CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS MEETING

JULY 6, 2017, 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM
AGENDA

1. Welcome/Introductions
2. Approve Minutes (Action Item)
3. Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) Liaison
4. State ESG Funding (Action Item)
5. Reentry Community Advisory Board Presentation
6. Point-in-Time Count Report
7. Committee Updates (Action Item)
8. Built for Zero Update
9. Policy and Advocacy Opportunities
10. Nuts & Bolts
11. Pin it
2. APPROVE MINUTES (ACTION ITEM)

Gabriel Lemus, Council Chair

Review and adoption of minutes from the June Council meeting.
3. HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS (HCH) LIAISON

Shayne Kaleo, HCH Liaison

Introduction of Shayne Kaleo as liaison to Council on Homelessness selected by HCH.
4. STATE ESG FUNDING (ACTION ITEM)

Gabriel Lemus, Council Chair

Possible action to approve the funding recommendations for State Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
## ESG RANKED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SHELTER, Inc.</td>
<td>RRH &amp; Homeless Prevention</td>
<td>$205,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHELTER, Inc.</td>
<td>Mountain View Family ES</td>
<td>$57,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interfaith Council</td>
<td>Winter Nights Family ES</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monument Crisis</td>
<td>Safety Net Homeless Services</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H3</td>
<td>CORE Outreach Program</td>
<td>$65,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>STAND!</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>$45,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trinity Center</td>
<td>Emergency Day Shelter</td>
<td>$67,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>CCDCD</td>
<td>State ESG Administration</td>
<td>$18,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. REENTRY COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD PRESENTATION

Angelene Musawwir, Contra Costa Public Defenders Office

Presentation by the Contra Costa Reentry Community Advisory Board
Contra Costa County
AB109
Community Advisory Board (CAB)

Talia Yaffa Rubin, LCSW – Community Advisory Board Member
West County

Angelene Musawwir, LCSW - Community Advisory Board Member
East County
Assembly Bill 109 (AB109), passed in 2011, and transferred responsibility for 40,000 California state prisoners from state control to county supervision.

AB109 was compelled by a United States Supreme Court case (Brown v. Plata) that argued that prison overcrowding created unconstitutional conditions in state prisons.

State prisons also had very high recidivism rates (70% in three years after release, 50% in six months of release).

AB109 was intended to redress both of these conditions.
CAB is a 12-member body of community-based stakeholders from across the County.

Formally responsible for advising the AB109 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP).

primarily responsible for making AB019 policy and budget recommendations to the Public Protection Committee (PPC).

The PPC brings recommendations to the full Board of Supervisors (BOS).
Purpose and Functions of CAB

ADDRESS THE BIG PICTURE
Advance county’s consideration of the role, scope, and impact of the criminal justice system on individuals, families, and our local community.

ADVANCE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT
Ensure Contra Costa is working to reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community/corrections programs and evidence-based practices.
Purpose and Functions of CAB

PROVIDE POLICY AND BUDGET ADVOCACY
Advance policy and budget recommendations to foster best practices and innovations for justice involved persons.

SERVE AS A WATCHDOG/SPOTLIGHT
Protect/safeguard AB109 revenues and investments
Purpose and Functions of CAB

PROTECT COMMUNITY INVESTMENTS
Amplify community needs, interests, desires, goals.

GATHER/PROVIDE INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION
Build stronger relationships with the community to educate them on what's happening with AB109, receive input.
CAB: Recent Work

- Based on its research and advocacy, the CAB recommended and awarded an additional 2 million dollars beginning this Fiscal Year (16/17); community based organizations had received no funding increases since 2011.

- CAB created a proposal for the establishment of The Office Of Reenter and Justice (ORJ) and is now in its first year of operation.

- Updated the CAB bylaws to incorporate committee charters.

- Budget Analysis Recommendations

- Annual Retreat
Get Involved
AB109 CAB

- CAB meets the second Thursday of every month.
- 10 AM to Noon.
- Meetings are held at 50 Douglas Drive, 2nd Floor, Martinez, CA.
- CAB meetings are open to the public.
Get Involved AB109 CAB

- CAB is now receiving applications from people who are interested in joining the 2018 slate.
- One year commitment, with three year maximum
- Applications are accessible through the CAB website; http://www.co.contra-cost.ca.us/4165/Community-Advisory-Board
- We are looking for members of the community who are in some way touched by the justice system; personally, advocates, interested in justice realignment, professionally, etc.
Contact Us

Community Advisory Board Chair –
**Jason Schwarz** 415-686-7392  jschwarz22@Hotmail.com

Community Advisory Board Vice Chair-
**Patrice Guillory**  pguillory@ealthright360.org

Community Advisory Board Secretary – Martine Blake

Program and Services Committee - Chair Patrick Mims
Outreach and Community Engagement Committee - Chair Harry Thurston
Policy and Budget Committee - Chair Patrice Guillory
6. POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORT

Dana Ewing, H3

Presentation Dana Ewing, explaining results of the 2017 Point-In-Time Count.
2017 Point in Time Count

A SNAPSHOT OF HOMELESSNESS IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY POINT IN TIME COUNT
January 25, 2017

On a single night in Contra Costa County...

