have been provided to LA County public housing agencies, and HUD direct grantees. These grants funded approximately 3,800 Shelter Plus Care units administered by HACLA.

Of the PY/FY 2015-2016 funding allocated to LAHSA, $6,055,928 has been specifically earmarked for the following CES related activities: 1) staffing and infrastructure support for the CES Lead Agencies to coordinate LAHSA and CES efforts ($780,000); 2) "bridge housing"[2] for chronically homeless individuals identified through CES and waiting to move into permanent housing ($1,003,750); 3) outreach teams to identify and assess homeless persons for CES who are living in encampments or other places not meant for human habitation ($1,049,315); 4) Allocation to HACLA through LAHSA's budget to assist with the administration of the VASH voucher program ($421,893); and 5) Homeless Families Solutions System ($2,800,970), also funded with approximately $8-10 million from the County Departments of Public Social Services and Mental Health which co-locate staff in the HFSS offices and provide rental and move-in subsidies for DPSS eligible families.

CES Data and Tracking System Development: LAHSA currently tracks and records all of its homeless programs, clients, outcomes, and demographics through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). LAHSA has created a new HMIS module to serve as the assessment scoring tool and database of ranked CES clients. The module also lists real-time housing vacancies to facilitate the match of clients to housing that meets their needs and preferences. LAHSA rollout of the new module began in March 2015 and the majority of providers have been trained on and signed up for the new system.

HCIDLA – The Los Angeles Housing + Community Investment Department (HCIDLA) funds permanent supportive housing (PSH) projects in partnership with housing developers and owners, HACLA, homeless services providers, the County Department of Mental Health, and LAHSA. Three types of HUD funding are married to provide permanent supportive housing and services to homeless persons. HCIDLA uses federal Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds leveraged with other sources of funds to construct PSH[3], HACLA provides project-based vouchers to subsidize rents and provide operating capital, and the homeless service agencies help residents address the causes of homelessness and retain housing with funding from LAHSA and other entities. Since 2007, when HCIDLA initiated the Permanent Supportive Housing Program, 39 projects have been completed or are in construction with 1,910 units set aside for homeless persons, half of which are for chronically homeless. Additionally, seven projects have recently been completed or are in construction with 262 units set aside for homeless veterans; another seven projects are in the predevelopment pipeline with 290 units set aside for homeless veterans.

Coordinated Entry and HOME-Funded Permanent Supportive Housing: Although the federal government now requires the use of a CES for housing activities funded with ESG and CoC funds, it does not require it for HOME-funded projects. As described above, HACLA and other entities in Los Angeles are transitioning to using CES to fill housing units. It is HCIDLA's desire to ensure that HCIDLA's HOME loan and regulatory agreements do not conflict with HACLA's new CES requirements, since HACLA's project based vouchers support all permanent supportive housing projects funded by the City. Alignment with the existing CES will also ensure that HCIDLA units house

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[2] Bridge Housing is 24-hour emergency housing beds reserved to house high acuity homeless persons who are being navigated to permanent housing through CES. Standard emergency shelter programs usually require persons to be out of the shelter from approximately 7a.m. to 4.pm and a bed each night is not guaranteed. Without a reserved bed, a person in the navigation process often cannot be found when housing becomes available.

[3] HCIDLA leverages HOME funds with other sources of funding, including Low Income Housing Tax Credits, State Housing & Community Development Department bond funds, County Department of Mental Health housing, Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS, and other sources.

chronically homeless individuals and families with the highest acuity or needs, in accordance with meeting the goals of the federal plan *Opening Doors* and the Home for Good Plan.

To implement a CES for HOME-funded PSH projects, HCIDLA must receive approval from HUD through the Consolidated Plan process. Accordingly, in this year's Consolidated Plan for PY 2015-2016 (41st year), HCIDLA submitted an outline to transition to a tenant prioritization plan using CES or other equivalent system for chronically homeless individuals, families, veterans, and youth, in new and turnover units in HOME-funded permanent supportive housing projects (Attachment 5). Upon approval from HUD of the City's Consolidated Plan, HCIDLA will develop policies and procedures to establish an order of priority for chronically homeless persons with the most severe service needs/highest acuity, as ranked by the community's Coordinated Entry System (CES) or an alternate, equivalent assessment system approved by HCIDLA. The order of priority will be established in accordance with the requirements of any NOFA or funding streams under which the project applied for and/ or was awarded funds. HCIDLA will work with HACLA, HUD, LAHSA, PSH developers, and other relevant parties to ensure that we are working in concert.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the City Administrative Officer's recent report on homelessness released in April 2015, and the City Council and Mayor's instruction for the CAO and HCIDLA to develop a homeless policy, we respectfully provide the following recommendations for consideration as the policy development moves forward:

1. Continue to support and implement the Home for Good Plan to end homelessness using the coordinated entry systems detailed in this report. This includes providing sufficient funding for LAHSA and City departments to adequately support CES through necessary infrastructure and staffing, outreach and engagement, bridge housing, and the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) to track assessments, prioritize homeless clients, and match clients with appropriate housing resources. Sufficient funding will be determined in consultation with HCIDLA, LAHSA, Mayor's Office, United Way Home For Good, County agencies, the CAO and other relevant entities as informed by data and analysis on homelessness, homeless programs, and gaps in services and housing.

2. Continue to support and increase funding for the Homeless Families Solutions System (HFSS) administered by LAHSA and currently funded by the City and County of Los Angeles. Additional funding will permanently house more homeless families. City funding to LAHSA for HFSS for PY/FY 2015-2016 is $2,800,970. We recommend a minimum of $3,750,000 annually, which would allow the program to house an additional 500 families. Additionally, LAHSA should be instructed to evaluate the gap annually and report back on the funding necessary to address it.

3. Evaluate the need for additional bridge housing, which provides 24-hour emergency beds to high acuity homeless persons identified through CES while permanent supportive housing placements are in process. LAHSA's current FY funding covers approximately 110-140 bridge housing beds citywide. The evaluation should include an assessment of how current shelter beds, both publically funded and privately funded, might be converted to bridge housing. The evaluation should consider the need for regional distribution of bridge housing.

4. Evaluate the current number of emergency/crisis housing beds and the crisis housing system for sufficiency and effectiveness. According to the 2015 homeless count, there are more than 44,359 homeless persons in the County of which 25,686 are within the City (Attachment 6). 17,687 of the homeless persons in the City are unsheltered each night. The current number of emergency housing beds funded by the City is approximately 1200. There are other non-City funded emergency beds, including those funded by the County and faith-based shelters; however, there is a clear lack of sufficient beds given the need. Most emergency shelters require the homeless person to vacate the shelter during the day and beds are assigned on a first come, first served basis, so there is no guarantee of a bed each night. This system is still expensive, but less effective in connecting with homeless persons and connecting homeless persons to permanent housing. The evaluation should reflect the cost-effectiveness of shelter as compared with other housing interventions that could also be funded.

5. Direct the HCIDLA to investigate methods to use the CES and HFSS to fill a portion of new and turnover units in non-PSH affordable housing projects funded through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund with low-acuity homeless individuals and families, in conjunction with affordable housing developers and other relevant parties.

6. Require that homeless programs funded by the City using federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, City General Funds or other City funds, participate in the regional CES or other equivalent entry system for the specific population (single adults, families, or youth), to the extent practicable.

7. Support integration of the CES, the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), and other sub-population assessment instruments into LAHSA's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as the primary platform for the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, and then direct all City funded homeless service providers and agencies to use the system.

8. Require that City-funded homeless programs leverage, to the extent possible, other homeless funds provided by Los Angeles County, HACLA, Home for Good Collaborative, VA, or other sources, and that City homeless programs collaborate with these agencies and programs to ensure that efforts are coordinated and avoid duplication of services.

9. In evaluating existing homeless funding and services, review and analyze the County's homeless programs and funding for homelessness to ensure the best use of City funds and avoid duplication and overlap.

10. Identify additional resources for permanent supportive and affordable housing and supportive services. Without additional funding the City will be unable to house its chronically homeless and homeless population. Once housed, wrap-around services are critical for housing retention. New housing funding through the state for veterans (Proposition 41) and cap and trade revenue for affordable housing is insufficient to make up for the loss of Community Redevelopment Funds (CRA) and federal HOME funds (approximately $75 million annually -- $50 million in CRA funds and $25 million HOME). Identifying and assessing homeless persons is a first critical step, but there must be sufficient and reliable bridge and permanent affordable housing resources to if we are to make headway with ending homelessness.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that current collaborative efforts to develop and use the CES in Los Angeles have been endorsed and adopted by HACLA, LAHSA, HCIDLA, VA, the County of Los Angeles, Home For Good Funders Collaborative, the United Way, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Business Leaders Task Force, and region-wide nonprofit direct service providers as the best method to combat and end chronic and veteran homelessness. We are all committed to making the changes necessary, developing new resources, and working together in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

RUSHMORE D. CERVANTES
General Manager

Attachment 1 – Motion, Council File 14-0655
Attachment 2 – Home for Good Plan to End Chronic and Veteran Homelessness
Attachment 3 – List of Coordinated Entry System (CES) Lead Agencies funded by Home for Good
Attachment 4 – List of Homeless Families Solutions System Centers
Attachment 5 - HCIDLA tenant prioritization plan outline for CES in permanent supportive housing
        projects
Attachment 6 – 2015 Homeless Count Summary

14-0655

MAY 16 2014

HOUSING

MOTION

Given the urgent need to address homelessness, it is important to achieve high performance and maximum impact from the scarce funds available to the City in this area.

