



San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

AGENDA AND NOTICE

OF THE **SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HOMELESSNESS COMMITTEE**

Thursday, July 27, 2017, 12:30 PM

Monrovia Community Center – 119 W. Palm Ave; Monrovia, CA

HOMELESSNESS COMMITTEE

Chair

Joe Lyons
City of Claremont

Vice-Chair

Becky Shevlin
City of Monrovia

MEMBERS

Baldwin Park
Claremont
Covina
Monrovia
Pasadena
Pomona
Rosemead
San Gabriel
West Covina
LA County Supervisorial
District #1
San Gabriel Valley Water
Districts

Thank you for participating in today's meeting. The Homelessness Committee encourages public participation and invites you to share your views on agenda items.

MEETINGS: *Regular Meetings of the Homelessness Committee are held on the fourth Thursday of each month at 12:30 PM at Monrovia Public Library (321 S. Myrtle, Monrovia, CA 91016).* The Meeting agenda packet is available at the San Gabriel Valley Council of Government's (SGVCOG) Office, 1000 South Fremont Avenue, Suite 10210, Alhambra, CA, and on the website, www.sgvkog.org. Copies are available via email upon request (sgv@sgvkog.org). Documents distributed to a majority of the Committee after the posting will be available for review in the SGVCOG office and on the SGVCOG website. Your attendance at this public meeting may result in the recording of your voice.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: Your participation is welcomed and invited at all Committee meetings. Time is reserved at each regular meeting for those who wish to address the Board. SGVCOG requests that persons addressing the Committee refrain from making personal, slanderous, profane or disruptive remarks.

TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE: At a regular meeting, the public may comment on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee during the public comment period and may also comment on any agenda item at the time it is discussed. At a special meeting, the public may only comment on items that are on the agenda. Members of the public wishing to speak are asked to complete a comment card or simply rise to be recognized when the Chair asks for public comments to speak. We ask that members of the public state their name for the record and keep their remarks brief. If several persons wish to address the Committee on a single item, the Chair may impose a time limit on individual remarks at the beginning of discussion. **The Committee may not discuss or vote on items not on the agenda.**

AGENDA ITEMS: The Agenda contains the regular order of business of the Committee. Items on the Agenda have generally been reviewed and investigated by the staff in advance of the meeting so that the Committee can be fully informed about a matter before making its decision.

CONSENT CALENDAR: Items listed on the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and will be acted upon by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless a Committee member or citizen so requests. In this event, the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered after the Consent Calendar. If you would like an item on the Consent Calendar discussed, simply tell Staff or a member of the Committee.



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the SGVCOG office at (626) 457-1800. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the SGVCOG to make reasonable arrangement to ensure accessibility to this meeting.



PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Public Comment (*If necessary, the Chair may place reasonable time limits on all comments*)
4. Changes to Agenda Order: Identify emergency items arising after agenda posting and requiring action prior to the next regular meeting (*It is anticipated the Committee may take action*)

CONSENT CALENDAR

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

5. Homelessness Meeting Minutes
Recommended Action: Approve.
6. Correspondence
Recommended Action: Receive and File.

PRESENTATIONS

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

7. First Responders Homeless Training – Lt. Geoffrey Deedrick, Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department
Recommended Action: For information only.
8. SB 2 Best Practice Guide to Address Homelessness – David Howden, Corporation for Supportive Housing
Recommended Action: For information only.

ACTION ITEMS

(It is anticipated that the Committee may take action on the following matters)

DISCUSSION ITEMS

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

9. Measure H Planning Grant Applications – Christian Cruz, SGVCOG
Recommended Action: For information only.

UPDATE ITEMS

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

Regional Homeless Advisory Council

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURN



SGVCOG Homelessness Committee Unapproved Minutes

Date: June 22, 2017

Time: 12:30 PM

Location: Monrovia Community Center (119. W Plam Ave; Monrovia, CA)

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Call to Order
The meeting was called to order at 12:34 PM

2. Roll Call

Members Present

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Baldwin Park | C. Baca |
| Claremont | J. Lyons |
| Monrovia | B. Shevlin |
| Rosemead | M. Clark |
| Pasadena | W. Huang |
| Pomona | B. DeFrank |
| LA County District 1 | R. Barbosa |

Absent

Covina
San Gabriel
West Covina
Water Districts

COG Staff

C. Cruz, Staff

3. Public Comment
Wendy McReal commented on the homeless coalition in reference to transitional affordable housing.
4. Changes to Agenda Order: Identify emergency items arising after agenda posting and requiring action prior to the next regular meeting
There were no changes to the agenda.

CONSENT CALENDAR

5. Homelessness Meeting Minutes
6. Correspondence
There was a motion to approve consent calendar Items 5-6 (M/S: R. Barbosa/ C. Baca)

[Motion Passed]

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AYES: | Baldwin Park, Claremont, Monrovia, Rosemead, Pasadena, Pomona, LA County District 1 |
| NOES: | |
| ABSTAIN: | |
| ABSENT: | Covina, San Gabriel, West Covina, Water Districts |

PRESENTATIONS

7. LAHSA Homeless Count
Daniela Alcedo, LAHSA presented on this item
8. Housing Works
Santiago Reyes presented on this item.

ACTION ITEMS

(It is anticipated that the Committee may take action on the following matters)

DISCUSSION ITEMS

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

UPDATE ITEMS

(It is anticipated the Committee may take action on the following matters)

**Measure H Funding and Implementation
Regional Homeless Advisory Council**

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned at 2:44 PM.