1,607
Persons experiencing homelessness

30% were first-time homeless

43%
People in sheltered & unsheltered locations

57% unsheltered
Population Characteristics:

84 families:
- 160 minors
- 12 Parenting TAY
- 83 Adults

86% of veterans had been homeless for 12 months or more

- 381 Substance Use Disorder
- 368 Mental Health Disability
- 331 Chronically homeless
- 224 Victims of Domestic Violence
- 99 Veterans
Shelter capacity met only 41% of need for single adults.
Regional Issue

Number of People that Lost Housing in a County Outside of Contra Costa

20% of homeless population lost housing in a county other than Contra Costa

- 96 -- Outside of Bay Area
- 66 -- Alameda
- 26 -- Solano
- 12 -- San Francisco
- 8 -- Marin
- 2 -- Santa Cruz
- 1 -- Napa
- 1 -- Santa Clara
- 1 -- San Mateo
7. COMMITTEE UPDATES (ACTION ITEM)

Stephanie Batchelor, Consumer Advocate
Juliana Pooley, H3
Amanda Wehrman, HomeBase

Standing Item. Report out on Consumer Advisory and Coordinated Entry Committees; possible action to adopt the Coordinated Entry Policies & Procedures.
CONSUMER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

For open discussion:

- What needs and gaps in the system have our consumers identified?
- What barriers to accessing services have our consumers identified?
- What’s working well for consumers?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Most Recent Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oversight Committee</strong></td>
<td>Met 6/22 to review final draft of Coordinated Entry Policies &amp; Procedures; continued review of HUD CE Process Self-Assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communications Committee</strong></td>
<td>Met 5/31 to develop storyboard for CES video; H3 to develop video based on script and storyboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policies and Procedures Committee</strong></td>
<td>Met 6/1 to finalized draft Coordinated Entry Policies &amp; Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data/Evaluation Committee</strong></td>
<td>Met 6/8 to review baseline data and identify what is being measured currently (and identify gaps; revised and reviewed evaluation tool per input from relevant committees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COORDINATED ENTRY WORKGROUP UPDATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workgroup</th>
<th>Most Recent Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention/Diversion Tool Workgroup</td>
<td>Collecting additional information regarding prevention / diversion needs; conversations underway with entry points regarding pre-screen tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Re-housing Referral Workgroup</td>
<td>Follow up underway to service providers to develop model framework, timelines, and eligibility matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter Referral Workgroup</td>
<td>Follow up underway to service providers to develop model framework, timelines, and eligibility matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Security Fund Workgroup</td>
<td>Met 6/6 to begin to develop policies and procedures to guide the distribution of funds from the Housing Security Fund.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COORDINATED ENTRY P&PS: HOW THEY WERE DEVELOPED

• Content guided by input from all committees and workgroups
• Informed by examples from other communities
• Compliant with all HUD requirements
• All language vetted in detail by P&P Cmte and reviewed by Oversight Cmte
COORDINATED ENTRY P&PS:
TODAY’S ACTION FOR THE COUNCIL

• Meeting HUD req’ts: approve this final draft for adoption by the Council today

• It’s a living document: Council members invited to provide additional input into revised version to come back to the Council in 6 months
COORDINATED ENTRY P&PS: WHAT’S INCLUDED

- Purpose & Background
- Key Principles
- System Overview & Workflow
- Roles & Responsibilities
- Access Points
- Prioritization & Matching
- Permanent Housing Match & Referral
- Data Quality & Privacy
- Evaluation & Monitoring
- Fair Housing & Marketing / Advertising
- Training
- Appendices
POSSIBLE ACTION FOR THE COUNCIL

Motion to adopt the Contra Costa Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures.
8. BUILT FOR ZERO UPDATE

Jaime Jenett, H3

Standing Item. Update on progress on the Built for Zero campaign.
Contra Costa County Veteran By-Name List January through May 2017

JANUARY
-placements: 5, moved to inactive: 15, inflow: -14, returned to homelessness: -5