The Coordinated Entry System [CES] is an operational design to improve the delivery of homeless services, which has been piloted by providers in the City and which is being broadly embraced. Rather than service providers relying upon separate and sometimes redundant lists of individuals in need, CES allows providers to match available services to a central database identifying the most vulnerable among the chronic homeless. This helps to:
- coordinate among providers in their case management of homeless individuals;
- connect homeless individuals with services most appropriate to the need; and
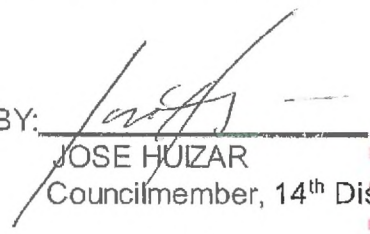- reduce red tape and barriers to service for homeless individuals.

CES is early in its deployment and still being refined, but initial results show great success and future promise.

Over the last five years, the City has financed the construction of 29 Permanent Supportive Housing projects to contribute solutions to homelessness and has an additional 10 Permanent Supportive Housing projects in its pipeline for funding.
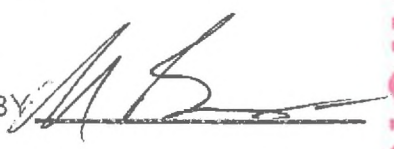
Permanent Supportive Housing providers funded by the City should make use of the CES to achieve greater impact and efficiencies.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the Housing and Community Investment Department, with input from HACLA and LAHSA, report to Council within 45 days on how funding to house the chronic homeless can be directed to make use of the Coordinated Entry System.

PRESENTED BY: _____

JOSE HUIZAR
Councilmember, 14th District

SECONDED BY: _____

ORIGINAL

2012 UPDATE

HOME FOR GOOD

An initiative of United Way of Greater Los Angeles
& L.A. Area Chamber of Commerce

THE ACTION PLAN TO END CHRONIC AND VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY 2016

Home For Good is a blueprint to end chronic and veteran homelessness in L.A. County by 2016. If everyone does their part, we will together bring our homeless neighbors home for good.

LIVE UNITED United Way
TO CREATE PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY

Los Angeles Area
Chamber of Commerce

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Step Up on Fifth in Santa Monica

LETTER FROM OUR LEADERSHIP

For too long, Los Angeles County has been the homeless capital of the nation. Every night, over 51,000 people in our region endure the harsh, dangerous, and deflating challenges of life without a home. In allowing this to continue, we also feel a negative impact on our lives, our businesses, and our society.

In December 2010, with extensive input from our community, we launched Home For Good, the blueprint to end chronic and veteran homelessness in Los Angeles County by 2016. Since then, over 100 organizations and leaders from across the region have stepped forward – signing on and creating the momentum we need to end chronic and veteran homelessness in our communities for good.

This year has been one of tremendous progress - we have seen shifts in our systems, new collaborations, and incredible progress on the ground - all thanks to the remarkable every day work of people across the region championing the effort to end homelessness. This progress is a testament that the success of Home For Good lies in each of us contributing everything we can to this work.

Enclosed you will find a report on the progress of Year One of Home For Good, as well as an updated blueprint of the work that lies ahead over the next four years.

We are so proud of our partnerships to date, and we will continue to extend that partnership to the broader community of non profits, businesses, public sector leaders, labor, faith and philanthropic leaders and individuals who will bring our homeless neighbors home for good.

Sincerely,

Renee White Fraser, Ph.D.
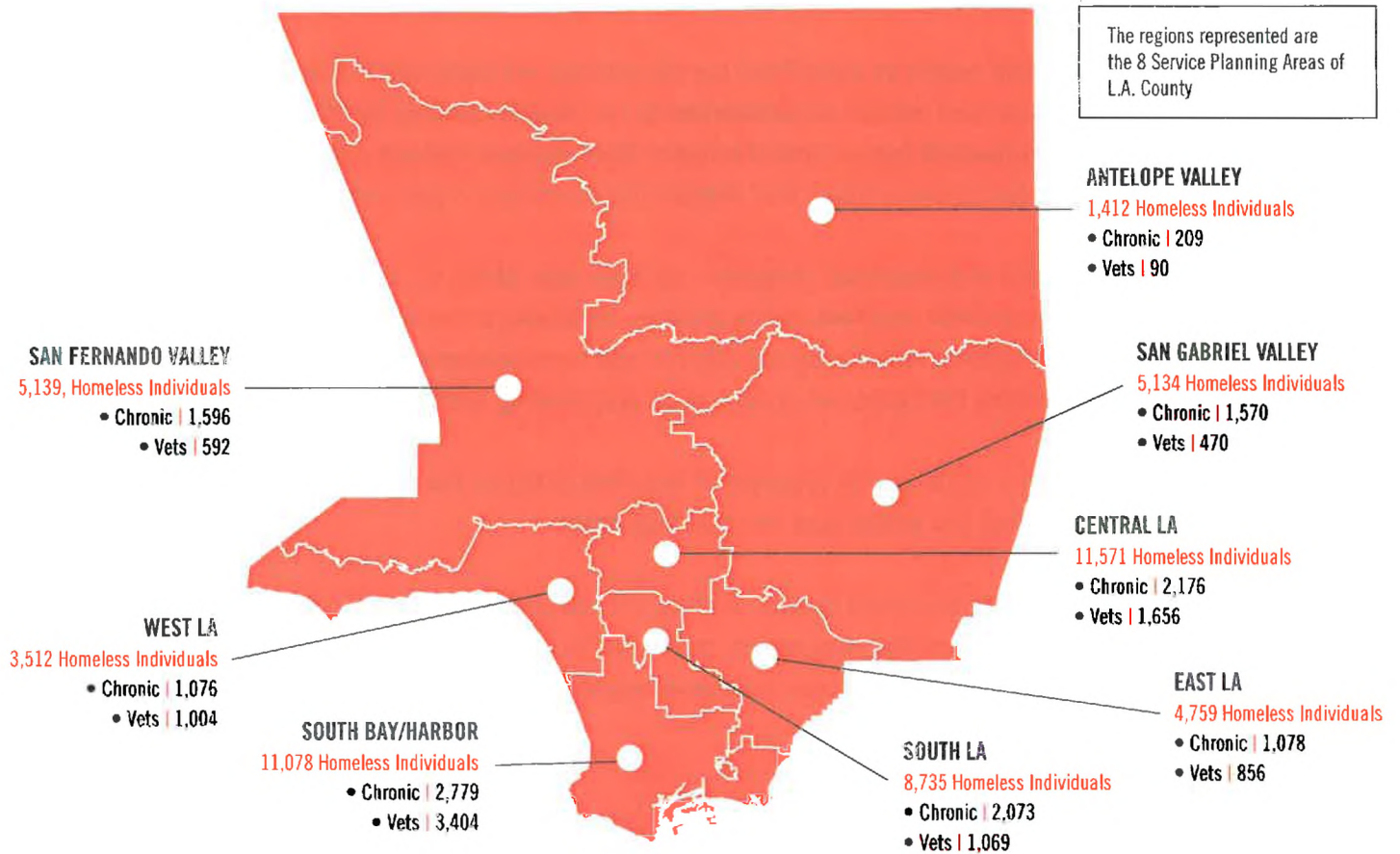**Task Force Co-Chair**

Jerry Neuman
Task Force Co-Chair

Elise Buik
President & CEO
United Way of Greater Los Angeles

Gary Toebben
President & CEO
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

BACKGROUND

L.A. COUNTY IS THE HOMELESS CAPITAL OF NATION

The regions represented are the 8 Service Planning Areas of L.A. County

ANTELOPE VALLEY
1,412 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 209
- Vets | 90

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
5,139, Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 1,596
- Vets | 592

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
5,134 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 1,570
- Vets | 470

CENTRAL LA
11,571 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 2,176
- Vets | 1,656

WEST LA
3,512 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 1,076
- Vets | 1,004

SOUTH BAY/HARBOR
11,078 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 2,779
- Vets | 3,404

SOUTH LA
8,735 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 2,073
- Vets | 1,069

EAST LA
4,759 Homeless Individuals
- Chronic | 1,078
- Vets | 856

51,340 People Are Homeless In L.A. County, A region with **88** Cities that Spans over **4,000** Square Miles.

CHRONIC & VETERAN HOMELESSNESS

There Are 12,556 Chronically Homeless People

- A chronically homeless individual or family has been homeless for a year or more and has serious health, mental health, or substance abuse problems.

FRANCINE'S STORY

When Francine was homeless and sleeping on the streets, she would start her day at 6:00 am by rolling up her sleeping bag and gathering all of her belongings. Life wasn't always like this. Francine worked as a cashier at a restaurant for several years, but was laid off. Trying to make ends meet by delivering papers, housekeeping and running errands, she just couldn't keep up with the cost of living.