\$5-million program finds housing for only 268 veterans, report says



Homeless veteran Kendrick Bailey keeps cool inside his tent on a street corner near skid row in downtown Los Angeles. (AFP/Getty Images)



By **Gale Holland**

JULY 13, 2017, 7:00 AM

A \$5-million program to assist homeless veterans has helped only 268 get off the streets over 18 months, according to a recent Los Angeles County civil grand jury report — in part because a \$1.2-million contract to provide interim shelter has been delayed for nearly a year.

Homes for Heroes, a county program funded by the federal government, provides interim shelter to veterans and pays for move-in costs and minor repairs for landlords who agree to rent to ex-service members. But from January 2016 to June 2017, the report said, the program has helped more property owners, 363, than it has veterans.

The “bridge” housing contract was put out to bid by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority in September, but the agency had not reached agreement with providers by the time the report — which was released in late June — was prepared, the grand jury said.

Tom Waldman, spokesman for the homeless services authority, said the contract process began in November and the agency reached agreement in April with a provider to house eight veterans.

A second provider, Volunteers of America, had been expected to furnish shelter for 72 more but lost its site. That contract will be executed when Volunteers of America finds a new location, Waldman said.

Phil Ansell, director of the county’s homeless initiative, said the grand jury’s information was seven months old. “In the ensuing months, progress has been made, although more certainly remains to be done,” Ansell said in a written statement.

Despite housing thousands over the last three years, Southern California continues to lead the nation in veteran homelessness, with 4,800 living on streets and riverbeds countywide — including 2,700 in the city of Los Angeles, the report said.

Mayor [Eric Garcetti](#) had made a pledge to end veteran homelessness a signature of his administration, but scrapped a timetable earlier this year after the numbers continued to climb. The mayor's office referred comment on the report to the homeless services authority and county officials.

The grand jury’s report also expressed concern about Homes for Heroes’ administrative costs.

Officials with the homeless services authority told jurors that portion represented 15% of the total funds, the report said. But “as no contracts have been awarded, we were not able to obtain the actual administrative cost for the contractors.”

According to the report, federal rent vouchers go unused because veterans can’t find a place to use them before they expire. “These voided vouchers go back to the county for reassignment to other homeless veterans waiting for housing,” the report said.

A county spokeswoman disputed this finding, saying that “100%” of its veteran vouchers are being used.

The grand jury also found that many homeless veterans don’t know where to get help.

They may be living on skid row, where they receive assistance from the missions but have trouble getting government aid available at downtown’s Patriotic Hall or the [U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs](#) campus in West Los Angeles, the report said.

Another impediment is that much of the housing that accepts veteran rent vouchers is for men only; their family members must find shelter elsewhere, the report said. The grand jury also found that homeless veterans

lack storage for their belongings, and that police use ticketing and arrests to remove them from neighborhoods where they are unwanted.

In order to help alleviate the crisis, the report recommended, among other things:

- Considering using the General Hospital building north of downtown, or other vacant structures, to house homeless veterans and their families.
- Expanding county benefits for homeless veterans from one to two years.
- Setting up a county mobile outreach service for veterans at the missions.
- Giving the missions more county homeless funds.
- Establishing county storage facilities for homeless veterans.
- Speeding up the procurement and contracting process.

gholland@latimes.com

Twitter: @geholland

ALSO

Bathroom access on skid row is worse than in a Syrian refugee camp, report says

Advocates denounce VA delays in developing housing for homeless veterans at West L.A. site

1 in 5 L.A. community college students is homeless, survey finds

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This article is related to: Homelessness, Eric Garcetti, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

REPORT

DATE: July 27, 2017
TO: SGVCOG Homelessness Committee
FROM: Phil Hawkey, Executive Director
RE: **FIRST RESPONDERS HOMELESS TRAINING**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information only.

BACKGROUND

In 2016, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the Homeless Initiative (HI) to combat the homeless crisis that pervades our communities. As part of the HI the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department was tasked with developing a training program and implementation plan for law enforcement, fire departments and paramedics throughout Los Angeles County. The training program is intended to educate these first responders about the complex and diverse needs of the unsheltered homeless population and how to connect homeless individuals to appropriate services. The training emphasizes awareness of, and strategies for dealing with, situations that arise among unsheltered homeless individuals.

Additionally, a countywide encampment/unsheltered homeless protocol was developed to ensure that LA County, and police forces across the County, are responding to the crises of encampments and unsheltered homelessness in a manner that both improves efficiencies across jurisdictional boundaries and achieves more effective outcomes and collaboration among police agencies and homeless service providers.

Lt. Geoffrey Deedrick from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will be presenting on the training program.

Prepared by: _____


Christian Cruz
Management Analyst

Approved by: _____


Marisa Creter
Assistant Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Strategy E4

Strategy E4 | CREATE A COORDINATED SYSTEM

PHASE 1

Related to Strategy Brief 6.2

First Responders Training

POPULATION IMPACT

- ✓ ALL
- FAMILIES
- TAY
- SINGLE ADULT
- VETERAN
- CHRONICALLY HOMELESS ADULT

RECOMMENDATION

Direct the Sheriff’s Department to develop:

1. a training program and implementation plan for law enforcement, fire departments and paramedics throughout Los Angeles County, including but not limited to the LA County Sheriff’s Department (LASD) and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD); and
2. a Countywide protocol to address encampments and unsheltered homelessness.