FEBRUARY
-placements: 4, moved to inactive: 8, inflow: -10, returned to homelessness: -5

MARCH
-placements: 13, moved to inactive: 7, inflow: -3, returned to homelessness: -1

APRIL
-placements: 13, moved to inactive: 5, inflow: 3, returned to homelessness: -1

MAY
-placements: 9, moved to inactive: 13, inflow: -6, returned to homelessness: -1
Contra Costa County Quarterly Veteran By-Name List Totals
January 2015 to April 2017
Chronic By-Name List January through May 2017

- **January**: 463
  - Housed: 4

- **February**: 63
  - Housed: 4

- **March**: 51
  - Housed: 7

- **April**: 53
  - Housed: 8

- **May**: 58
  - Housed: 13
9. POLICY AND ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES

Erica McWhorter, HomeBase

Standing Item. Updates on federal, state, and local legislation, including review of Grand Jury reports on homelessness.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Homelessness in the Cities: Overview

- CORE teams praised as being effective opportunity to identify individuals, available resources, and provide access to the system
- Cities use various funding sources and incentives to assist in creation of homeless shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing
  - Concord and Walnut Creek
  - Martinez and Pleasant Hill
- Cities fail to adequately promote shelter and permanent housing for homeless individuals
Homelessness in the Cities: Findings

- CORE teams
- City found various and novel ways to fund its CORE teams (Walnut Creek)
- CDBG Entitlement Cities have approved written plans to end/reduce homelessness
- City appears in compliance with CA Housing Accountability Act
Homelessness in the Cities: Recommendations

- City should consider establishing CORE teams
- City should consider providing developer incentives for ELI, VLI and Homeless populations
- City should consider using Successor Agency funds, CDBG and other federal housing funds, impact fees, and city general funds to assist in funding housing
- City should consider adopting 5-year comprehensive homeless plan with target date of January 1, 2019
Homelessness in the Cities: 

*Findings and Recommendations*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioch, Brentwood, Clayton, Concord, Danville, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Oakley, Orinda, Pinole, Pleasant Hill, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Pablo, San Ramon</td>
<td>F1-F5 (CORE), F9, F10</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Creek</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More Shelter Beds for the Homeless: Overview

- County reorganized Health Services Department to form a new division to address homelessness, “Health, Housing, and Homeless Services” (H3)
- H3 implemented Coordinated Entry program
- To assure success of CE, County needs to provide extra emergency shelters with beds CARE centers, partner with private and nonprofits to create more affordable housing
- County also needs to allocate funds to establish CARE Center in East County, expand Central and West County shelter capacity, and develop business plan to best use county resources for affordable housing units
More Shelter Beds for the Homeless: Findings

- County dependent on HUD grants
- Lack of County-run CARE and emergency shelters
- CE improves coordination and access to services
- Success of CE partly dependent on creation of more County-run emergency shelters and beds
- CORE and 2-1-1 cost effective alternatives
- Lack of overnight shelter beds may reduce effectiveness of CARE Centers and CORE teams
- Increasing numbers of homeless seniors
- Innovative approaches, like master lease programs (SHELTER, Inc.), could be feasible for County implementation
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

More Shelter Beds for the Homeless: Recommendations

• Develop proposal outlining cost of opening and running shelter with emergency beds in East County
• Find funds to create and maintain County-run East County CARE center and shelter
• Find sustainable funds to increase number of beds in existing County-run CARE centers
• Find sustainable funds to set up more County-run CARE centers
• Consider expanding master lease programs
• Create plan for homeless seniors unable to care for themselves
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Homelessness in the Cities:

*Findings and Recommendations*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Actor</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Concord Naval Weapons Station Re-use: Overview

• Concord City Council sitting as Local Reuse Authority in lengthy process to redevelop property
• Community Advisory Committee (CAC) serves as advisory body to provide input and encourage public participation
• Actions and decisions by LRA has led to bad publicity
• City Council and LRA should take steps to increase transparency and public participation
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Concord Naval Weapons Station Re-use: Findings

• Not all costs, schedules, or contract issues are easily publicly accessible
• Current budgeting cost system lacks info about forecasted costs
• Website fails to provide all relevant info about reuse process
• Quarterly oral reports to LRA and City Council
• City manager removed recommendation for master developer from LRA staff report
• City Council conducts LRA business without publicly announcing that it is acting as the LRA
• No comprehensive plan exists that covers all CNWS project activities
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Concord Naval Weapons Station Re-use: Recommendations