While homeless, Francine found Downtown Women's Center (DWC) where she was able to obtain a permanent supportive housing unit. Francine is thriving at DWC. She volunteers at the center, serves as a floor leader, and is the happiest she has ever been now that she has a place to call home.

There Are 9,141 Homeless Veterans

- 2,834 of these veterans are chronically homeless

RUSSELL'S STORY

Russell grew up in foster care facilities beginning at the age of 2. Shortly after turning 18, he enrolled in the Navy where he served two tours of duty in Iraq. After completing his second tour, Russell found it very difficult to transition out of the military and back to civilian life.

Russell became homeless. After living on the streets for over a year, he was connected to the West Los Angeles VA where he found his own apartment in Paramount through the HUD-VASH Program. He has since enrolled in community college to study radio and television broadcasting and offers a helping hand whenever someone is in need.

WHY HOME FOR GOOD

WE FACE GREAT CHALLENGES

» ### HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE DYING.

Studies show that living on the streets can take up to 25 years off a person's life.

» ### WE'RE THE HOMELESS CAPITAL.

Los Angeles is the homeless capital of the nation, with over 51,000 homeless on any given night.

» ### WE SPEND $875 MILLION IN PUBLIC RESOURCES EACH YEAR ON HOMELESSNESS.

These funds can be targeted to end homelessness for good.

25% **USE** **75%**
of the people   of the resources
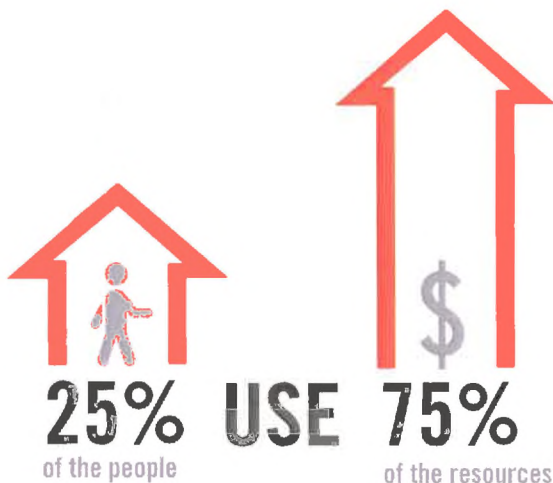
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PEOPLE USE CLOSE TO 75% OF THESE PUBLIC RESOURCES, EVEN THOUGH THEY COMPRISE ONLY 25% OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION.

THERE IS GREAT HOPE

>> ### WE KNOW WHAT WORKS.

Permanent housing with supportive services is a proven model for ending homelessness, with a success rate of over 85%.

>> ### WE HAVE THE RESOURCES TO END HOMELESSNESS.

It is over 40% cheaper to house people than to leave them on our streets, where they cycle through our jails and emergency rooms.

>> ### WE'RE PART OF A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The federal government sparked national momentum by releasing Opening Doors, a plan to end chronic and veteran homelessness in the U.S. in 5 years.

HELMUT'S STORY

Helmut was 80 when he was evicted from his apartment in Hollywood where he'd lived for 40 years. With a limited income, he couldn't afford the security deposit on a new apartment and was forced onto the streets. He slept on bus benches at night and recycled cans and bottles during the day to survive.

Help found Helmut. A group of volunteers from Hollywood 4WRD discovered him sleeping on the sidewalk and helped him move into housing. Unfortunately, Helmut passed away on August 11th, 2011. However, he was able to spend his last 10 months in his own apartment where he slept in a warm bed, cooked his meals, and enjoyed the basic comforts of his own home.

THE HOME FOR GOOD STRATEGY

STRATEGY #1:
KNOW WHO'S HOMELESS AND WHAT THEY NEED

We will know every homeless person's name, location, and the challenges they face, so we can plan for the permanent housing and services they need to stabilize.
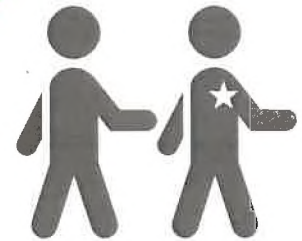
STRATEGY #2:
CREATE THE HOUSING AND SERVICES TO HELP PEOPLE THRIVE

We will create access to 12,500 units of permanent supportive housing to house every chronically homeless person, and 6,000 units of affordable or supportive housing to house every non-chronically homeless veteran. They will access supportive services to help them recover and thrive in our communities.

Permanent supportive housing serves and supports seriously disabled people, including chronically homeless people. It has on-site supportive services, such as health, mental health, and substance abuse services. This is the best solution for chronically homeless people.

Some homeless veterans will need permanent supportive housing, while others will need affordable housing with short term supports to help them get back on their feet.

STRATEGY #3:
SHIFT TO A HOUSING FIRST SYSTEM

We will ensure every homeless person can be moved quickly into permanent housing with services, and that there are few requirements or barriers to receiving this support.

Housing First works.
Over 88% of people housed through Housing First models stay off the streets; only 47% of those housed through models that require graduation or lengthy stays do not end up on the streets again.

STRATEGY #4:
GET INVOLVED, INVOLVE OTHERS

We will all be involved in the solution. Ending chronic and veteran homelessness will only be possible if everyone gets involved, including the nonprofit sector, public and private sectors, the faith community, philanthropy, labor and community members in every region.

YEAR ONE IMPACT

STRATEGY #1: KNOW WHO'S HOMELESS & WHAT THEY NEED
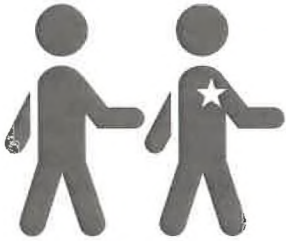
In the first year of Home For Good, our community has made tremendous progress toward the goal of ending chronic and veteran homelessness, thanks to the work of cross-sector champions throughout the region.

SUCCESSES:

1. Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) and community providers more than doubled use of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) - the system that helps us better understand who's homeless and what they need – to 47%.

2. Continuums and community volunteers conducted an extensive Homeless Count throughout L.A. County in January 2011.

3. The 100,000 Homes Campaign partnered with 18 communities across L.A. to know their homeless neighbors by name, face, and vulnerability, and created significant momentum to house these individuals in their community.

SHORTFALLS:

1. The 2011 goal was to fully count homelessness in 35 of 88 cities through the Homeless Count. 31 cities opted in to the full Homeless Count in 2011.

2. The 2011 goal was for 20 communities to conduct a comprehensive registry of vulnerable individuals. 18 communities completed this goal.

YEAR TWO PRIORITIES:

1. Continuums and cities ensure they have the capacity to conduct robust annual Homeless Counts, and 70 cities opt in to the 2013 Count.

2. Providers and Continuums review and implement recommendations of the Homelessness Data Assessment, and increase use of HMIS to 60%.

STRATEGY #2: CREATE THE HOUSING AND SERVICES TO HELP PEOPLE THRIVE

SUCCESSES:

1. Our community dramatically exceeded the Year One housing goals for chronically homeless people and veterans.

- 2,273 chronically homeless people moved into permanent supportive housing, exceeding the Year 1 goal by 573 people *(see graph on Pg. 12)*

- 864 veterans moved into permanent housing, exceeding the Year 1 goal by 24 veterans. *(see graph on Pg. 12)*

2. Funders and providers focused existing resources to make sure chronically homeless people and veterans are able to access permanent housing.

3. The Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) removed administrative barriers to housing chronically homeless people.

4. Private and public funders created the Home For Good Funders Collaborative to align funding for permanent supportive housing.
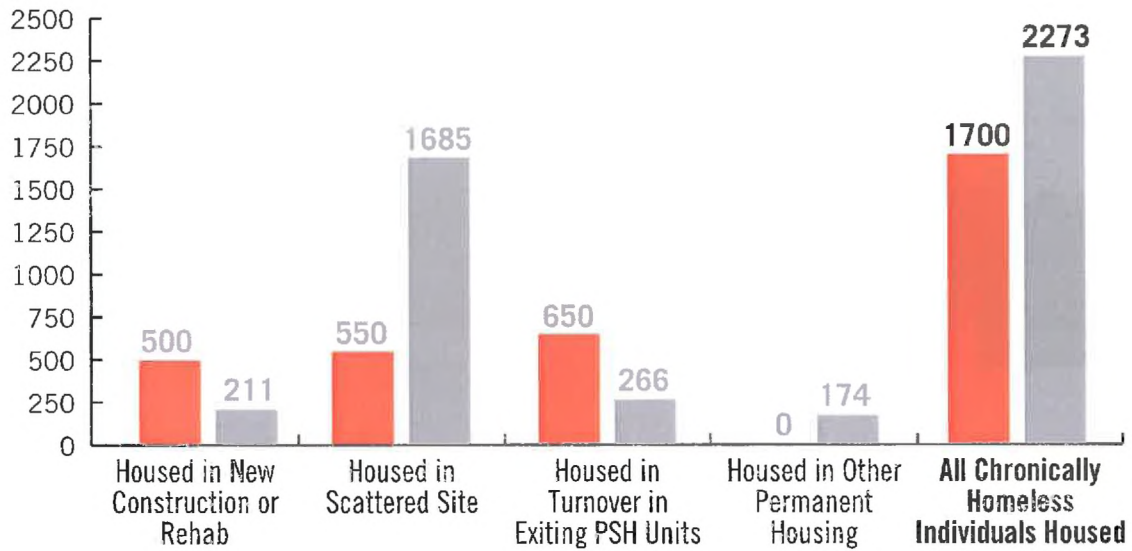
SHORTFALLS:

1. Only 32% of all turnover units were dedicated to chronically homeless people, leading us to fall 384 units short of the 2011 goal of 650 units.