DESCRIPTION

The proposed training program would educate law enforcement, fire departments, and paramedics, i.e., first responders, about the complex and diverse needs of the unsheltered homeless population and how to connect homeless individuals to appropriate services, so as to better prepare first responders when interacting with people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The proposed training would emphasize awareness of, and strategies for dealing with, situations that arise among unsheltered homeless individuals due to an array of issues, such as, mental illness; alcohol and/or substance abuse/addiction (training in overdose Narcan protection/prevention is one component for addressing substance abuse); co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness; and/or physical health ailments. LASD and other police agencies interested in participating in the training will develop the training and protocol based on local and national best practices.

LEAD AGENCY

Sheriff

COLLABORATING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

- Fire
- Community and Senior Services
- Health Services
- Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
- LAPD
- Mental Health
- Probation
- Public Health
- Any first responder agencies Countywide that choose to be a part of this strategy

The proposed Countywide encampment/unsheltered homeless protocol would ensure that LA County, and police forces across the County, are responding to the crises of encampments and unsheltered homelessness in a manner that both improves efficiencies across jurisdictional boundaries and achieves more effective outcomes and collaboration among police agencies and homeless service providers.



DESCRIPTION *continued*

At a minimum, the protocol must:

- provide first responders with real time information on service providers in the immediate area where they are engaging people on the streets and encampments with the desirable end result being a warm transfer to a homeless service provider who can continue the engagement process, build rapport, and assist the homeless individual to move into housing.
- address the needs of victims of domestic violence (DV) so that first responders are prepared when they engage couples/DV victims on the street and in encampments.
- address the role of Adult Protective Services (APS) in addressing the needs of endangered seniors and dependent adults.
- address best practices for serving the LGBT population.
- incorporate the concepts of Trauma-Informed Care, as applicable to first responders.

POPULATION(S) TARGETED & OTHER CATEGORIZATIONS

Law enforcement, fire departments, and paramedics, i.e., first responders. Street homeless and homeless persons in encampments will benefit from the training because they will be engaged with greater sensitivity and understanding of their needs; however, the focus for this strategy is first responders. (The implementation of this strategy will complement the County’s Homeless Encampment Protocol.)

POTENTIAL PERFORMANCE METRICS

- ◆ Number of first responders trained
- ◆ Number of jurisdictions which adopt the countywide protocol

FUNDING

There would be three tiers of costs:

1. development of the training/protocol;
2. the cost for trainers to deliver the training; and
3. payment of wages for those who attend the training. The training could be added to current training curricula of first responder agencies, which might reduce the associated cost. For the Sheriff’s Department, this might include incorporating this training into the Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) recommended by the Mental Health Diversion Task Force, particularly given the high incidence of mental illness among homeless individuals living on the street and in encampments.

Each agency will absorb the cost of sending its first responders to the training or seek any needed funding through the applicable annual budget process. The cost for each trainee will include the cost of curriculum development and the cost of the trainers.

CONNECTION TO CITIES

✓ **SAME**

COMPLEMENTARY

NO CITY ROLE

The strategy will be applicable to all first responder agencies countywide.

REPORT

DATE: July 27, 2017
TO: SGVCOG Homelessness Committee
FROM: Phil Hawkey, Executive Director
RE: **SB 2 BEST PRACTICES GUIDE**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information only.


BACKGROUND

SB 2 (Cedillo) was enacted in 2008 and requires each city and County unincorporated areas to identify at least one zone where emergency shelters are permitted as a matter of right; and treat transitional and supportive housing as a residential use of property, subject only to restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone (Attachment A).

In 2016, the County adopted the Homeless Initiative Strategies to combat homelessness. One of the strategies, F1 promotes regional SB 2 compliance. F1 was developed to ensure that emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing are permitted in each jurisdiction, but also to not only ensure a realistic potential for developments, when there is a willing, private developer with adequate funding.

The Corporation for Supportive Housing produced the SB 2 Best Practices Guide, which helps to implement Strategy F1 (Attachment B). Its purpose is to educate cities in Los Angeles County on zoning and land use actions they can take to increase housing opportunities for people experiencing homelessness.

David Howden, Senior Program Manager, Corporation for Supportive Housing will present on this item.

Prepared by: 
Christian Cruz
Management Analyst

Approved by: 
Marisa Creter
Assistant Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – SB 2 (Cedillo)

Attachment B – Strategy F1

Senate Bill No. 2

CHAPTER 633

An act to amend Sections 65582, 65583, and 65589.5 of the Government Code, relating to local planning.

[Approved by Governor October 13, 2007. Filed with Secretary of State October 13, 2007.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 2, Cedillo. Local planning.

(1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires the housing element of the general plan of a city, county, or city and county to contain, among other things, an assessment of housing needs, including an inventory of land suitable for residential development, and a program with a 5-year schedule of actions that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the goals and objectives of the housing element. This program is also required to identify adequate sites with zoning that permits owner-occupied and multifamily residential use by right, including the development of farmworker housing for low- and very low income households.

This bill would add emergency shelters to these provisions, as specified, and would add provisions to the housing element that would require a local government to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The bill would also authorize a local government to satisfy all or part of this requirement by adopting and implementing a multijurisdictional agreement, as specified, and would delete multifamily residential use from these provisions. By increasing the duties of local public officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a local agency not disapprove a housing development project, including farmworker housing, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or condition its approval, including through the use of design review standards, in a manner that renders the project infeasible for development for those households unless it makes written findings, based upon substantial evidence in the record, as to one of a number of specified conditions.