• LRA should hold regular LRA meetings separate from City Council meetings

• LRA should post agendas, minutes and video of LRA (and CAC) meetings online

• LRA should issue regular written periodic project reports with info on current status and post reports online

• LRA should select master develop before negotiating a Term Sheet in future project phases

• LRA should use project management software system that has project cost forecasting capabilities
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Homelessness in the Cities:

*Findings and Recommendations*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Actor</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concord City Council</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Reuse Authority</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORTS

Discussion

• Any comments on these findings or the recommendations?
• Any action the Council should consider taking in response to these reports?
STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

SB 1380: California Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council

• Purpose:
  • To oversee implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations
  • To identify resources, benefits, and services to prevent and end homelessness in California
STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

SB 1380 cont’d.:

Ben Metcalf - representing California Department of Housing and Community Development

Marianne Cantwell - representing State Department of Health Care Services

Alicia "Ali" Sutton - representing Department of Social Services

Russell Atterberry - representing Department of Veterans Affairs
STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

SB 1380 cont’d.:

Mark Stivers - representing California Tax Credit Allocation Committee

Gina Buccieri-Harrington - representing California Office of Emergency Services Victim Services Program

Stephanie Welch - representing California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Donald Cavier Jr. - representing California Housing Finance Agency
STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

SB 1380 cont’d.:

**Emilio Ramirez** - representing state advocates or other members of the public or state agencies

**Jody M. Ketcheside** - representing local agencies or organizations that participate in the federal Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care Program

**Gail Gilman** - representing state advocates or other members of the public or state agencies

STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

SB 2: Building Homes and Jobs Act

• This Act would generate funds for affordable housing through a $75 fee on real estate recorded documents, to be placed in a Fund created by the bill.

• 50% of fees would go directly to local agencies for development of affordable housing for low/moderate income households.

• **Status:** Ordered to 3rd reading on May 26, 2017.

file:///Users/HomeBase/Downloads/201720180SB2_Senate%20Floor%20Analyses-.pdf
STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

AB 71: Bring California Home Act

• Provides an ongoing state funding source for affordable housing by eliminating the state mortgage interest deduction on vacation homes.

• Allocation will increase the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program by $300 million/year; $25 million set aside for farmworker housing.

• Status: Ordered to 3rd reading on May 30, 2017.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87bdf3_725fc8aeb4f646498a1469392a17662d.pdf
10. NUTS & BOLTS

