



Poverty and Homelessness Board

September 18, 2014

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Lane County Youth Services Serbu Campus

Carmichael Conference Room

2727 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

Eugene, OR

AGENDA

| Time | Topic | Notes |
|------------|--|---|
| 11:45 a.m. | Arrival and Lunch | Lunch refreshments available |
| 12:00 p.m. | Welcome and Introductions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review today's agenda• Self-introduce with your name and organizational affiliation |
| 12:10 | Steering Committee Election | Elect the PHB's first Steering Committee – Chair, Vice Chair, and Treasurer |
| 12:15 | Standing Committees Structure and Membership | Announce provisional standing committees and membership of each |
| 12:20 | Follow-up from Previous PHB Meeting | Brief staff reports on issues and information requests from August 27 PHB meeting |
| 12:35 | PHB Initiatives | Staff will present multiple options for initiatives for the PHB to consider Discussion: <i>Where would the board like to launch its initial work?</i> |
| 1:20 | Planning the October Agenda | What new business should the PHB consider at its October 16 meeting? |
| 1:25 | Wrap-up | Summarize board decisions, assignments, and next steps |
| 1:30 p.m. | Adjourn | |



helping people · changing lives

Poverty & Homelessness Board

September 18, 2014

Agenda

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 11:45 a.m. | Arrival and lunch |
| 12:00 p.m. | Welcome and Introductions |
| 12:10 | Steering Committee Election |
| 12:15 | Standing Committee Structure and Membership |
| 12:20 | Follow-up from August 27 PHB Meeting |
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| 1:25 | Wrap-up |
| 1:30 | Adjourn |

[2]

Steering Committee



Purpose and Authority

- Elected by the PHB to ensure effective management and organization. It also serves as the PHB Membership Committee. *The Steering Group is not authorized to act on behalf of the board.*

Membership

- Chair, vice-chair, treasurer

Term

- 12 months beginning September 1, 2014. All positions re-elected annually.

Selection

- PHB members may self-nominate or they may be nominated by other board members. Selection is by majority vote of the board.

[3]

Steering Committee Responsibilities



Chair

- In coordination with other committee members, is responsible for developing monthly PHB meeting agenda
- Coordinates with staff to provide resources for PHB
- Chairs and facilitates monthly PHB meetings

Vice-chair

- Ensures that PHB sub-committee chairs report progress updates to the board as appropriate
- Fills in for the chair in case of an absence

[4]

Steering Committee Nominees



Chair:

Pat Walsh, Vox Public Relations Public Affairs, Business
Community Member

Vice-chair:

Dan Bryant, First Christian Church, Faith-based Member

[5]

PHB Committee Structure

| Evaluation and RFP Review Committee | Facilities and Housing Portfolio Committee | Legislative and Policy Committee | Service Delivery Committee | Strategic Planning Committee |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| <i>Advise on funding priorities, allocation of funds, alignment of resources and ensure transparent and qualitative analysis</i> | <i>Provide expertise on activities and funding in the area of supportive housing and real estate acquisition and development</i> | <i>Advise on funding priorities, allocation of funds, alignment of resources and ensure transparent and qualitative analysis</i> | <i>Serve as experts on system-wide coordinated approach to services and to make recommendati ons on service delivery</i> | <i>Assist in the creation and alignment of strategic plans that guide the work of the board</i> |

[6]

PHB Standing Committee Members

Evaluation and RFP Review Committee

Cindy Leming
Hugh Massengill
Neil Obringer
Stephanie
Jennings

Facilities and Housing Portfolio Committee

Anne Williams
Dan Bryant
Jacob Fox
Pat Walsh
Paul Solomon
Stephanie
Jennings

Legislative and Policy Committee

Anne Williams
Byron Trapp
Dan Bryant
Pat Farr
Pat Walsh
Paul Solomon
Shawn Murphy
Stephanie
Jennings

Service Delivery Committee

Jacob Fox
Shawn Murphy
Janet Beckman

Strategic Planning Committee

John Radlich
Kristina Payne
Pat Farr
Paul Solomon
Noreen
Dunnells

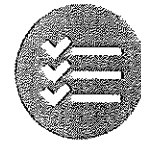
[7]