This bill would add supportive housing, transitional housing, and emergency shelters to these provisions and would revise the conditions upon which a disapproval or a conditional approval of an emergency shelter is based. The bill would define supportive housing and transitional housing. By increasing the duties of local public officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The bill would also make other technical and conforming changes to these provisions.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Homelessness is a statewide problem that affects many cities and counties. There are an estimated 360,000 homeless individuals and families in California. In some counties, like Los Angeles, an estimated 254,000 men, women, and children experience homelessness over the course of each year. Some of the causes of homelessness are mental illness, substance abuse, prison release, and lack of affordable housing.

(b) Because homelessness affects people of all races, gender, age, and geographic location there is a growing need for every city and county to plan for the location of adequate emergency shelters. Many people experiencing homelessness, primarily youth and single individuals, need shelter but also have a need for residential substance abuse and mental health services.

(c) The lack or shortage of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families in cities and counties across the state leads to the concentration of services in inner cities and poor communities, like the skid row area in downtown Los Angeles.

(d) In order to ensure access to services in every city and county for homeless individuals and families, it is important that cities and counties plan for these services to address the special needs and circumstances of this threatened population.

(e) It is the responsibility of cities and counties to plan and identify areas for emergency shelters. Cities and counties should include this as part of their planning process and locate emergency shelters where most appropriate in their community. The state should not dictate where these emergency shelters should be located.

(f) It is the responsibility of the Legislature to promote strong communities and ensure that housing and residential services are available in all communities.

SEC. 2. Section 65582 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65582. As used in this article, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Community," "locality," "local government," or "jurisdiction" means a city, city and county, or county.

(b) "Council of governments" means a single or multicounty council created by a joint powers agreement pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6500) of Division 1 of Title 1.

(c) “Department” means the Department of Housing and Community Development.

(d) “Emergency shelter” has the same meaning as defined in subdivision

(e) of Section 50801 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) “Housing element” or “element” means the housing element of the community’s general plan, as required pursuant to this article and subdivision (c) of Section 65302.

(f) “Supportive housing” has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 50675.14 of the Health and Safety Code.

(g) “Transitional housing” has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 50675.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 3. Section 65583 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65583. The housing element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. The housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. The element shall contain all of the following:

(a) An assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs. The assessment and inventory shall include all of the following:

(1) An analysis of population and employment trends and documentation of projections and a quantification of the locality’s existing and projected housing needs for all income levels, including extremely low income households, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 50105 and Section 50106 of the Health and Safety Code. These existing and projected needs shall include the locality’s share of the regional housing need in accordance with Section 65584. Local agencies shall calculate the subset of very low income households allotted under Section 65584 that qualify as extremely low income households. The local agency may either use available census data to calculate the percentage of very low income households that qualify as extremely low income households or presume that 50 percent of the very low income households qualify as extremely low income households. The number of extremely low income households and very low income households shall equal the jurisdiction’s allocation of very low income households pursuant to Section 65584.

(2) An analysis and documentation of household characteristics, including level of payment compared to ability to pay, housing characteristics, including overcrowding, and housing stock condition.

(3) An inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites.

(4) (A) The identification of a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The identified zone or zones shall include sufficient

capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7), except that each local government shall identify a zone or zones that can accommodate at least one year-round emergency shelter. If the local government cannot identify a zone or zones with sufficient capacity, the local government shall include a program to amend its zoning ordinance to meet the requirements of this paragraph within one year of the adoption of the housing element. The local government may identify additional zones where emergency shelters are permitted with a conditional use permit. The local government shall also demonstrate that existing or proposed permit processing, development, and management standards are objective and encourage and facilitate the development of, or conversion to, emergency shelters. Emergency shelters may only be subject to those development and management standards that apply to residential or commercial development within the same zone except that a local government may apply written, objective standards that include all of the following:

(i) The maximum number of beds or persons permitted to be served nightly by the facility.

(ii) Off-street parking based upon demonstrated need, provided that the standards do not require more parking for emergency shelters than for other residential or commercial uses within the same zone.

(iii) The size and location of exterior and interior onsite waiting and client intake areas.

(iv) The provision of onsite management.

(v) The proximity to other emergency shelters, provided that emergency shelters are not required to be more than 300 feet apart.

(vi) The length of stay.

(vii) Lighting.

(viii) Security during hours that the emergency shelter is in operation.

(B) The permit processing, development, and management standards applied under this paragraph shall not be deemed to be discretionary acts within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(C) A local government that can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department the existence of one or more emergency shelters either within its jurisdiction or pursuant to a multijurisdictional agreement that can accommodate that jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7) may comply with the zoning requirements of subparagraph (A) by identifying a zone or zones where new emergency shelters are allowed with a conditional use permit.

(D) A local government with an existing ordinance or ordinances that comply with this paragraph shall not be required to take additional action to identify zones for emergency shelters. The housing element must only describe how existing ordinances, policies, and standards are consistent with the requirements of this paragraph.

(5) An analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the types of housing identified in paragraph (1) of

subdivision (c), and for persons with disabilities as identified in the analysis pursuant to paragraph (6), including land use controls, building codes and their enforcement, site improvements, fees and other exactions required of developers, and local processing and permit procedures. The analysis shall also demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need in accordance with Section 65584 and from meeting the need for housing for persons with disabilities, supportive housing, transitional housing, and emergency shelters identified pursuant to paragraph (6). Transitional housing and supportive housing shall be considered a residential use of property, and shall be subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone.

(6) An analysis of potential and actual nongovernmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the availability of financing, the price of land, and the cost of construction.