2. New development units fell 289 units short of the 2011 goal of 500 units, as nearly half of all units were not given to chronically homeless people.

3. Many cities and Housing Authorities are still not targeting their resources to address homelessness.
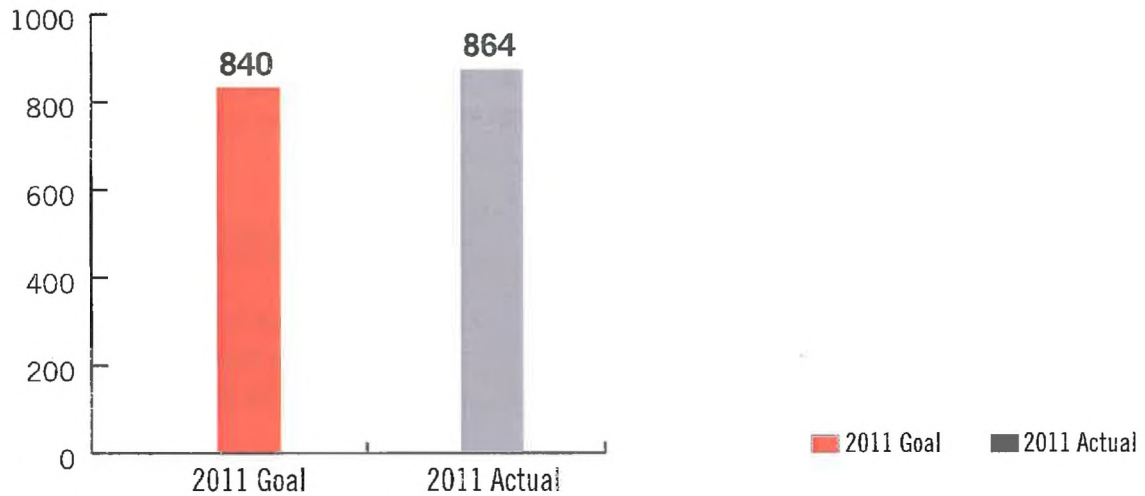
YEAR TWO PRIORITIES:

1. Home For Good Funders Collaborative releases a Request for Proposals (RFP) to coordinate and target funds for permanent supportive housing in March 2012.

2. Permanent supportive Housing (PSH) providers target 75% of turnover units to chronically homeless people.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS HOUSED

Chart: Chronically Homeless Individuals Housed (2011 Goal vs 2011 Actual)

- Housed in New Construction or Rehab: Goal 500, Actual 211
- Housed in Scattered Site: Goal 550, Actual 1685
- Housed in Turnover in Exiting PSH Units: Goal 650, Actual 266
- Housed in Other Permanent Housing: Goal 0, Actual 174
- All Chronically Homeless Individuals Housed: Goal 1700, Actual 2273

NON-CHRONICALLY HOMELESS VETERANS

Chart: Non-Chronically Homeless Veterans

- 2011 Goal: 840
- 2011 Actual: 864

Legend: 2011 Goal, 2011 Actual

Individuals were housed with the support of A Community of Friends, Ascencia, Century Villages, Clifford Beers Housing, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Downtown Women's Center, Exodus Recovery, Gettlove, Greater Los Angeles Veterans Affairs, Hollywood 4WRD, Homeless Health Care Los Angeles, Housing Authorities of the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, Glendale, Long Beach, Santa Monica, West Hollywood, Housing Works, L.A. County Board of Supervisors, L.A. County Departments of Health, Mental Health, and Public Social Services, L.A. Housing Department, L.A. Family Housing, Lamp Community, Long Beach Homeless Connections Initiative, LTSC Community Development Corp., Mental Health America of Los Angeles, Ocean Park Community Center, Our Place Housing Solutions, PATH, PATH Ventures, Project 60, New Directions, New Image, San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center, Skid Row Housing Trust, St. Joseph Center, Step Up on Second, United Way of Greater Los Angeles, Venice Community Housing Corporation, Watts Labor Community Action Committee, Weingart Center Association, Weingart Foundation.

STRATEGY #3: SHIFT TO A HOUSING FIRST SYSTEM

SUCCESSES:

1. The VA, Housing Authorities of LA City, LA County, and Long Beach, and providers from throughout the region came together with 100,000 Homes and United Way to pioneer the Housing Placement Boot Camp to speed up the time it takes to move a veteran from the streets into housing. The process was 168 days long when the boot camp began. It is now down to an average of 100 days from streets to housing.

YEAR TWO PRIORITIES:

1. Housing Authorities, VA, and providers continue to improve the housing placement process to enable veterans and chronically homeless people to move into housing in less than 60 days.

STRATEGY #4: GET INVOLVED, INVOLVE OTHERS

SUCCESSES:

1. 104 community leaders signed on to Home For Good, including cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Pasadena, West Hollywood, Palmdale, and Glendale, a unanimous vote of endorsement from the L.A. County Board of Supervisors, dozens of nonprofit, philanthropic, faith, and law enforcement leaders. *(See page 26)*

2. Over 14,000 community members have gotten involved — volunteering, advocating, and giving to do their part in ending homelessness.

SHORTFALLS:

1. 81 cities and 15 Housing Authorities across the region have not signed on to Home For Good.

YEAR TWO PRIORITIES:

1. 10 additional cities and 5 additional Housing Authorities sign on to Home For Good.

CALL TO ACTION

First, sign on to support Home For Good!
Go to www.homeforgoodLA.org to sign on today.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH) PROVIDERS

1. Dedicate 75% of turnover units to chronically homeless people in 2012; 90% in 2013-2015.
2. Participate in the design of a coordinated entry system to ensure chronically homeless tenants are matched with the most supportive units.

OUTREACH & SERVICES PROVIDERS

1. Focus services on housing placement and retention; create a housing specialist position or build expertise on staff.
2. Use HMIS and share data with other providers.
3. Join regional homeless coalitions to better coordinate with other local providers.

CITIES

1. Participate in the Funders Collaborative by aligning housing development and social service funds for PSH.
2. Include PSH objectives in all city plans (i.e. Housing Element, RHNA, General Plan, CDBG Consolidated Plan) and dedicate a portion of resources to permanent supportive housing through capital, operating, and services funding.
3. Review and modify building/zoning code to support adaptive reuse, infill development, high-density projects, and mixed-use housing, and create PSH development incentives such as density bonuses and streamlined building approval processes.
4. Opt in to the 2013 Homeless Count and join the 100,000 Homes Campaign to conduct a service registry to identify vulnerable people in your community.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES

1. Participate in the Home For Good Funders Collaborative by aligning vouchers for permanent supportive housing.
2. Set aside 10% of Section 8 resources for the homeless population and dedicate a portion of that to chronically homeless people
3. Dedicate 100% of Shelter Plus Care, and 75% of VASH vouchers for chronically homeless people.
4. Ensure local admission and eligibility requirements are no more restrictive for homeless people than HUD requires.
5. Adopt the efficiencies identified in the VASH Housing Placement Bootcamp, and apply to other homeless programs.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1. Participate in the Home For Good Funders Collaborative by aligning special needs housing and service funds for PSH.
2. Dedicate a portion of Departmental resources to services in permanent supportive housing.
3. Dedicate a portion of Community Development Commission resources to permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless people and veterans.
4. Ensure County databases can interface with HMIS.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. Participate in the Home For Good Funders Collaborative by aligning resources for permanent supportive housing.
2. Contract supportive services for homeless veterans to community based service providers.
3. Dedicate 75% of VASH vouchers to chronically homeless veterans; 25% to high-need veterans.
4. Convert a portion of the grant-per-diem program to support transition-in-place housing models.
5. Adopt efficiencies of the VASH Housing Placement Boot Camp.

CONTINUUMS OF CARE (LAHSA, LONG BEACH, PASADENA, GLENDALE)

1. Participate in the Home For Good Funders Collaborative by aligning resources for permanent supportive housing.
2. Conduct annual Homeless Counts that include a by-name list.
3. Shift contracts to permanent housing focused, performance-based contracts.
4. Provide technical assistance and make improvements to HMIS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Participate in a pilot program to create a linkage between law enforcement, homeless individuals, and service providers.
2. Use a data system that can communicate with HMIS to identify homeless individuals.

BUSINESS LEADERS TASK FORCE & BUSINESS COMMUNITY

1. Provide regular updates and public education on the progress of Home For Good.
2. Convene cross-sector stakeholders to understand challenges, create solutions, and celebrate successes.
3. Commit private sector assets to ending homelessness, including helping to raise $5 million annually for the Home For Good Funders Collaborative and providing leadership and vision for Home For Good.
4. Advocate at the local, state, and national level for resources and legislation in line with Home For Good.

PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDERS

1. Participate in the Home For Good Funders Collaborative by committing funds for permanent supportive housing.
2. Prioritize Housing First models, including rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing, for funding.
3. Integrate Home For Good Standards of Excellence into funding priorities and decisions.

FAITH COMMUNITY

1. Mobilize congregations to advocate and volunteer in support of solutions to homelessness.
2. Raise funds and in-kind gifts to help homeless persons with move-in costs.
3. For faith communities providing direct services to homeless individuals, join regional homeless coalitions to better coordinate with other local providers, and use HMIS.

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1. Get to know the homeless services organizations in your community.
2. Make personal connections with homeless people in your community. Make eye contact, have a conversation, and build a relationship that eventually links them to your local organizations.
3. Donate to and volunteer with organizations solving homelessness that inspire you.
4. Write a letter to your elected officials to let them know you support Home For Good and solutions to homelessness.
5. Participate in United Way's annual HomeWalk.

ACTION STEPS AND PROGRESS TO DATE

STRATEGY #1: KNOW WHO'S HOMELESS & WHAT THEY NEED

HOMELESS COUNTS:

A count of every person living on the streets, shelters, or other places not fit for human habitation to understand the scope of homelessness in each community.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Conduct annual Homeless Counts in shelters and on the streets.	Continuums	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Homeless Count conducted in all 4 Continuums in 2011.
Conduct a full Count in all 88 cities. Goals - 2011: 40% of cities; 2012: 60%; 2013: 80%; 2014: 90%; 2015: 100%	Continuums; Cities	2011-2015	SHORTFALL: 35% of cities conducted a full count in 2011 (4 cities short).
Integrate a by-name and photo assessment of every homeless person into annual Homeless Counts.	Continuums	2013	

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS):

The system-wide database of all homeless individuals receiving services and/or housing.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Provide technical assistance and undertake improvements to ensure HMIS is useful and user-friendly.	Continuums	2011-2015	ON TRACK: Local funders & HUD sponsored technical assistance & assessment of HMIS.
Use HMIS in 85% of all programs by June 2013.	Shelter + PSH Providers	2011-2013	ON TRACK: HMIS use in 47% of programs.
Ensure HMIS links to other databases.	Continuums; County; VA	2012-2015	ON TRACK: Discussions to link HOMES (VA), Enterprise (County) with HMIS.
Share program data across providers. Goals - 2011: 10%; 2013: 50%; 2015: 90%	All providers	2011-2015	UPDATE NOT AVAILABLE
Integrate vulnerability and cost assessment tools into HMIS.	Continuums	2013	

OUTREACH SYSTEM:

Teams of people that cover distinct geographic areas, helping people on the street connect with supportive services and permanent housing.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Create a comprehensive outreach system that covers the entire county.	County VA, LAHSA, and nonprofit outreach teams	2013	
Integrate law enforcement as a critical link. 2011: Convene regional law enforcement and providers. 2012-2015 Implementation.	Task Force; Cities/County law enforcement	2011-2015	SHORTFALL: Task Force explored success of Santa Monica PD homeless liaisons and is discussing liaison program with LAPD, but did not convene.
Compile by-name lists of everyone living on the streets and in shelters and assess for vulnerability. Goals - 2011: 20 communities; 2012: 30 communities	Outreach teams; Providers	2011-2014	SHORTFALL: 18 communities completed registries, with support from the 100K Homes Campaign. This created tremendous momentum, though it was two communities short of 2011 goal.

Community leaders and volunteers at Santa Monica's 2011 Homeless Count.

STRATEGY #2: CREATE THE HOUSING AND SERVICES TO HELP PEOPLE THRIVE

Below is the permanent supportive housing needed each year to end chronic homelessness. In January 2011, there were 12,500 chronically homeless people, a 500 person increase over 2009, thus the goals for 2012-2015 were increased.

	2011 Goals	2011 Actual	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTALS
New Development Ready for Lease	500	211	400	400	400	400	2,100
Scattered Site Units	550	1,685	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,800	6,250
Turnover Units	650	266	500	700	1,000	1,300	4,150
Other Permanent Housing Options	N/A	174	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTALS	1,700	2,273	2,000	2,400	2,900	3,500	12,500

*Though 2011 housing placement goals were exceeded, the 2012-2015 total goals will not be reduced, since there will be additional chronically homeless people entering our system

Below is the veteran housing needed each year to end veteran homelessness. In January 2011, there were 9,100 homeless veterans. 2,800 are chronically homeless (included in numbers above). 6,300 are non-chronically homeless and will need affordable housing or market-rate housing with short-term supports.

	2011 Goals	2011 Actual	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTALS
Housing for Non-Chronic veterans	840	864	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,800	6,300

* Though 2011 housing placement goals were exceeded, the 2012-2015 total goals will not be reduced, since there will be additional homeless veterans entering our system.

Studio apartment at the Charles Cobb Apartments. Photo by Mary E. Nichols. / Provided courtesy of Skid Row Housing Trust.

BELOW ARE THE ACTION STEPS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS:

NEW DEVELOPMENT:
Units created through new construction or rehabilitation of existing buildings.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Continue the City of L.A. PSH Program & City of Industry Special Needs Housing Programs at current levels.	LAHD; County	2011–2015	ON TRACK: LAHD & LACDC both allocated 50% of affordable housing resources for PSH.
Set aside at least 20% of affordable housing funds for PSH, including HOME and Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds.	Cities	2012–2015	
Reduce regulatory and zoning restrictions that add onerous capital costs for permanent supportive housing developers.	Cities	2012–2015	

SCATTERED SITE HOUSING:

Units in market rate housing throughout the region where providers use a housing voucher to help pay the rent, and they travel to the tenant to provide supportive services.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Set aside 10% of Section 8 vouchers for the homeless population and dedicate a portion of the set aside to chronically homeless people.	Housing Authorities	2012-2015	ON TRACK: HACLA & HACoLA have created set aside within their Section 8 program. HACLA's set aside is nearly 10%.
Use 100% of Shelter Plus Care vouchers for chronically homeless people.	Housing Authorities	2012-2015	ON TRACK: In 2011, The Housing Authorities of Los Angeles, Pasadena and Santa Monica prioritized chronically homeless people for S+C programs. City of Glendale prioritizes disabled homeless veterans.
Use 75% of HUD-VASH vouchers for chronically homeless veterans, and 25% for high-need veterans.	VA	2012-2015	ON TRACK: 68% of local HUD-VASH vouchers were given to chronically homeless people.
Ensure local eligibility requirements are no more restrictive for homeless individuals than HUD requires.	Housing Authorities	2011-2012	ON TRACK: HACLA reduced look-back timeframes for criminal history and evictions within their homeless Section 8 programs.
Convert a portion of temporary housing funds (per-diem funds) to support transition in place programs.	VA	2012-2015	

TURNOVER UNITS:

Units in existing permanent supportive housing (PSH) buildings that tenants exit. There are over 5,500 units of PSH in PSH buildings (versus scattered site) in L.A. County, and they turn over at a rate of 15-20% each year. Currently, only 40% of these units are dedicated to chronically homeless people.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Dedicate turnover PSH units to chronically homeless individuals. Goals - 2011: 60% of turnover units; 2012: 75%; 2013-2015: 90%	PSH providers	2012-2015	SHORTFALL: 32% of units that turned over this year were dedicated to chronically homeless people. SUCCESS: Skid Row Housing Trust prioritized chronically homeless people for their turnover units, housing 167 chronically homeless people in 2011.

SERVICES IN HOUSING:

Supportive services provided in permanent supportive housing are critical to housing retention.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Dedicate a portion of existing mental health, health, and substance abuse services in PSH. 2011: Identify resources & create plan to allocate. 2012-2015: Distribute funds.	Los Angeles County	2011-2015	SUCCESS: The Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a motion urging County Departments to examine funding streams for opportunities to dedicate resources to PSH.
Dedicate a portion of existing funding for permanent housing placement and retention. 2011: Identify resources & create plan to allocate. 2012-2015: Distribute funds.	Cities; Continuums	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Cities of Santa Monica and West Hollywood dedicate general fund resources, while Long Beach and Culver City leverage HOME and CRA set-aside for housing placement and retention efforts.
Contract a portion of existing services funds to nonprofit services providers for the VASH program. 2011: Identify resources & create plan to allocate. 2012-2015: Distribute funds.	VA	2011-2015	ON TRACK: The VA of Greater L.A. and Long Beach will subcontract services to community based organizations in Spring 2012.

COORDINATED FUNDING:

Coordinated public and private funding helps to align funding priorities and maximize the impact of limited resources.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Establish Collaborative between public/ private funders to dedicate and align local funds for PSH.	Public & private funders	2011	SUCCESS: The Home For Good Funders Collaborative was established in November 2011, with public and private membership.
Align distribution of public/private funds for permanent supportive housing.	Public & private funders	2012-2015	ON TRACK: The first Home For Good Funders Collaborative RFP will be released in March 2012.