Possible PHB Initiatives

- Housing First Project
- Youth in Transition Project
- Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness
- Rapid Re-housing Initiative – 30 Families in 30 Days
- Criminal Histories and Access to Housing
- Build the Legislative Agenda

[8]

Wrap-up



- Decisions and agreements
- Assignments
- Next meeting time and location

[9]

Possible PHB Initiatives

- **Housing First Project**
- **Youth in Transition Project**
- **Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness**
- **Rapid Re-housing Initiative – 30 Families in 30 Days**
- **Criminal Histories and Access to Housing**
- **Build the Legislative Agenda**

HOUSING FIRST PROJECT

Situation:

As a small percentage of the overall homeless population in Lane County, the chronically homeless and dually diagnosed for persistent mental illness and substance abuse are often resistant to traditional types of homeless services. In lieu of homeless shelters, substance abuse treatment, and on-going psychiatric treatment, this population contains frequent users of emergency health, behavioral health and correctional services, reporting the same patterns of overlapping conditions: chronic illness, substance use illness, homelessness and mental illness. These individuals find interacting with very challenging, inhibiting their willingness to participate in congregate housing or programming. Typically the hardest to reach and serve among the homeless, meeting the needs of this relatively small subset often incurs the highest financial cost to public systems.

Target:

The development and operation of a Housing First facility for persons with mentally-illness, as a part of an overall Housing First program.

Housing First is a recovery-oriented approach to homelessness that involves moving people who experience homelessness into independent and permanent housing as quickly as possible, with no preconditions, and then providing them with additional services and supports as needed. The underlying principle of Housing First is that people are more successful in moving forward with their lives if they are first housed. Housing is not contingent upon readiness, or on 'compliance' (for instance, sobriety). Rather, it is a rights-based intervention rooted in the philosophy that all people deserve housing, and that adequate housing is a precondition for recovery.

Proposal:

Provide and maintain housing with supports for up to 50 individuals experiencing homelessness and reinforces efforts with appropriate case management and community reintegration supports. Develop a permanent supportive housing facility and program with a Housing First approach for homeless persons those who have mental illness and may have substance-related disorders. The facility would prioritize the most vulnerable particularly those interacting with corrections, health care and behavioral health and treatment services.

Resources:

Public Owned Properties

Potential Public Financing

- Lane County, City of Eugene and/or Springfield
- HOME, CDBG Community Development Block Grant
- Oregon Housing Trust Fund
- Oregon Health Authority
- Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Federal Department of Health and Human Services
- Trillium

Youth Shelter and Assessment Project

Situation:

Lane County lacks a shelter and assessment program. This shelter and assessment program would utilize a residential facility on the Serbu Campus with current available capacity. The target population is youth involved with Department of Human Services Child Welfare, Lane County Youth Services, or both. The program would allow for assessment, stability, and shelter for youth unsuccessful or unable to remain at home, in foster care, and in need of stabilizing and assessment. Currently these "high needs" youth are being placed in facilities out of Lane County, experiencing a greater number of placement transitions, and further from family and support systems.

Target:

The development of a shelter and assessment program for youth in need of stabilizing and assessment prior to returning home or transitioning to foster care or residential treatment.

These youth are currently underserved and outcomes for their future would likely be improved through local assessment and shelter. This program would provide a county wide resource that at extreme risk and do not rise to a level criminally to be placed in the juvenile justice system and detention.

Proposal:

Provide and maintain a shelter program with supports for up to 24 youth including shelter, stability and assessment for up to 90 days.

Resources:

Residential Building on the John Serbu Youth Campus
Potential Financing

- Department of Human Services, Child Welfare
- Oregon Health Plan
- State of Oregon, Behavior Rehabilitation Services
- Title IV-E funds through Medicare
- Trillium

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 04, 2014

Fact Sheet: Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness

Over the last three years, the Administration and our partners in states and communities across the country have achieved a 24 percent decrease in homelessness among veterans, during a time when our country was facing the worst recession since the Great Depression¹. In 2010, the Administration set the goal of preventing and ending homelessness among veterans by the end of 2015; today, as part of the Joining Forces initiative, First Lady Michelle Obama announced the commitment of 77 mayors, 4 governors, and 4 county officials to meet that goal, and called on additional mayors and local leaders to commit to ending veteran homelessness in their communities by the end of 2015.