(7) An analysis of any special housing needs, such as those of the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, farmworkers, families with female heads of households, and families and persons in need of emergency shelter. The need for emergency shelter shall be assessed based on annual and seasonal need. The need for emergency shelter may be reduced by the number of supportive housing units that are identified in an adopted 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness and that are either vacant or for which funding has been identified to allow construction during the planning period.

(8) An analysis of opportunities for energy conservation with respect to residential development.

(9) An analysis of existing assisted housing developments that are eligible to change from low-income housing uses during the next 10 years due to termination of subsidy contracts, mortgage prepayment, or expiration of restrictions on use. "Assisted housing developments," for the purpose of this section, shall mean multifamily rental housing that receives governmental assistance under federal programs listed in subdivision (a) of Section 65863.10, state and local multifamily revenue bond programs, local redevelopment programs, the federal Community Development Block Grant Program, or local in-lieu fees. "Assisted housing developments" shall also include multifamily rental units that were developed pursuant to a local inclusionary housing program or used to qualify for a density bonus pursuant to Section 65916.

(A) The analysis shall include a listing of each development by project name and address, the type of governmental assistance received, the earliest possible date of change from low-income use and the total number of elderly and nonelderly units that could be lost from the locality's low-income housing stock in each year during the 10-year period. For purposes of state and federally funded projects, the analysis required by this subparagraph need only contain information available on a statewide basis.

(B) The analysis shall estimate the total cost of producing new rental housing that is comparable in size and rent levels, to replace the units that

could change from low-income use, and an estimated cost of preserving the assisted housing developments. This cost analysis for replacement housing may be done aggregately for each five-year period and does not have to contain a project-by-project cost estimate.

(C) The analysis shall identify public and private nonprofit corporations known to the local government which have legal and managerial capacity to acquire and manage these housing developments.

(D) The analysis shall identify and consider the use of all federal, state, and local financing and subsidy programs which can be used to preserve, for lower income households, the assisted housing developments, identified in this paragraph, including, but not limited to, federal Community Development Block Grant Program funds, tax increment funds received by a redevelopment agency of the community, and administrative fees received by a housing authority operating within the community. In considering the use of these financing and subsidy programs, the analysis shall identify the amounts of funds under each available program which have not been legally obligated for other purposes and which could be available for use in preserving assisted housing developments.

(b) (1) A statement of the community's goals, quantified objectives, and policies relative to the maintenance, preservation, improvement, and development of housing.

(2) It is recognized that the total housing needs identified pursuant to subdivision (a) may exceed available resources and the community's ability to satisfy this need within the content of the general plan requirements outlined in Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300). Under these circumstances, the quantified objectives need not be identical to the total housing needs. The quantified objectives shall establish the maximum number of housing units by income category, including extremely low income, that can be constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved over a five-year time period.

(c) A program which sets forth a five-year schedule of actions the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element through the administration of land use and development controls, the provision of regulatory concessions and incentives, and the utilization of appropriate federal and state financing and subsidy programs when available and the utilization of moneys in a low- and moderate-income housing fund of an agency if the locality has established a redevelopment project area pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law (Division 24 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Health and Safety Code). In order to make adequate provision for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community, the program shall do all of the following:

(1) Identify actions that will be taken to make sites available during the planning period of the general plan with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate that portion of the city's or county's share of the regional housing need for each income level that could not be accommodated on sites identified in the inventory

completed pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) without rezoning, and to comply with the requirements of Section 65584.09. Sites shall be identified as needed to facilitate and encourage the development of a variety of types of housing for all income levels, including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, housing for agricultural employees, supportive housing, single-room occupancy units, emergency shelters, and transitional housing.

(A) Where the inventory of sites, pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels pursuant to Section 65584, the program shall identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 65583.2.

(B) Where the inventory of sites pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for farmworker housing, the program shall provide for sufficient sites to meet the need with zoning that permits farmworker housing use by right, including density and development standards that could accommodate and facilitate the feasibility of the development of farmworker housing for low- and very low income households.

(2) Assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low, very low, low-, and moderate-income households.

(3) Address and, where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, including housing for all income levels and housing for persons with disabilities. The program shall remove constraints to, and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for, intended for occupancy by, or with supportive services for, persons with disabilities.

(4) Conserve and improve the condition of the existing affordable housing stock, which may include addressing ways to mitigate the loss of dwelling units demolished by public or private action.

(5) Promote housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability.

(6) Preserve for lower income households the assisted housing developments identified pursuant to paragraph (9) of subdivision (a). The program for preservation of the assisted housing developments shall utilize, to the extent necessary, all available federal, state, and local financing and subsidy programs identified in paragraph (9) of subdivision (a), except where a community has other urgent needs for which alternative funding sources are not available. The program may include strategies that involve local regulation and technical assistance.

(7) The program shall include an identification of the agencies and officials responsible for the implementation of the various actions and the means by which consistency will be achieved with other general plan elements and community goals. The local government shall make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the

community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort.

(d) (1) A local government may satisfy all or part of its requirement to identify a zone or zones suitable for the development of emergency shelters pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) by adopting and implementing a multijurisdictional agreement, with a maximum of two other adjacent communities, that requires the participating jurisdictions to develop at least one year-round emergency shelter within two years of the beginning of the planning period.

(2) The agreement shall allocate a portion of the new shelter capacity to each jurisdiction as credit towards its emergency shelter need, and each jurisdiction shall describe how the capacity was allocated as part of its housing element.

(3) Each member jurisdiction of a multijurisdictional agreement shall describe in its housing element all of the following:

(A) How the joint facility will meet the jurisdiction's emergency shelter need.