STRATEGY #3: SHIFT TO A HOUSING FIRST SYSTEM

STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Industry standards to be created for Los Angeles County for outreach, shelter, and permanent supportive housing providers.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Create standards of excellence for outreach, shelter, and PSH providers to focus on rapid transitions to permanent housing with supportive services.	Task Force, Continuums, County and private funders; CSH; Shelter Partnership	2011- 2012	ON TRACK: CSH + Shelter Partnership commissioned by United Way to create provider-driven recommendations on appropriate standards.
Provide feedback on creation of standards of excellence, and adopt aligned goals.	Providers	2011- 2012	ON TRACK: Providers sharing input through regional coalitions & focus groups.
Craft funding opportunities that incentivize providers to adopt aligned goals.	Public/ private funders	2012	
Shift McKinney-Vento funds to outcomes-based contracts, focused on permanent housing outcomes. 2011: Create plan for transition; 2013: Plan fully executed.	Continuums	2011- 2013	SHORTFALL: Performance goals updated and focus groups held by LAHSA, but formal plan not yet completed.
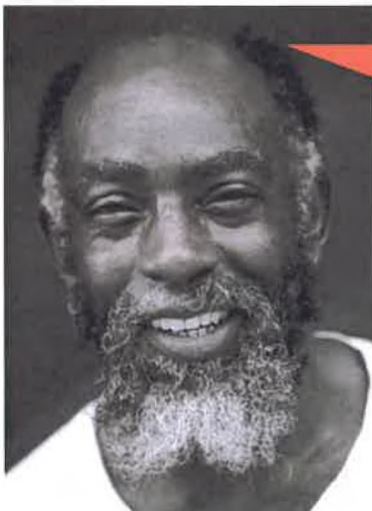
JOHN'S STORY

John lived on the streets of Skid Row for 15 years. Every night he set up his tent and every morning he picked up his belongings and pushed them in a shopping cart.

John was skeptical when Skid Row Housing Trust outreach workers first asked if he was interested in housing. He could not believe that after 15 years someone cared enough to want to help him! With the support of Skid Row Housing Trust, John found stable housing and is receiving the services he needs to overcome substance abuse and mental health issues. When asked by outreach workers about his future, John says "Like you, I want to help make a difference. I am thankful for this second chance."

LA Family Housing's Palo Verde Apartments.

HOUSING FIRST SYSTEM:

A system through which homeless people are back in permanent housing in less than 30 days and there are few requirements for housing.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Improve administrative processes related to housing homeless veterans. Goals - 2012: Housing process <60 days; 2013: <30 days.	VA; Housing Authorities; providers	2011-2013	ON TRACK: VA and Housing Authorities making improvements from Housing Placement bootcamps. Placement times dropped from 168 to 100 days.
Improve administrative processes related to housing chronically homeless people. 2012: Housing <60 days. 2013: <30 days; 2014: <20 days.	Housing Authorities; Providers	2012-2014	
Create a coordinated entry system through which chronically homeless people are matched with PSH.	Cities; County; LAHSA; providers	2013	

STRATEGY #4: GET INVOLVED, INVOLVE OTHERS

SIGN ON:

Signing on to Home For Good indicates an individual's/agency's commitment to partnering with other leaders to end chronic and veteran homelessness by 2016.

Action	Entity	Timeline	2011 Progress
Sign on to Home For Good. Goals – 2011: 100 signatories; 2012: 150. 2013: 200.	All stakeholders	2011-2015	SUCCESS: 104 cross-sector signatories in 2011.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS:

Broad communication allows us to share the stories of who is homeless and build public will, and share the progress and barriers to ending chronic and veteran homelessness.

Action	Entity Responsible	Timeline	2011 Progress
Use Public Service Announcements, billboards, and other mass media to dispel myths about homelessness.	Task Force; All stakeholders	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Task Force created a PSA to raise awareness of homelessness in L.A.
Release quarterly reports on progress of Home For Good.	Task Force	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Task Force released 4 Quarterly Reports in 2011.
Use social media and web spaces to raise awareness of homelessness and its solutions.	All stakeholders	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Invisible People, PATH's Poverty Insights, and Home For Good all continued extensive online campaigns to raise awareness.

VOLUNTEER AND ADVOCATE:

Volunteering at local organizations and advocating for improved policies are critical ways that all community members can be involved in Home For Good.

Action	Entity Responsible	Timeline	2011 Progress
Volunteer with local efforts to end homelessness.	Community members	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Over 14,000 community members got involved in efforts including the Homeless Count, service registries, and HomeWalk.
Advocate for changes in local, state, and federal policies via the Home For Good website or other local efforts.	Community members	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Over 2,000 community members advocated for policy change at the local, state, or federal level.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

Stakeholders from all sectors continue to engage within and between sectors to implement Home For Good.

Action	Entity Responsible	Timeline	2011 Progress
Host regular cross-sector convenings.	Task Force	2011-2015	SUCCESS: Task Force hosted 2 convenings with over 100 cross-sector leaders in 2011.

Volunteers participating in the Watts registry week. Photo courtesy of Community Solutions' 100,000 Homes Campaign

THANK YOU TO OUR HOME FOR GOOD PARTNERS!

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Supervisor, 2nd District
County Board of Supervisors

LEE BACA
Sheriff
Los Angeles County
Sheriff Department

RICHARD BLOOM
Mayor
City of Santa Monica

BILL BOGAARD
Mayor
City of Pasadena

TOM LABONGE
Council Member, 4th District
City of Los Angeles

BERNARD PARKS
Council Member, 8th District
City of Los Angeles

JOHN HEILMAN
Councilmember and
Housing Authority Member
City of West Hollywood

BARBARA POPPE
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U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness

GARY TOEBBEN
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Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

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City of West Hollywood

DONNA BEITER
Medical Center Director
Department of Veteran Affairs

STEVE HILTON
President & CEO
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

MARIBEL MARIN
Executive Director
211 LA County

TAMMY TUCKER
Vice President, Large Group Account
Management
Anthem Blue Cross

SAMUEL CHU
Executive Director
California Faith for Equality

DEBA HARPER
Founder/Executive Director
CHAMP Foundation

HUSSAM AYLOUSH, MBA
Executive Director
Council on American-Islamic Relations

DONNA GALLUP
Executive Director
Lamp Community

HERBERT L. SMITH
President & CEO
Los Angeles Mission

NAN ROMAN
President & CEO
National Alliance to End Homelessness

RABBI KLEIN
Our Faith Matters

LINDA B. THOMPSON
Executive Director
Pathways To Your Future

SCOTT CHAMBERLAIN
Executive Director
San Gabriel Valley Housing and
Homeless Coordinating Council

DON KNABE
Supervisor, 4th District
County Board of Supervisors

CHIEF CHARLIE BECK
Los Angeles
Police Department

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Downtown Long Beach Associates

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Director for the Southern California Region
Enterprise Community Partners

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WORKS

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Venice Community Housing Corporation

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Executive Director
United Homeless Healthcare Partners

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CEO
Union Rescue Mission and Elmago, Inc.

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Southern California Association
of Non-Profit Housing

HERMAN VERA
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Public Counsel

JAMES BONAR
Executive Director
Clifford Beers Housing

THE BUSINESS LEADERS TASK FORCE ON HOMELESSNESS

The Business Leaders Task Force on Homelessness is a joint initiative of United Way of Greater Los Angeles and the L.A. Area Chamber of Commerce established in 2009. The Task Force is comprised of business leaders who have come together with a commitment to end chronic and veteran homelessness. The Task Force promotes permanent solutions to homelessness in partnership with local and national public and private sectors, nonprofit, faith, and civic leaders.

The Task Force wishes to thank all those who have informed their learning over the past year and express sincere appreciation for the invaluable partnership of leaders in Los Angeles and throughout the country.

BUSINESS LEADERS TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Co-Chairs:

Renee White Fraser, Ph.D.
Fraser Communications, Inc

Jerry Neuman
Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP

Members:

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Arnie Berghoff and Associates

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California Institute of Technology

Kerry Morrison
Hollywood Property Owners Alliance

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James S. Parker
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CES Access Sites LA County

SPA 1: Antelope Valley

Lancaster	Palmdale
Valley Oasis Homeless Center 43434 Sajuayo St., Lancaster (661) 945-6736 Homeless Assistance Program/Opportunity Center and the Military Resource Center 506 W. Jackman St., Lancaster (661) 726-2850 The Inn Between, 44611 Yucca Avenue, Lancaster, (661) 945-7524	Discovery Center, Mental Health Associates 1609 E. Palmdale Blvd., Suite G, Palmdale (661) 947-1595 City of Palmdale, South Antelope Valley Emergency Services 1002 East Avenue Q-12, Palmdale (661) 267-5191

SPA 2: San Fernando Valley

North Region	West Region	Central Region	East Region
24405 Chestnut St #101 Santa Clarita, CA 91321 Open on the last Tuesday of every month from 9am-12pm.	Ascencia's Access Center 1851 Tyburn Street, Glendale, CA 91204 (818) 246- 7900 Open on Tuesdays from 7am-11am weekly to administer VI-SPDATs	San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health 14660 Oxnard St. Van Nuys CA, 91411 (818) 901-4836 Mon-Thurs 8:30-12pm. Contact: Karen Burbank Los Angeles Family Housing kbubank@lafh.org	LA Family Housing 7843 Lankershim Blvd North Hollywood CA 91605 (818) 982-4091 Open on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month from 10am-12pm. People seeking to have a survey administered must be here by 10am.

SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley

West Region	Central Region	East Region
Passageways 1020 S Arroyo Pkwy, Pasadena CA 91105 (626) 403-4888 Monday-Friday 9am-5pm	VOA 4501 Santa Anita Ave, El Monte CA 91731 (626) 442-4357 Monday-Friday 8am-5pm.	Eastern Region - Pomona Homeless Outreach 2040 N. Garey Ave. Pomona, CA 91767 (909) 593-4796 Phone Monday-Friday 8am-4:30

CES Access Sites LA County

SPA 4: Metro LA

DOWNTOWN	HOLLYWOOD	NORTH EAST LA	SILVERLAKE/ WESTLAKE	MID-WILSHIRE
Volunteers or America (VOA) 628 San Julian St Los Angeles CA, 90014 (213) 624-4357 Hours of Operation: Monday-Friday 9AM-3PM	Blessed Sacrament 6636 Selma Ave, Los Angeles 90028 (323) 462-6311	Exodus Recovery 1920 Marengo St., Los Angeles, CA 90033 (323) 221-2591	Homeless Healthcare LA (HHCLA) 2330 Beverly Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90057 (323) 221-2591	Homeless Healthcare LA (HHCLA) 2330 Beverly Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90057 (323) 221-2591

SPA 5: West LA

Access Site	Access for Veterans	Access for Transitional Age Youth
Ocean Park Community Center (OPCC) Annenberg Access Center 503 Olympic Blvd Santa Monica, CA 90401 (310) 450-4050	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System West Los Angeles Medical Center Building 402 11301 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90073 (310) 478-3711	Safe Place for Youth Tuesdays and Thursdays 685 Westminster Avenue, Venice, CA 90291 (310) 902-2283

SPA 6: South LA

South Region	North Region	Southeast/West
Watts Labor Community Action Committee 958 E. 108th St., Los Angeles, CA 90059 (323) 563-4721	SSG-HOPICS 5715 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, CA 90037 (323) 948-0444 x 131	SSG-HOPICS 5715 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, CA 90037 (323) 948-0444 x 131

CES Access Sites LA County

SPA 7: East & Southeast LA

REGION 1: CENTRAL	REGION 2: NORTH	REGION 3: SOUTH	REGION 4: Long Beach
Helpline Youth Counseling 12440 Firestone Blvd., Norwalk CA 90650 (562) 864-3722	Whittier First Day 12426 Whittier Blvd., Whittier, CA 90602 (562) 945-4304	Our Housing Place Solutions 16429 Bellflower Blvd., Bellflower CA 90706 (562) 804-2189	Long Beach Multi-Service Center 1301 W. 12th Street, Long Beach, CA 90813 (562) 733-1147

SPA 8: South Bay

HARBOR AREA	NORTH	LONG BEACH	BEACH CITIES
Harbor Interfaith Services 670 W. 9th Street, San Pedro, CA 90731 (310) 831-0603	St. Margaret's Center 10217 Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, CA 90304 (310) 672-2208	Mental Health America 100 W. Broadway, Suite 5010 Los Angeles CA 90802 (562) 285-1330	Harbor Interfaith Services 670 W. 9th Street, San Pedro, CA 90731 (310) 831-0603

ATTACHMENT 4

Family Solutions Center Provider Contact Information

	SPA	Agency	City	Zip
	1	**Valley Oasis (aka AVDVC)**		
		45134 Sierra Hwy	Lancaster	92524
		(661) 942-2758		
		Fax: (661) 940-3422		
In City	2	**LA Family Housing**		
		7817 Lankershim Blvd	N. Hollywood	91605
		818-982-4091		
		Fax: (818) 982-3895		
	3	**Union Station Homeless Services**		
		1755 E Huntington Dr, Ste 103	Duarte	91010
		(626) 240-4550 ext 102		
		Fax: (626) 283-5146		
In City	4	**PATH**		
		824 4th Ave	Los Angeles	90018
		(323) 212-6285		
		Fax: (206) 600-5576		
In City	5	**St. Joseph Center**		
		204 Hampton Ave	Venice	90291
		(310) 396-6468		
		Fax: (310) 392-8402		
In City	6	**Weingart Center**		
		5849 S Crocker St	Los Angeles	90033
		(323) 432-4399		
		Fax: (323) 432-4398		
	7	**The Whole Child**		
		10155 Colima Road	Whittier	90603
		(562) 692-0383		
In City	8	**Harbor Interfaith**		
		670 W. 9th St	San Pedro	90731
		(310) 831-0603		
		US Vets		
		733 S. Hindry Ave	Inglewood	90301
		City of Long Beach MSC		
		1301 W 12th St	Long Beach	90813
		(310) 831-0603		
		Fourth Site-TBD		

<u>Using the Los Angeles Coordinated Entry System to Establish Priorities in Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing Projects (PSHP)</u>

Background. In 2010, the Obama Administration released <u>Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness</u> (*Opening Doors*), in which HUD and its federal partners set goals to end Veteran homelessness by 2015 and chronic homelessness by 2016 and end family and youth homelessness by 2020. To that end, in 2014, HUD published CPD 14-012, <u>Notice on Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing</u>. The overarching goal of CPD Notice 14-012 is to provide guidance to recipients of Continuum of Care (CoC) funding to ensure that homeless individuals and families with the most severe service needs within a community are prioritized in permanent supportive housing (PSH). A CoC is a regional planning body that coordinates and tracks housing and services designed to prevent and end homelessness for families and individuals. In Los Angeles, the CoC is the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA).

The Los Angeles Housing and Community Investment Department (HCIDLA) funds PSH projects in partnership with housing developers and owners, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), homeless services providers, and LAHSA. Three types of HUD funding are married to provide permanent supportive housing and services to homeless persons. HCIDLA uses federal HOME funds to construct rental housing[1], HACLA provides project-based vouchers to subsidize rents, and the homeless services providers help residents address the causes of homelessness and retain housing with funding from LAHSA and other entities. Since 2007, when HCIDLA initiated the Permanent Supportive Housing Program (PSHP), more than 70 housing projects have been completed or are in construction. These projects contain more than 4,500 units, half of which must be set aside for chronically homeless and all offer supportive services on site.

HCIDLA provides approximately $23 million annually to LAHSA in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), CDBG, and City General Funds for crisis housing, supportive services, emergency response teams, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), administration, and other direct services for homeless individuals, youth, and families. LAHSA also receives funding from the County of Los Angeles (County). Most City and County funds provided to LAHSA are subcontracted to non-profit direct service providers through competitive processes. LAHSA receives CoC funds directly from HUD, which are used primarily to provide rental subsidies (and in some instances services) for PSH projects to house homeless persons; the rental subsidies are administered by HACLA.

Coordinated Entry System (CES). A CES is a system that uses a standardized tool to screen and match homeless individuals and families to the most appropriate housing intervention based on their barriers to housing and service needs. For those with the highest acuity, or needs, the most appropriate housing intervention is most often permanent supportive housing options accessed through a central or

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[1] HCIDLA usually leverages HOME funds with other sources of funding, including Low Income Housing Tax Credits, State Housing & Community Development Department bond funds, County Department of Mental Health housing funds, Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS funds, and others.

coordinated database. Although the federal government now requires the use of a CES for housing activities funded with ESG or CoC funds[2], it currently does not require it for HOME-funded projects.

Other entities in Los Angeles, including HACLA, are transitioning to using CES to fill their housing units. It is HCIDLA's desire to ensure that HCIDLA's HOME loan and regulatory agreements, which include tenant selection plans, do not conflict with HACLA's new CES requirements. Alignment with the existing CES will also ensure that HCIDLA units house chronically homeless individuals and families with the highest needs, in accordance with *Opening Doors.*

Los Angeles CES. The initial strategy in Los Angeles has been to establish coordinated assessment and intervention systems particular to three specific populations: single adults (85% of the homeless population), families (13%), and youth (1%). While recognizing that the long-term goal is to align each homeless intervention system into one integrated CES, the most effective short-term approach for Los Angeles was to develop sub-population based systems. Therefore, references to CES in this section should be considered to include the coordinated systems for single adults, families, and youth.

HCIDLA PSHP Prioritization Plan. The HCIDLA has received initial guidance from HUD in response to its questions on creating a prioritization plan for HOME-funded permanent supportive housing units, and has reviewed CPD Notice 14-012 on prioritizing chronically homeless and other vulnerable populations; additionally, we have reviewed changes to HACLA's administrative plan. In developing its prioritization plan, HCIDLA will work with HACLA, HUD, LAHSA, Home for Good, the County of Los Angeles, and permanent supportive housing developers, and non-profit homeless services to ensure that all are working in concert.