Standing Item. Community Announcements.
11. PIN IT

Standing Item. Future items of discussion and scheduling to be considered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Objective/Description</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>CA ESG (Federal) Amount Requested</th>
<th>CA ESG (Non-Federal) Amount Requested</th>
<th>CA ESG (Federal) Recommendation</th>
<th>CA ESG (Non-Federal) Recommendation</th>
<th>Total CA ESG</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Leverage Score (Max. 50 points)</th>
<th>Priority Score (Max. 30 points)</th>
<th>Capacity Score (Max. 30 points)</th>
<th>Total Score (Max. 100 points)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Inc. 1335 Wister Pass Road #306, Concord, CA 94520</td>
<td>Rapid Rehousing &amp; Homelessness Prevention Program</td>
<td>Program rapidly rehouses homeless households and prevents homelessness for households at immediate risk of homelessness. Services include case management and financial assistance (e.g., move-in costs, rental subsidies), increased access to increase the level of services to quickly rapidly rehouse to permanent home homeless households (e.g., housing search, more intensive case management and increased rent assistance as needed).</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$205,000</td>
<td>$876,430</td>
<td>$876,430</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Inc. 1335 Wister Pass Road #306, Concord, CA 94520</td>
<td>Mountain View Family Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Open 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Mountain View Family Emergency Shelter is a year-round emergency shelter serving homeless families with children. The program provides homeless families with a safe place to sleep and meals in conjunction with critical on-site services such as education, employment services and counseling aimed at developing stability and self-sufficiency.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$33,500</td>
<td>$25,154</td>
<td>$57,654</td>
<td>$667,102</td>
<td>$667,102</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfaith Council of Contra Costa County</td>
<td>Winter Night's Emergency Family Shelter</td>
<td>Winter Night's-Rio Vista Family Shelter is a project of the Interfaith Council of Contra Costa County. Program provides emergency shelter, food, lodging, transportation, case management, housing placement assistance and more to homeless families living primarily in East and Central County. Winter Night's operates from October through May each year, and can serve up to 30 persons at any given time.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$235,000</td>
<td>$235,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Crisis Center, 1300 Market Street, Concord CA 94520</td>
<td>Monument Crisis Center - Emergency Services</td>
<td>Monument Crisis Center will offer vital Emergency Shelter Program Services through our family resource model- providing comprehensive, collaborative safety net services in a one stop delivery model designed to assist homeless individuals and families in Central and East Contra Costa County in their forward effort to eliminate homelessness.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$317,982</td>
<td>$317,982</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County Health Services - Behavioral Health Services Program 1355 Arnold Drive, Suite 202 Martinez, CA 94553</td>
<td>OCHS CORE Outreach Program</td>
<td>Health Services CORE Outreach Program will provide daytime outreach in small multidisciplinary teams that will work collaboratively to engage and stabilize homeless individuals living outside and deliver health and basic need services and aid in obtaining interim and permanent housing.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$52,928</td>
<td>$12,570</td>
<td>$85,598</td>
<td>$1,027,301</td>
<td>$1,027,301</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAND! For Families Free of Violence 410 Birthing Plaza, Concord, CA 94520</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>STAND’s Emergency Shelter can accommodate up to 24 adult survivors and their children who are fleeing life-threatening violent relationships for up to 3 months at no cost. As part of a continuum of care at STAND!, the Shelter provides clients with access to comprehensive supportive services, including food, clothing, and social and legal advocacy, vocational assistance, child services, housing referrals, and evidence-based counseling – transitioning clients toward independence.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$25,500</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$25,500</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$45,500</td>
<td>$507,500</td>
<td>$507,500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Center Walnut Creek 1524 Trinity Avenue, Walnut Creek, CA 94596</td>
<td>Trinity Center Emergency Day Shelter</td>
<td>Trinity Center Walnut Creek proposes to continue and expand its successful Emergency Day Shelter to meet the basic and recovery needs of homeless and very low-income persons. Our accessible program engages homeless persons who are resistant to services and advocates for their health, self-sufficiency, and permanent housing. By implementing an advocacy-oriented approach with very low barriers to services, Trinity Center supports the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency.</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$32,922</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$809,375</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa ESG 15 Air &amp; Rail Road Martinez, CA 94553</td>
<td>State ESG Administration</td>
<td>General administration of the State Emergency Solutions Grant Program. State ESG regulations allow no more than 2.7 percent of the total State ESG allocation to be used toward administration.</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>$8,032</td>
<td>$10,070</td>
<td>$8,032</td>
<td>$10,070</td>
<td>$18,092</td>
<td>$18,092</td>
<td>$18,092</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | $553,532 | $232,070 | $201,405 | $201,405 | $402,850 | $3,582,412 |
You’re invited to Apply to Serve on the Community Advisory Board to Advise the Contra Costa County Community Corrections Partnership!

Today, you have an opportunity to help guide an important reentry process now under way in counties across the state of California.

California Assembly Bill 109 (“AB 109”), also known as the Public Safety Realignment Act, is a new law designed to reduce the overcrowded prison population and decrease recidivism through the use of new and innovative approaches to corrections and reentry into the community. To accomplish these goals, AB 109 shifts responsibility for incarceration and supervision of people convicted of many less serious felonies from the state level to the local county level. The major components of the Act went into effect on October 1, 2011.

AB 109 directs each county to convene a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) to oversee the development of a plan to implement the Realignment changes on a county level. The CCP is governed by a seven-person Executive Committee.

This group has been meeting regularly since July 2011 to draft and steward the County’s Realignment Plan and budget allocations. The initial Plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors in October 2011, with the intent that the Plan is an ongoing project that will be revised and adjusted as the group evaluates the progress of the Realignment process. In fall 2012, the Executive Committee convened an Ad Hoc Operational Planning committee to develop an Operational Plan, which was adopted by the Executive Committee on November 9, 2012.

To ensure community involvement and strong communication, the Executive Committee convened a group of 12 community members in December 2012 to act as a Community Advisory Board (CAB) to the Community Corrections Partnership.

CAB is now seeking new Members to fill five (5) upcoming vacancies for the 2017 CAB.

Why get involved? As Realignment implementation continues, the Community Advisory Board will provide a meaningful opportunity for community members to inform and improve the County’s realignment process.

Purpose and responsibilities: The CAB will: Provide input on community needs; Assess implementation of the Realignment plan; Advise County agencies regarding programs for implementation in the County; Review data related to Realignment and programmatic outcomes; Advise the CCP on community engagement strategies; Offer recommendations for ongoing Realignment planning; Encourage outcomes that are consistent with the County’s Reentry Strategic Plan.