(B) The jurisdiction's contribution to the facility for both the development and ongoing operation and management of the facility.

(C) The amount and source of the funding that the jurisdiction contributes to the facility.

(4) The aggregate capacity claimed by the participating jurisdictions in their housing elements shall not exceed the actual capacity of the shelter.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this article, amendments to this article that alter the required content of a housing element shall apply to both of the following:

(1) A housing element or housing element amendment prepared pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 65588 or Section 65584.02, when a city, county, or city and county submits a draft to the department for review pursuant to Section 65585 more than 90 days after the effective date of the amendment to this section.

(2) Any housing element or housing element amendment prepared pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 65588 or Section 65584.02, when the city, county, or city and county fails to submit the first draft to the department before the due date specified in Section 65588 or 65584.02.

SEC. 4. Section 65589.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65589.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and social quality of life in California.

(2) California housing has become the most expensive in the nation. The excessive cost of the state's housing supply is partially caused by activities and policies of many local governments that limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing, and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of housing.

(3) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to support employment

growth, imbalance in jobs and housing, reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air quality deterioration.

(4) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that result in disapproval of housing projects, reduction in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing projects.

(b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject or make infeasible housing developments, including emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic, social, and environmental effects of the action and without complying with subdivision (d).

(c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state. Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage, to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

(d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 50199.50 of the Health and Safety Code, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes written findings, based upon substantial evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

(1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588, is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for the income category proposed for the housing development project, provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the housing development project includes a mix of income categories, and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need for one or more of those categories, then this paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve the project. The share of the regional housing need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

(2) The development project or emergency shelter as proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there

is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a “specific, adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete. Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety.

(3) The denial of the project or imposition of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without rendering the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter financially infeasible.

(4) The development project or emergency shelter is proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for agricultural or resource preservation purposes, or which does not have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.

(5) The development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in substantial compliance with this article.

(A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project if the development project is proposed on a site that is identified as suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in the jurisdiction’s housing element, and consistent with the density specified in the housing element, even though it is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation.

(B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need for all income levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency’s share of the regional housing need for the very low and low-income categories.

(C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local agency from complying with the Congestion Management Program required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code). Neither shall anything in this section be construed to relieve the local agency from making one or more of the findings required pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code or otherwise complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(f) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring the development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need pursuant to Section 65584. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate development at the density permitted on the site and proposed by the development.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring an emergency shelter project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies that are consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. However, the development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied by the local agency to facilitate and accommodate the development of the emergency shelter project.

(3) This section does not prohibit a local agency from imposing fees and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are essential to provide necessary public services and facilities to the development project or emergency shelter.

(g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency shelter, is a critical statewide problem.

(h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this section:

(1) “Feasible” means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

(2) “Housing development project” means a use consisting of any of the following:

(A) Residential units only.

(B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses in which nonresidential uses are limited to neighborhood commercial uses and to the first floor of buildings that are two or more stories. As used in this paragraph, “neighborhood commercial” means small-scale general or specialty stores that furnish goods and services primarily to residents of the neighborhood.

(C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.

(3) “Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households” means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to moderate-income households as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, or middle-income households, as defined in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower income households shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median income with adjustments for household size made in accordance with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income eligibility limits are based.

(4) “Area median income” means area median income as periodically established by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision for 30 years.

(5) “Disapprove the development project” includes any instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

(A) Votes on a proposed housing development project application and the application is disapproved.

(B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.

(i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or imposes restrictions, including design changes, a reduction of allowable densities or the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in force at the time the application is deemed complete pursuant to Section 65943, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability or affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, and the denial of the development or the imposition of restrictions on the development is the subject of a court action which challenges the denial, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as described in subdivision (d) and that the findings are supported by substantial evidence in the record.

(j) When a proposed housing development project complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time that the housing development project's application is determined to be complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to approve it upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

(1) The housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a "specific, adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

(2) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other than the disapproval of the housing development project or the approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at a lower density.

(k) The applicant or any person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter may bring an action to enforce this section. If in any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section, a court finds that the local agency disapproved a project or conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, including farmworker housing, without making the findings required by this section or without making sufficient findings supported by substantial evidence, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order that the local agency take action on the development project or emergency shelter. The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order or judgment is carried out and shall award reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or petitioner who proposed the housing development or emergency shelter, except under extraordinary

circumstances in which the court finds that awarding fees would not further the purposes of this section. If the court determines that its order or judgment has not been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate the decision of the local agency, in which case the application for the project, as constituted at the time the local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar projects, shall be deemed approved unless the applicant consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.

(l) If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and (2) failed to carry out the court's order or judgment within 60 days as described in subdivision (k), the court in addition to any other remedies provided by this section, may impose fines upon the local agency that the local agency shall be required to deposit into a housing trust fund. Fines shall not be paid from funds that are already dedicated for affordable housing, including, but not limited to, redevelopment or low- and moderate-income housing funds and federal HOME and CDBG funds. The local agency shall commit the money in the trust fund within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low, or low-income households. For purposes of this section, "bad faith" shall mean an action that is frivolous or otherwise entirely without merit.

(m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record shall be borne by the local agency. Upon entry of the trial court's order, a party shall, in order to obtain appellate review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court may for good cause allow. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff is the project applicant.