In accordance with guidance from HUD, HCIDLA will transition to a tenant referral process using a phased-in approach that takes into account existing waitlists and contracts with the following objectives:

- Establish an order of priority to fill a majority of dedicated new and turnover PSHP units for the chronically homeless to serve persons with the most severe service needs/highest acuity as ranked by the community's CES or an alternate, equivalent comprehensive assessment system approved by HCIDLA, using a "Housing First" model to the maximum extent practicable[3]. The order of priority will be in

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[2] In 2009, President Obama signed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act into law. The HEARTH Act emphasizes goals of rapidly moving people out of homelessness and preventing people from falling into homelessness, which requires that jurisdictions put into place "area-wide systems coordination." The use of a centralized or coordinated assessment process to provide an initial, comprehensive assessment of the needs of individuals and families for housing and services is mandated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the interim Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) regulations (24 CFR Parts 91 and 576, effective January 4, 2012) and Continuum of Care Interim Rule (Section 578.3, effective August 30, 2012) as part of the HEARTH Act.

[3] Housing First is an approach in which housing is offered to people experiencing homelessness without preconditions (such as sobriety, mental health treatment, or a minimum income threshold) or service participation requirements where rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing are primary goals. HUD encourages

accordance with the requirements of any NOFA or funding streams under which the project applied for and/ or was awarded funds.

- Develop a process to prioritize persons who are the most at risk of becoming chronically homeless for those PSHP units that are not dedicated for the chronically homeless using the community's CES or an alternate, equivalent comprehensive assessment system approved by HCIDLA. The process will take into consideration the requirements of any NOFA or funding streams under which under which the project applied and/or was awarded funds.

- Ensure that the order of priority for new and turnover PSHP units is in compliance with federal regulations and/or preferences with respect to tenant selection, wait lists, outreach and affirmative marketing, and other applicable requirements.

- Ensure that the PSHP projects continue to comply with the nondiscrimination provisions of Federal and State civil rights laws, including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the State Fair Employment and Housing Act, the State Unruh Civil Rights Act, and others, as applicable.

- Update tenant selection plans, as required by 24 CFR 92.253(d), to reflect the prioritization plan for dedicated and non-dedicated units in PSHP projects.

- Amend existing loan and regulatory agreements and property management plans for PSHPs to specify the preferences for tenant selection.

- Develop guidelines for existing and future PSHP waitlists for individual projects that:

o Allow for tenants on existing waitlists to be assessed and prioritized using the community's CES or an alternate, equivalent comprehensive assessment system approved by HCIDLA;

o Provide for an existing waitlist to implement a "preference" in which persons identified as having the highest service needs through the community's CES or an alternate, equivalent comprehensive assessment system approved by HCIDLA, can be moved up on the list and prioritized for housing;

o Provide for limited preference for tenants who are not on the existing waitlist, but are identified as high acuity through the community's CES or an alternate, equivalent comprehensive assessment system approved by HCIDLA, to be eligible for turnover units;

o Ensure existing project waitlists are maintained in appropriate order, in conjunction with the preferences/limited preferences;

Veteran Homelessness. In addition to housing the chronically homeless, the federal strategic plan *Opening Doors*, the Home for Good Plan, and the Mayor of Los Angeles all have a common goal to end veteran homelessness by the end of 2015. HCIDLA is actively participating with HACLA, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Home for Good, and housing developers and owners to prioritize homeless veterans in PSH units using Veteran Assistance Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers or other comparable rental subsidy.

Non-permanent supportive housing projects may request to use a coordinated entry or similar system to serve the homeless, subject to the discretion and approval of the HCIDLA.

There are three additional groups that have preferences:

all recipients of federal homeless funds for PSH to follow a Housing First approach to the maximum extent practicable.

- In all projects with HCIDLA regulatory agreements, people with disabilities who need the features of a designated accessible unit;
- In projects with ground leases on Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) properties, LAUSD employees as described below; and
- Households displaced as a result of City actions (development of transportation corridors, etc.).

Accessible Units. In regard to procedures to provide accessible units to people with disabilities, all multifamily properties with HCIDLA regulatory agreements will take reasonable steps to maximize the utilization of accessible units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the accessibility features of the particular unit. To that end, any vacant, accessible unit will first be offered to a current, disabled tenant of the development. The disabled occupant must require the features in the vacant unit and must be occupying a unit not having such features. If no such occupant exists, the property manager will then offer the unit to a qualified occupant on the waiting list who has a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit. If there is no one on the waiting list who requires the features of an accessible unit, the unit will be leased to the next qualified applicant provided that that tenant sign a lease addendum stating that they will move to a comparable conventional unit, should there be a household that needs the accessible features of that unit. Costs related to the movements of tenants for accessibility reasons will an eligible project cost. Rental applications will include a section to be filled out by applicants requesting an accommodation with the reasons why the applicant needs the accessible features of a unit or other accommodations. Applicants will not be required to disclose a disability under any circumstances unless requesting accommodation. Outreach efforts to the disability community will be through notices and other communications describing the availability of such units, specific information regarding the features of accessible units, eligibility criteria, and application procedures.

LAUSD Preferences. There are three preference groups in the projects with ground leases on LAUSD property:

1. LAUSD employees who work within a three mile radius of the property;
2. LAUSD employees who work outside of a three mile radius of the property;
3. The general public.

Regardless of whether they are LAUSD employees, households with persons who have mobility/hearing/sight impairments will have priority for the five (5) units designed for the mobility impaired and two (2) units designed for the hearing/sight impaired. Should there be households in this group who are LAUSD employees, the appropriate preference will be applied. However, LAUSD employees or members of the general public who do not have household members that need the features of an accessible unit will not be allowed to lease such unit unless there is no household on the waiting list that meets this criteria. Should a household that does not require the features of an accessible unit lease such a unit, then that household must sign a lease addendum stating that they will move to the next comparable unit should a household within the development or on the waiting list need the features of that accessible unit.

The property management company will conduct affirmative marketing and outreach activities consistent with HUD and HCIDLA requirements and the approved property management plan. All households who

want to rent a unit at a project on a LAUSD ground lease will be able to submit an application within the same two week time period. A waiting list of potential tenants will be developed from these applicants using a lottery-type process. The waiting list will be closed. No further additional applicants will be allowed until every household on this waiting list has had an opportunity to qualify for a housing unit unless there are an insufficient number of applicants in a given income category and/or household size. After the property management company has conducted additional affirmative marketing and outreach, the waiting list may be re-opened from time to time to ensure that there are a sufficient number of applicants for the units that are expected to become available. Applications from current households on the waiting list will be processed prior to those of new applicants.

After each applicant has been given a number through the lottery-type process, they will then be rated according to preferences and ranked in order on the waiting list. All of the preference number ones, twos, and threes will identified and listed according to preference and, within that preference, their random numbers. This will determine the order in which applications are processed. Applicants must still meet all tenant eligibility criteria including income, credit, criminal background, and previous housing references. Absence of prior rental history will not automatically disqualify an otherwise eligible applicant; alternative means of verifying prior residence or lack of residence may be requested. Being homeless will not prevent an otherwise eligible household from qualifying for an apartment. All apartments will be offered on a first qualified, first offered basis.

Tuesday, June 16, 2015

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LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICES AUTHORITY

Greater Los Angeles
Homeless Count

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HOMELESS COUNT

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☎ **Homeless Count Headquarters**

Phone: **213-225-6562**
Contact Us

Homeless Count Results

2015
2013
2011
2009
2007
2005

2015 Summary

	Total	Unsheltered	Sheltered
LA County	44,359	31,018	13,341
LA Continuum of Care	41,174	28,948	12,226
LA City	25,686	17,687	7,999

LA Continuum of Care - Household Type

	Total	Unsheltered	Sheltered
Individuals[1]	33,389	25,818	7,571
Family Members[2]	7,505	2,898	4,607
Unaccompanied Minors[3]	280	232	48

LA Continuum of Care - Subpopulations

| CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS | CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES | MENTAL ILLNESS | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | VETERANS | PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE | PHYSICAL DISABILITY |
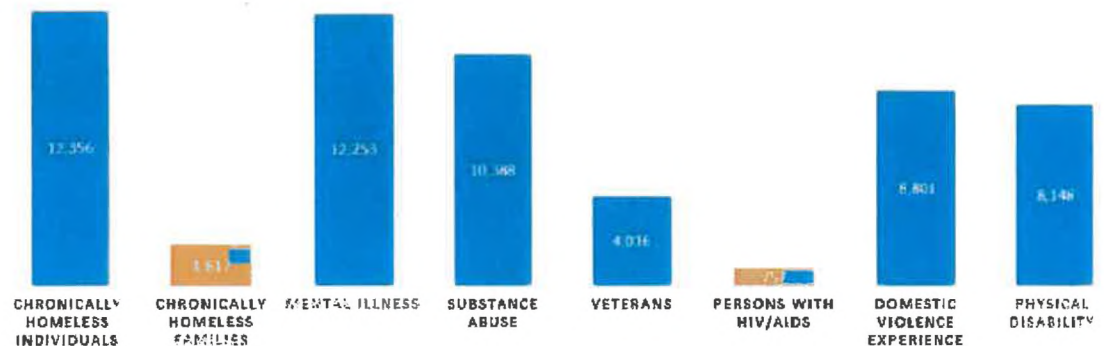
About This Data (Click to open)

2013 Summary