Eligibility and attributes: CAB Members must live or work in Contra Costa County. CAB Members may include representatives of community groups, service providers working with people with criminal backgrounds, other criminal justice stakeholders including advocates for alternative methods of justice such as community courts and restorative justice, subject-matter experts and other interested individuals. Emphasis will be placed on pursuing geographic representation from parts of the county most impacted by incarceration and reentry.

CAB seeks to include formerly incarcerated individuals and the family members of incarcerated or formerly incarcerated people as well as crime victims and the family members of crime victims. Formerly incarcerated individuals and individuals impacted by crime are strongly encouraged to apply. If you or a family member has been incarcerated or impacted by crime, please describe how your experience with the criminal justice system will inform your participation as a CAB Member.

Though the selection process the CAB is committed to creating an advisory body that is inclusive and diverse in regards to gender, ethnicity, age, and ability.
Commitment: Members of the CAB agree to participate in up to two meetings per month, from January 2017 to December 2017. These meetings include a monthly meeting of the CAB held in Martinez, or other areas of the County as designated by the CAB, and CAB Members must make the effort to attend at least half of the CCP meetings held in Martinez on a bimonthly basis.

CAB Members are required to attend all regularly scheduled CAB meetings. Members may miss up to three (3) meetings for any reason. Members who are absent from four (4) meetings will automatically be removed from CAB.

In addition to attending CAB meetings, Members must participate in CAB projects and/or working groups. Currently, the CAB has two standing committees – (1) Programs and Services and (2) Data and Evaluation. CAB Members also hold seats on the Contra Costa County Reentry Success Center Steering Committee, CCP Quality Assurance Committee (QAC), and have previously participated in review panels for reentry related county based funding opportunities.

The CCP will review and provide final approval of recommendations for membership to the Community Advisory Board. These decisions are expected to be made at the December 2016 CCP meeting.

This is an unpaid, voluntary position.

By submitting an application you are indicating you understand the time commitment required for CAB membership, and confirm that you are able and available to fully participate.

Private Information: All information entered on the final page of this application will be considered private, will only be made available to those tasked with reviewing and voting on applications, and will not be published or otherwise documented for the public. However, because review of CAB applications occurs during a public meeting, some of the information may be part discussion of the reviewing body.

All other information submitted as part of this application is not considered private, and will be publically published as part of a future CAB agenda packet.
Community Advisory Board on Public Safety Realignment
Application Form

Instructions: To skip to the next box, press the tab key.

Name: First and last name
City of Residence: City in which you reside
City of Employment/School: City where you work
Zip: Home zip code
Zip: Work zip code

Creating an Inclusive and Diverse Board
We are committed to creating a CAB that is inclusive and diverse, so please provide the following.

Gender: How you identify

Ethnicity: What do you consider to be your ethnicity? (select all that apply)

- African American
- Native American
- Pacific Islander
- East Indian/South Asian
- Arab/Middle Eastern
- Asian American
- Latino/a
- Caucasian
- Mixed Race
- Other (please describe)

About Your Interest in the CCP Community Advisory Board
Please explain your interest in serving on the Community Advisory Board. Why does this work seem interesting, exciting, or important to you?

Enter your response here

Tell us about any skills, experiences, or resources you believe you would bring to the Community Advisory Board. Please be sure to include any expertise you have related to reentry.

Enter your response here

Submission Instructions:

- To be considered for the 2017 CAB, application forms must be received no later than: 5:00 PM on Friday, October 28, 2016.
- If possible, please submit your application by email, to Donte.Blue@prob.cccounty.us
  - The Subject Line of the email should read “CAB Application – ” followed by your name
    (for example: CAB Application – Donté Blue)
- If you cannot submit your application by email, you may fax it to 925-313-4191
  - Please include a cover sheet with the fax, and send your fax to the attention of Donté Blue
- Selected applicants will be presented for approval at the November 10, 2016 CAB general meeting

Questions? Contact:
- Donté Blue, Contra Costa County Reentry Coordinator, by phone at 925-313-4158, or by email at Donte.Blue@prob.cccounty.us
Community Advisory Board on Public Safety Realignment

Application Form

PRIVATE PORTION OF THE APPLICATION BEGINS HERE

All information entered on this page is confidential and will only be used to review applications.

Contact Information:

Street Address: Home address

Phone: Phone number

Email: Email address

Personal Experience Question (response to this question is optional)

Please include details below about any relevant personal experience related to (your own or a family member’s) incarceration or as a victim of crime, and how you believe this experience will inform your participation as a CAB Member.