Through the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness, mayors and other state and local leaders across the country will marshal federal, local, and non-profit efforts to end veteran homelessness in their communities. Ending veteran homelessness means reaching the point where there are no veterans sleeping on our streets and every veteran has access to permanent housing. Should veterans become homeless or be at-risk of becoming homeless, communities will have the capacity to quickly connect them to the help they need to achieve housing stability. When those things are accomplished, our nation will achieve its goal.

Mrs. Obama and Dr. Jill Biden have led the Joining Forces initiative's efforts to give our service members, veterans, and their families the opportunities and support they have earned. Mrs. Obama is announcing today's challenge because she and Dr. Biden firmly believe that no veteran who has served their country should be left to live on the street. As the mayors who have already signed onto the challenge can attest, this is a principle that can unite – across parties and across communities – bringing all partners to the table to end veteran homelessness.

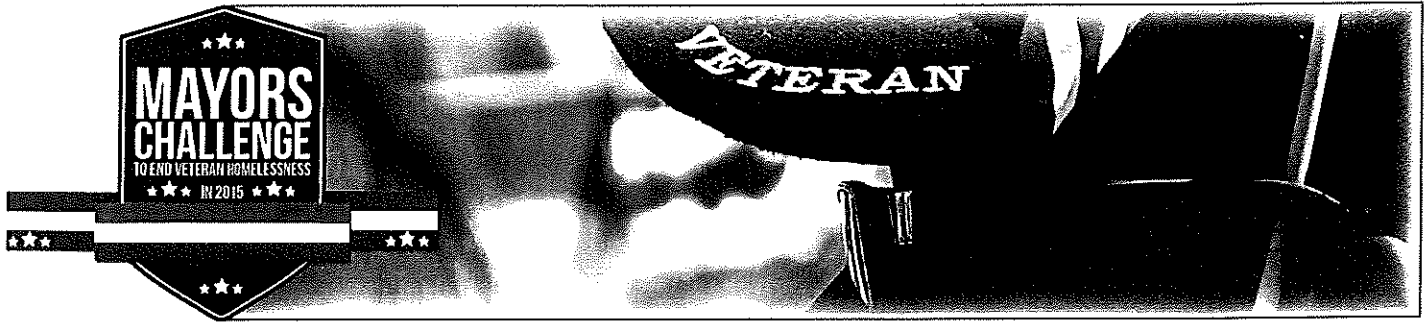
To aid the mayors in pursuit of the goal of ending homelessness among veterans, the federal government has provided resources and enforced programs to strengthen our country's homeless assistance programs. These resources and reforms, when implemented in local communities, can include:

- Using a Housing First approach, which removes barriers to help veterans obtain permanent housing as quickly as possible, without unnecessary prerequisites;
- Prioritizing the most vulnerable veterans, especially those experiencing chronic homelessness, for permanent supportive housing opportunities, including those created through the HUD-VASH program;

- Coordinating outreach efforts to identify and engage every veteran experiencing homelessness and focus outreach efforts on achieving housing outcomes;
- Targeting rapid rehousing interventions, including those made possible through the Department of Veterans Affairs' Supportive Services for Veteran Families program, toward veterans and their families who need shorter-term rental subsidies and services in order to be reintegrated back into our communities;
- Leveraging housing and services resources that can help veterans who are ineligible for some of the VA's programs get into stable housing;
- Increasing early detection and access to preventive services so at-risk veterans and their families remain stably housed; and
- Closely monitoring progress toward the goal, including the success of programs achieving permanent housing outcomes.

Mayors and dedicated housing and homelessness providers have already demonstrated how the right strategies, combined with a commitment from leadership propelled progress in communities like Salt Lake City and Phoenix. Mayor Greg Stanton of Phoenix and Mayor Ralph Becker of Salt Lake City have both publicly announced major milestones, including ending chronic homelessness among veterans in their cities.

For more details about the Mayors Challenge, and the list of elected officials who have signed on, visit [HUD's webpage](#).



Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness set a bold and audacious goal to end Veteran homelessness in the United States before the end of 2015. Over the last three years, the Obama Administration and our partners in states and communities across the country have achieved a 24 percent decrease in homelessness among Veterans, during a time when our country was facing the worst recession since the Great Depression. Several communities, such as Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Houston, New Orleans and others are already on track to meet or beat this goal. On June 4, 2014, as part of the Joining Forces initiative, First Lady Michelle Obama announced that a growing coalition of mayors, governors, and county officials are committed to ending Veteran homelessness in their communities by the end of 2015, and called on additional mayors and local leaders to join this effort.

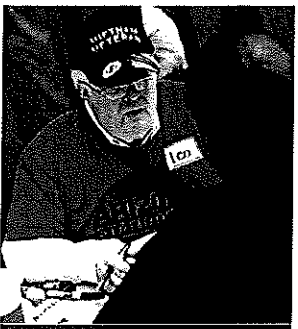


Through the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness, mayors and other state and local leaders across the country will marshal Federal, local, and nonprofit efforts to end Veteran homelessness in their communities. Ending Veteran homelessness means reaching the point where there are no Veterans sleeping on our streets and every Veteran has access to permanent housing. Should Veterans become homeless or be at-risk of becoming homeless, communities will have the capacity to quickly connect them to the help they need to achieve housing stability. When those things are accomplished, our nation will achieve its goal.

To aid the mayors in pursuit of the goal of ending homelessness among Veterans, the Federal government has provided resources and enforced programs to strengthen our country's homeless assistance programs. These resources and reforms, when implemented in local communities, can include:



- Using a Housing First approach, which removes barriers to help Veterans obtain permanent housing as quickly as possible, without unnecessary prerequisites;
- Prioritizing the most vulnerable Veterans, especially those experiencing chronic homelessness, for permanent supportive housing opportunities, including those created through the HUD-VASH program;
- Coordinating outreach efforts to identify and engage every Veteran experiencing homelessness and focusing outreach efforts on achieving housing outcomes;
- Targeting rapid re-housing interventions, including those made possible through the Department of Veterans Affairs' Supportive Services for Veteran Families program, toward Veterans and their families who need shorter-term rental subsidies and services in order to be reintegrated back into our communities;
- Leveraging housing and services that can help Veterans who are ineligible for some of the VA's programs get into stable housing;
- Increasing early detection and access to preventive services so at-risk Veterans and their families remain stably housed; and
- Closely monitoring progress toward the goal, including the success of programs in achieving permanent housing outcomes.



To publicly commit to ending Veteran homelessness in your community and learn more about joining the Mayors Challenge, send an email to mayorschallenge@hud.gov and visit <http://bit.ly/mayorschallenge>.



A joint initiative of Joining Forces, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

<http://bit.ly/mayorschallenge>

**30 Families in 30 days
Model Used in Multnomah County - 2010**

Situation:

The 30 Families in 30 Days Program was a disaster relief model used in Multnomah County to quickly provide housing to 34 families within 30 days during the months of January and February 2010. The program also supported the families in maintaining housing through at least June 30, 2010.

- The length of time families had been homeless ranged from 3 days to 5 years; 75% of the families were homeless less than one year.

Target: To provide rapid re-housing to homeless households in winter months. 29% car/streets; 32% shelter; 33% friends or family; 6% motel. \$44,258 by February 25. Total actual expenses \$200,915.

The project spent just under \$50k on 34 families that was just rent assistance, deposits, etc. Non-profits reallocated staff for this project; there is a need to factor in staffing. Rent assistance ranged from 1-6 months. In the demonstration project : \$1700 per household but it focused on people who were ready to move and just needed a little bit of help to get out of shelter. The demonstration project was replaced by an ongoing Rapid Rehousing Program, averaging \$3,500 per household in assistance. This was all paid for out of County general funds and gave them enormous flexibility both on how to spend the funds as well as the ability to get the dollars out the door quickly.

Family Income at Entry and Exit

- At the start of services, families averaged a monthly incomes of \$775 compared to \$822 at exit. 91% were below poverty level at entry compared to 85% at exit. This difference was not statistically significant.

Employment at Entry and Exit

- Although three quarters of the families were unemployed (76%) at exit, 24% were employed compared to 15% at entry. Of the nine families who were not seeking work at exit, eight were disabled and one had another adult in the home working full-time.