(n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and, notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner's points and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent's points and authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

(o) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Housing Accountability Act.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

O

Strategy F1 | INCREASE AFFORDABLE/HOMELESS HOUSING

Related to Strategy Brief 2.1

Promote Regional SB 2 Compliance and Implementation

POPULATION IMPACT

✓ ALL

FAMILIES

TAY

SINGLE ADULT

VETERAN

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS ADULT

RECOMMENDATION

Direct the Department of Regional Planning to secure consultant assistance to develop a Countywide SB 2 strategy, which encompasses the following:

1. drafting an SB 2 model ordinance and set of best practices for distribution to jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County; and
2. consulting with jurisdictions to promote compliance and/or implementation of SB 2.

These actions should occur in partnership with the State Department of Housing and Community Development and cities.

DESCRIPTION

SB 2 (Cedillo) is enacted state legislation that requires each city and County (for the unincorporated areas) to:

1. identify at least one zone where emergency shelters are permitted as a matter of right; and
2. treat transitional and supportive housing as a residential use of property, subject only to restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone.

SB 2 was crafted with the objective not only of ensuring that emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing are permitted in each jurisdiction, but also to ensure a realistic potential for development, when there is a willing, private developer with adequate funding.

While the County is in full compliance with SB 2 in the unincorporated areas, a number of cities in the County are not in compliance with SB 2.

LEAD AGENCY

Regional Planning

COLLABORATING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

None



POPULATION(S) TARGETED & OTHER CATEGORIZATIONS

All homeless populations are impacted.

POTENTIAL PERFORMANCE METRICS

- ◆ Number of cities that adopt ordinances that comply with SB 2
- ◆ Number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive housing projects permitted by right as a result of zoning code changes made by participating jurisdictions

FUNDING

\$75,000 in one-time Homeless Prevention Initiative funds to secure consultant to assist with development and implementation plan to encourage countywide compliance with SB 2.

CONNECTION TO CITIES

✓ **SAME**

COMPLEMENTARY

NO CITY ROLE

County is in compliance with SB 2. All local jurisdictions are required to be in compliance with SB 2.

REPORT

DATE: July 27, 2017
TO: SGVCOG Homelessness Committee
FROM: Phil Hawkey, Executive Director
RE: **MEASURE H PLANNING GRANT APPLICATIONS**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information only.

BACKGROUND

The Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative (HI) formed a Measure H Planning Group to discuss final funding recommendations for Measure H. The Planning Group met five times and submitted to the Board of Supervisors (BOS) their finalized funding allocations for the twenty-one eligible strategies. On June 13, the BOS reviewed these recommended funding allocations and passed a motion to include an additional \$2 million in funding for COG's and Cities to do regional coordination and planning (Attachment A). COGs will be eligible for funds to help with Regional Coordination based on the total number of member cities and cities will be eligible for Planning Grant funds based on the most recent homeless count numbers (Attachment B).

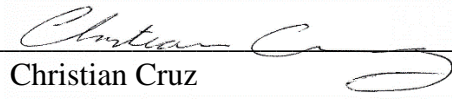
On July 24th, the County hosted a webinar for interested cities, and it is expected that the Home for Good's Funders Collaborative will release the request for proposals Planning Grants on July 28th. Cities will have until September 18th to submit their grant applications and awards will be announced on October 18th. Please see Table 1 for key dates.

Christian Cruz from the SGVCOG will present on this item.

| DATE | ITEM |
|---------------|--|
| 7/24/2017 | Cities Web Meeting |
| 7/25/2017 | Homeless Initiative emails a draft Cities Planning Grant Application to the COG leaders for their review. |
| 7/27/2017 | COG leaders provide their comments for the Cities Planning Grant Application to the Homeless Initiative |
| 7/28/2017 | Home for Good's Funders Collaborative releases request for proposals for the Cities Planning Grant |
| 8/10/17 | Technical Assistance session for prospective city planning grant applicants. |
| 8/7 – 9/13/17 | Individual technical assistance sessions are available to the city planning grant applicants. |
| 9/18/2017 | Last day for the cities to submit planning grant proposals |
| 9/27/2017 | 2 nd Cities Summit. Location is being finalized. |
| 10/18/2017 | Funders Collaborative meeting to review the sub-committee's funding recommendations and making final funding decisions |

Table 1.
Planning Grant Key Dates.

Prepared by:



Christian Cruz
Management Analyst

Approved by:



Marisa Creter
Assistant Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – BOS Motion

Attachment B – Funding Allocations

AGENDA NO. _____

June 13, 2017

MOTION BY SUPERVISORS HILDA L. SOLIS AND KATHRYN BARGER

Response to CEO Recommendations to Measure H funding for FY 17/18 and tentatively FY 18/19 and 19/20

On March 7, 2017, the voters of Los Angeles County (County) approved Measure H, a quarter-cent Countywide sales tax, with a specific purpose to prevent and combat homelessness within the County, including funding mental health, substance abuse treatment, health care, education, job training, rental subsidies, emergency and affordable housing, transportation, outreach, prevention, and supportive services for homeless children, families, foster youth, veterans, domestic violence survivors, seniors, disabled individuals, and other homeless adults, consistent with the 47 strategies developed by County Homeless Initiative and approved by the Board of Supervisors on February 9, 2016.