Enter your response here
Fact Sheet
Contra Costa County Community Advisory Board on
Public Safety Realignment (CAB)

What is the CAB?
CAB is a 12-member body established in 2012 by the Contra Costa County Community Correction Partnership (CCP) to provide input on community needs in relation to the State’s criminal justice realignment/paradigm shift. It is one of only a few such advisory boards in the State. The CAB provides citizen oversight, feedback, advice, and policy recommendations to County’s agencies responsible for implementation of the major criminal justice reform policies underway in Contra Costa, particularly AB 109 as outlined in the following planning documents:
- 2011/12 Contra Costa County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan
- AB 109 Operational Plan
- CCC Reentry Strategic Plan

County bodies responsible for AB 109 implementation include the CCP and its Executive Committee and the Public Protection Committee of the County Board of Supervisors. More information on CAB and the foregoing planning documents can be found on the County’s website here:
- http://www.co.contra-cost ca.us/4155/Community-Advisory-Board/
- http://www.co.contra-cost ca.us/3091/Public-Safety-Realignment

Who are CAB’s members?
The CAB includes 12-members with expertise in adult education within a correctional setting, domestic violence prevention, workforce development, behavioral health issues, post-release reentry services, services for reentering women, criminal and drug court, anc law and policy related to issues of the formerly incarcerated and crime survivors. All members live or work in Contra Costa County. These are unpaid, voluntary positions.

When does CAB meet?
The Community Advisory Board meets on the second Thursday of the month from 10 to 12 pm. Most meetings are held at the Probation Department (50 Douglas Drive, Second Floor Martinez, CA) but locations vary. Notices of meeting locations are issued 5 calendar days in advance.

What is AB 109?
Largely a response to prison overcrowding in California, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill (AB) 109) was came into law in 2011. AB 109 transferred the responsibility of supervising specific lower-level incarcerated individuals and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. Counties are allocated funding to accommodate this increased responsibility, and have discretion to use that funding as they see fit, although use of evidence-based programs situated in the community, instead of incarceration, are strongly encouraged.

Contra Costa County’s overarching approach to AB 109 implementation has largely centered on developing formalized partnerships between different public agencies and AB 109-contracted community-based organizations (CBOs). County institutions with principal roles in AB 109 implementation include:
- Behavioral Health Services
- Detention Health Services
- District Attorney’s Office
- Office of the Public Defender
- Pretrial Services
- Probation Department
- Sheriff’s Office
- Workforce Development Board

CAB Recent Highlights
- CAB submitted a proposal for an Office of Reentry and Justice Services that became operational January 2017 as part of the County Administrator’s Office (CAO)
- AB 109 funding advocacy and securing additional funding for investments in community-based programs
- CAB completed a comprehensive analysis of budgeting practices using AB 109 funds and presented policy recommendations to the CCP and PPC

What is the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)?
The CCP is the body all counties are required to establish under AB 109 to steward state funding under that law. The CCP is led by an Executive Committee comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (Chair); and representatives of the Superior Court, District Attorney, Health Services, Public Defender, Sheriff-Coroner, and, on an annual rotating basis, city police departments. The CCP is responsible for preparing the AB 109 Operational Plan, annual budgets, and policies for approval by the County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors’ Public Protection Committee provides the primary interface between the Board and the CCP.

If I join CAB what time commitment is required?
CAB members serve 3 year terms and must attend monthly 2 hour meetings (no more than 3 total absences are allowed). They are also expected to monthly contribute additional time and effort to advance CAB’s mission. For instance, CAB provides input on community needs; assesses implementation of the realignment plan; reviews data on realignment outcomes; advises the CCP Executive Committee on community engagement strategies; offers recommendations for ongoing realignment planning; advises county agencies regarding programs for implementation in the county; and encourages outcomes that are consistent with the county’s Reentry Strategic Plan. Members of the CAB and its subcommittees share responsibility for fulfilling these functions.

How can I apply to join the CAB?
The CAB typically has several vacancies at the end of each calendar year, since members are limited to 3-year terms. An annual application process allows eligible Contra Costa residents to apply to join the CAB. The annual deadline is Sept. 14th. Details on the application process can be found here: http://www.co.contra-cost ca.us/3599/CAB-Application.