Proposal:

1. Each family was given rent assistance for 6 months. This came from General Fund.
2. A local non-profit helped each family identify and secure housing.
3. Case management was provided.
4. Workforce training and job placement assistance was provided.

Goals: Provide and maintain housing with supports for up to 50 individuals experiencing homelessness and reinforces efforts with appropriate case management and community reintegration supports. Develop a permanent supportive housing facility and program with a Housing First approach for homeless persons those who have mental illness and may have substance-related disorders. The facility would prioritize the most vulnerable particularly those interacting with corrections, health care and behavioral health and treatment services.

DELIBERATE AND REALIZED STRATEGIES

1. ***Could a program of limited staffing and minimal rent assistance successfully house 30 families within 30 days?*** In fact, this program was successful at employing a disaster relief model to quickly find rental housing for 34 homeless families within the 30 day framework.
2. ***Would families who had access to rapid housing and limited case management services stay in the placement?*** All but one family completed services and stayed in their rental housing for the entire time they were participating in services; an average of 4.6 months.
3. ***Would housing families first contribute to self-sufficiency?*** The program had a small positive effect on income¹, future housing stability and school enrollment.
 - Both average income and the percent of adult heads of household who were employed increased.
 - Anecdotally, families were able to get enrolled in other, more permanent housing subsidy services (e.g., Family Futures, Housing Authority of Portland, etc.).
 - School aged children were able to maintain school enrollment.
4. ***Could landlords be successfully recruited to replace the ones being used to house the 30 families?*** With money that was built into the model, service providers were able to use existing landlords to implement the rapid housing model and at the same time recruit for new landlords. In all, 32 new landlords were added to agency lists.

Recommendations

1. This first year, the program focused on the rapid implementation of a housing program during an economic recession. Having shown that it could be done, the program may want to consider defining exactly which kinds of families it is best designed to serve during its second year. Do we want families to use the housing to stabilize and build the tools necessary for self-sufficiency? Is it enough to keep 34 families out of the shelter system for 4.6 months? Do we want to house families with fewer barriers in the way of self-sufficiency, more barriers or a mixture? Do we want to get families housed while they are waiting to get into more permanent services like Family Futures or HAP? Or is it okay to mix it up?
2. The program may want to consider defining and measuring the types of case management services families are receiving and whether or not these services meet the families' needs.
3. The program evaluation design should expand to include disabilities of family members to understand the likelihood of them securing employment.
4. The evaluation may want to take a deeper look at school-age children's well-being. School data could include school mobility (how many had to transfer to a new school) and school attendance.
5. The evaluation may want to consider including a 3 month to 6 month follow-up to determine living placement and income after exiting the program.

6. The evaluation may want to track what other services families received while in the program. We currently collect Y/N were families referred to job training (74%) and were families referred to job placement service (65%). But we don't know how many of the families actually used the referral.

EMERGENT AND REALIZED STRATEGIES

Were there unanticipated positive side effects to the model? Because of the short timeline of the program, providers had access to flexible funding to alleviate family needs. Providers report that the flexibility allowed them to avert homelessness for families who had a large outstanding bill or inability to pay for a one-time rent deposit but were otherwise able to maintain unsupported rental housing.

Suggest Local Resources:

- Lane County, City of Eugene and City of Springfield
- Trillium

CRIMINAL HISTORIES-CREDIT ISSUES AND ACCESS TO HOUSING

Situation

Digitized public records and instant background-check technology has made rigorous tenant screening commonplace in today's private rental market. These background checks have significantly impacted the housing opportunities of many low-income households - especially households with damaged credit, that have been through eviction proceedings, or that include members with criminal history. Assisting families whose housing prospects are diminished by adverse background reports entails advocacy under fair housing acts, consumer fair credit reporting statutes, and various information privacy doctrines. - National Housing Law Project

Barriers to obtaining housing: Criminal history, violations may include drug offense or crime against persons or property; Extensive criminal background

Rental history includes: multiple evictions for non-payment and/or lease violations. Landlord references poor. Security deposit may have been kept due to damage to unit. Extremely poor rental history, multiple evictions, serious damage to apartment, complaints

Credit history is poor, late payments, may include judgment for debt to a landlord, closed accounts. - National Alliance to End Homelessness

Target:

Create effective strategies for challenging negative screening reports and overcoming rental rejections.