The approved strategies reflect the following key principles as identified in the Measure H ordinance:

- County-wide collaboration with cities and other public entities to establish a strong foundation for strategy implementation
- Strengthen and build upon current County efforts by
 - o Directing more services to proven strategies;
 - o Integrating existing programs and services more effectively;
 - o Enabling cities to join the county in combating homelessness; and

- MORE -

MOTION

SOLIS _____

KUEHL _____

HAHN _____

BARGER _____

RIDLEY-THOMAS _____

- Identifying opportunities to leverage mainstream criminal justice, health, and social services

On May 10, 2017, the 50-member Measure H Revenue Planning Group (Planning Group) reached consensus on the Measure H funding allocation strategy recommendations, put forth by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) and a number of lead County Departments, which fall into the following six areas:

- Prevent Homelessness;
- Subsidize Housing;
- Increase Income;
- Provide Case Management and Services;
- Create a Coordinated Entry System; and
- Increase Affordable/Homeless Housing

The Planning Group also solicited public comment, which resulted in requests from cities for financial support to help their impacted departments and agencies address the needs of homeless individuals in their respective communities. Without displacing homeless individuals from their familiar surroundings, some cities also seek to build the capacity of their front-line staff to engage in homeless services and prevention. There was also a request from a number of Councils of Government (COGs) for financial support for regional homeless coordination to help facilitate participation in the Coordinated Entry System and education of their member cities on best practices to identify and facilitate affordable housing opportunities.

On May 31, 2017, LAHSA, the lead agency in the Los Angeles COC that coordinates and manages federal, State, County and City of Los Angeles funds for programs providing shelter, housing and services to homeless persons, released LAHSA's Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count 2017 data, and the results were alarming. Nearly 58,000 homeless persons across the County were counted – an unfortunate 23% increase from the 2016 Homeless Count. Other significant increases included: 41% in the number of homeless children, 64% in the number of homeless transition-aged youth (ages 18 to 24), and 63% in the number of homeless Latinos. Notably, 40% of the total homeless population in the County is African-American. Service Planning Areas (SPA) 1 (Antelope Valley), 3 (San Gabriel Valley), and 7 (East and Southeast LA) had the greatest increases in the County, at 50%, 36%, and 50%, respectively.

Even with the enormous undertaking of the volunteer-driven LAHSA Homeless Count, there still exists a hidden homeless population that is underserved. LAHSA's Homeless Count standards and programs are restricted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of homelessness. Unfortunately, the limited scope of this strict definition may not account for many homeless individuals in the County. Certain organizations, including churches, food banks, and school districts are likely to encounter self-defined homeless individuals, who are not being served appropriately.

Furthermore, there are a number of County Departments and regional agencies that are impacted by the homeless crisis, including but not limited to Libraries, Parks and Recreation, Public Works who maintain our watersheds, and Metro where some homeless youth find a temporary, safe space to sleep at night. Additionally, hundreds of people live in the LA, Rio Hondo, and San Gabriel Valley Rivers, and it has been the Sheriff's Department who has taken the lead by bringing significant positive changes for improved coordination across departments, service providers and other multi-jurisdictional agencies to assist in saving lives in the river beds during torrential rain seasons and other hard-to-reach hot spots in the County.

The Sheriff's Department and other police agencies provide a high level of public safety related outreach services to the homeless population, particularly for encampments and severely impacted areas. An expanded Homeless Services Team will be able to collaborate with other County Departments, contracted service providers, and community-based organizations to assist the homeless population. This approach is consistent with the newly adopted Homeless Policy and the First Responder Homeless Training recently implemented within the Sheriff's Department.

WE, THEREFORE, MOVE THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Direct the Chief Executive Office (CEO) to:

1. Use the latest data from the 2017 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count as the basis for Measure H funding distribution of FY 2017/18, and use the most current homeless count data in FYs 2018/19 and 2019/20.
2. Report back in 90 days on:
 - a. The homeless population that is unaccounted for in the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count and potential ways that this unaccounted population could be reflected in the future allocation of the Measure H strategy;

- b. County Departments and regional agencies, including but not limited to the County Library, Departments of Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Coroner, and Metro, who did not participate in the measure H funding allocation process but are fiscally impacted by the homeless crisis, and identify the appropriate Measure H strategies that could address the impacts they sustain; and
 - c. The total amount of funding allocated to Case Management within each of the approved Measure H strategies.
3. In FY 2017/18, enable cities to join the County in combating homelessness by:
- a. Allocating and administering from existing Homeless Initiative Provisional Financing Uses (PFU) funds in the amount of \$2 million to be used for regional coordination services at the COG level and homeless planning grants for cities in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care;
 - b. Allocating and administering \$1 million from existing PFU for non-Sheriff/non-Los Angeles Police Department Police Agencies to establish SPA law enforcement outreach teams;
 - c. Allocating and administering \$1 million from existing PFU for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to create an expanded Homeless Services Team that will collaborate with other police agencies, County Departments, and emergency response service providers; and
 - d. Including funding for these needs in the overall, final funding recommendations for Strategy E7, as well as in future fiscal years.

#

COG Coordination Grants and City Planning Grants to Prevent and Combat Homelessness

v. 7-5-2017

Funding Amounts

Councils of Governments: Coordination Grant

| Council of Governments (COG) | Funding Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Antelope Valley Transit Authority | \$30,000 |
| Gateway Cities COG | \$142,500 |
| Las Virgenes-Malibu COG | \$30,000 |
| San Fernando Valley COG | \$30,000 |
| San Gabriel Valley COG | \$158,333 |
| South Bay Cities COG | \$79,167 |
| Westside Cities COG | \$30,000 |
| Total Funding for the COGs | \$500,000 |

Cities: Planning Grant

(Eligible cities include 85 cities within the Los Angeles Continuum of Care)

| Homeless People in the City* | Funding Level |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ≥ 400 | \$70,000 |
| 399 – 100 | \$50,000 |
| ≤ 99 | \$30,000 |

*Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority will release the 2017 Homeless Count in late July.