Proposal:

Refer to PHB Services Committee

Outline the issues locally, consult with local providers who face these challenges getting singles, youth and families into housing who have the above mentioned issues as barriers to housing.

Consult with PHB members who have expertise in housing development and rentals to provide guidance on how to approach this issue and lift housing barriers.

Resources:

Housing Policy Board
Rental Owners Association
Fair Housing Council of Oregon
John Van Landingham, Lane County Legal Aid and Advocacy Center

The Rental Owners Association is an organization of landlords who care about practical, legal and profitable landlord practices.

Through Rental Owners Association they share problems, solutions, and ideas with other landlords and find information that comes from similar organizations in Oregon and around the country.

ROA is a member of Oregon Rental Housing Association, a statewide affiliation of sixteen such organizations. Through ORHA, ROA members have an effective voice in the Oregon Legislature, can influence legislation, retain a rental housing lobbyist, have access to certified educational programs, and stay informed on political issues affecting the industry.

ROA comprises about 900 landlords in Eugene, Springfield, and beyond. Most members own fewer than six units, yet each is committed to being a professional.

2013-2014 Egan Warming Warming Center

Nights Activated = 19

Total guests served = 1124

Total beds provided = 5731

Total meals served = 11,462

Training Hours = 729

Activation Volunteer Hours = 13,073

Total Volunteer Hours = 13,802

CAPO Warming Shelter Project Final Report

County: Lane County Human Services

Total MMT/CAPO Grant Received: \$35,000

Total MMT/CAPO Grant Used: \$35,000

Grant Uses (list): Food & Meal Purchases, Pet Shelter, Storage Shed, Office supplies, Case Management Salaries (see attached GL printout of spending.)

Shelter Period: 1/1/14 -2/8/14

Number of Persons served: 633

Number of Bed/Nights provided: 2017

Matching Resources (list): Volunteer Time, Food, Clothing, Donated Space, Donated Utilities, Pet Shelter, etc., (see attached table)

Matching Resources (Value Est.) \$257,780 (see table)

| ITEM | Value | Unit Value | Units |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Cash Contributions | \$22,000 | | |
| Grant Lane County HSC | \$28,000 | | |
| Food -FFLC | \$42,780 | \$1.39 lb. | 30,777 lbs. |
| Donated Pizzas | \$1200 | | |
| Donated Fish | \$1500 | | 220 pieces |
| Medical Supplies OCF Jill Heyman | \$6,000 | | |
| Cleaning Supplies Env. Controls | \$1200 | | |
| Musicians | | | 2 hours/site per night |
| Donated Space | \$5700 | 6 sites @ \$500/night | 19 nights |
| Donated Clothing | \$2500 | | |
| Donated Blankets | \$5,000 | | |
| Donated Socks | \$2,000 | | |
| Volunteer Time | \$138,000 | \$10.00Per Hour | 13,800 Hours |
| TOTAL | \$257,780 | | |

LC -BCC One Time Rent Assistance Program

On December 19, 2013 the Lane County Board of Commissioners distributed \$4000 for direct client assistance to five providers (total \$20,000):

1. Catholic Community Services of Lane County – Springfield
2. Community Sharing – South Lane County
3. ShelterCare- Eugene
4. Siuslaw Outreach Services – West Lane County
5. Womenspace – Domestic Violence Victims (not using HMIS at this time)

There are no income or homelessness requirements for these funds. The eligibility for this program will be driven by the funds an agency uses for case management (which will be in another project).

| Agency | Households | Rental Application Fees | Rent Deposits | Rent Payments | Column4 |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Catholic Community Services | 5 | \$ 30.00 | \$ 100.00 | \$ 3,870.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| Community Sharing of CG | 5 | \$ - | \$ 970.00 | \$ 3,030.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| ShelterCare | 5 | \$ - | \$ 1,367.00 | \$ 2,633.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| Siuslaw Outreach Services | 6 | \$ - | \$ 450.00 | \$ 3,550.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| Womenspace (not in HMIS) | | | | | \$ 4,000.00 |
| | 21 | \$ 30.00 | \$ 2,887.00 | \$ 13,083.00 | \$ 20,000.00 |

Details for CCS, COMMSH, SC and SOS

| | |
|---|----|
| Total number of records for All Clients | 58 |
| Adults | 37 |
| Children | 21 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Households Without Children | 9 |
| Households with Children | 12 |
| Total | 21 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| | individuals |
| Veteran | 1 |
| Mental Illness | 7 |
| Alcohol Abuse | 1 |
| Chronic Health Condition | 9 |
| Developmental Disability | 1 |
| Physical Disability | 8 |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| | households |
| Homeless Prior to Entry | 3 |
| At Risk of Homelessness | 18 |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Adults' Income (not household income) |
| No Income | 10 |
| \$251 - \$500 | 3 |
| \$501 - \$1,000 | 15 |
| \$1,001 - \$1,500 | 3 |
| \$1,501 - \$2,000 | 3 |
| \$2,001 + | 3 |

37

Memorandum

To: Poverty and Homelessness Board

FROM: Steven Manela, Human Services Manager

SUBJECT: Delegation of Prioritization of New HUD Continuum of Care Grant Projects

DATE: September 18, 2014

The 2014 HUD Continuum of Care Grant application was released this week with an October 30, 2014 deadline for submission. The plan is to submit the application by October 24th. Since it is a web based grant, earlier submission is recommended by HUD.

This is a second year application with continuation grant projects, the majority of which just started on July 1, 2014. In addition to the continuation grants, the application allows for the opportunity to apply for two new projects. With one of the new projects, we are eligible to apply for a \$91,000 permanent supportive housing project that serves chronically homeless persons. With the second new project, we may request \$54,000 for either rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families. Unlike the \$91,000 project, the \$54,000 project is not new funding but is a reallocation of a two percent reduction that we are required to take from existing grant projects.

Timing around the HUD Continuum of Care Grant is such that, in order to submit to the Board of County Commissions for approval prior to submission, we cannot wait for next month's board meeting for a final recommendation. We ask for your permission to work with the Evaluation and RFP Committee to process the application decisions required around the prioritization of the continuation grants as well as decisions around the design of the new projects. The Steering Committee would have the opportunity to review and approve all decisions made by the Evaluation and RFP Committee. Additionally, the projects being included in the application will be reviewed at your October board meeting.

Poverty and Homelessness Board

| Committee / Charge | Members |
|---|---|
| Steering Committee Chair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with other committee members, is responsible for developing monthly PHB meeting agenda Coordinates with staff to provide resources for PHB Chairs and facilitates monthly PHB meetings Vice-Chair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures that PHB sub-committee chairs report progress updates to the board as appropriate Fills in for the chair in case of an absence Treasurer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees PHB finances and budget Serves as point of coordination for grant funding | Nominations for: Chair : Pat Walsh Vice Chair: Dan Bryant |
| Evaluation & RFP Review <i>To advise on funding priorities, allocation of funds, alignment of resources and ensure transparent and qualitative analysis.</i> | 1) Cindy Leming 2) Hugh Massengill 3) Neil Obringer 4) Stephanie Jennings |
| Facilities & Housing Portfolio <i>To provide expertise on activities and funding in the area of supportive housing and real estate acquisition and development.</i> | 1) Anne Williams 2) Dan Bryant 3) Jacob Fox 4) Pat Walsh 5) Paul Solomon 6) Stephanie Jennings |
| Legislative & Policy <i>To advise of legislative and policy recommendations to be adopted by local, state and federal government that further the work of the board.</i> | 1) Anne Williams 2) Byron Trapp 3) Dan Bryant 4) Pat Farr 5) Pat Walsh 6) Paul Solomon 7) Shawn Murphy 8) Stephanie Jennings |
| Service Delivery <i>To serve as experts on system-wide coordinated approach to services and to make recommendations on service delivery</i> | 1) Jacob Fox 2) Shawn Murphy 3) Janet Beckman |
| Strategic Planning <i>To assist in the creation and alignment of strategic plans that guide the work of the board</i> | 1) John Radich 2) Kristina Payne 3) Pat Farr 4) Paul Solomon 5) Noreen Dunnells |
| Members & Nominations <i>** it was decided at the kickoff that this would be part of the Steering Committee's purview</i> | |