Who can I contact with questions?
Jason Schwarz, CAB Secretary
jschwarz22@hotmail.com; Mob. 415-686-7392
A REPORT BY
THE 2016-2017 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY
725 Court Street
Martinez, California 94553

Report 1707

Homelessness in the Cities

APPROVED BY THE GRAND JURY:

Date: 6/8/17

JIM MELLANDER
GRAND JURY FOREPERSON

ACCEPTED FOR FILING:

Date: 6/6/17

JOHN T. LAETTNER
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Homelessness in the Cities

TO: The City Councils of the following cities: Antioch, Brentwood, Clayton, Concord, Danville, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Oakley, Orinda, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Richmond, San Ramon, San Pablo, Walnut Creek

SUMMARY

On the night of January 27, 2016, Contra Costa County’s Point-in Time (PIT) count identified 1,730 individuals who were homeless and another 1,770 individuals who were imminently at risk of becoming homeless.

Contra Costa County’s Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Contra Costa County Health Department’s Housing Program have developed a Homeless Coordinated Entry System. One point of entry for those who are homeless is the Coordinated Outreach, Referral, and Engagement (CORE) program. The County encourages cities and other jurisdictions to form their own CORE teams. To date, Martinez and Pleasant Hill have partnered to form and fund a team. Concord and Walnut Creek are also in the process of partnering to form and fund a team.

Contra Costa cities use various incentives and funding sources to assist in creating homeless shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing for the extremely low and very low income and aging populations. Antioch has invested $3 million using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), and Successor Agency funds to build an 85-unit apartment complex for seniors and homeless veterans. Walnut Creek has committed $5 million, most of which was collected from impact fees, to a housing complex for the homeless.

The Grand Jury concluded the CORE teams provide a very effective point of entry for homeless individuals and families to access services that may assist them in ending their homelessness. It recommended that the cities form their own CORE teams. The
Grand Jury concluded that cities fail to adequately promote shelter and permanent housing for homeless individuals in their communities. There are incentives that cities could put in place to encourage the construction of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing for the homeless and near homeless people in their communities.

**METHODOLOGY**

The Grand Jury interviewed elected officials, staff members, or members of the police departments from the 19 Contra Costa cities, employees of the County Health Department, employees of other Contra Costa County Departments, non-governmental organization staff, and homeless persons.

The Grand Jury reviewed the responses to a Grand Jury Survey sent to all 19 cities. It also reviewed documents provided by the cities, by the County Health Department, and other published reports about homelessness.

**BACKGROUND**

Homeless individuals and families can be categorized into three broad groups: Sheltered, Unsheltered, or Other homeless. Unsheltered homeless persons are those who are living in encampments, cars, streets, or other locations not designed for human habitation. Sheltered homeless persons are those individuals who are in emergency or transitional housing, half-way houses, or youth foster program. Other homeless persons are those who are living on a short-term basis in jails, hospitals, treatment centers, or with family or friends. An individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years is classified as Chronically Homeless.

The most common reasons for homelessness are mental illness, chronic substance abuse, domestic violence, loss of employment and physical illness.

In 1997, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) required that all communities seeking homeless funding from HUD would need to apply as a Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC is a group of organizations, comprised of representatives of the county, cities, and local nongovernmental organizations that work in partnership to find and provide stable housing and services for the homeless.

The Contra Costa CoC is governed by the Contra Costa Council on Homelessness (CCCH) and is the primary source of funding for homeless services. The CCCH is made up of 15 persons who have been appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The CCCH's responsibilities include the long-term planning and policy making for homelessness in Contra Costa County. HUD requires an annual count of homeless individuals (PIT) by
Contra Costa County 2016-2017 Grand Jury Report 1707
Grand Jury Reports are posted at http://www.cc-courts.org/grandjury

A secondary source of funding for homeless services in Contra Costa County is the CDBG program, which is funded by HUD. The cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek each have their own CDBG program (the “CDBG Entitlement Cities”). The remaining cities and the unincorporated areas of Contra Costa participate in the CDBG program through the Urban County CDBG program.

The Contra Costa County Housing Authority, which is funded by HUD, provides vouchers for subsidized housing to homeless individuals and families through the Shelter Plus program. Many individuals who are homeless are veterans and/or senior citizens. Veterans can apply for a voucher through Veterans Affairs.

DISCUSSION

2016 Continuum of Care Point in Time

Contra Costa CoC conducted a PIT count of homeless families and individuals from January 27, 2016 through January 29, 2016. The count provided demographic data about the homeless population, including gender, age, ethnicity, and race. It also reported on the 2015-2016 unsheltered population changes by region and distribution by city.

Based on the 2016 PIT report, there were 1,730 individuals identified as homeless and 1,770 imminently at risk of being homeless. Among those identified as being homeless, 620 people were in shelters and 1,110 were sleeping on the streets or encampments.

<table>
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<th>2016</th>
<th>Central County</th>
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<td>Pleasant Hill</td>
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</table>
The above table includes data only for those individuals who reported the city in which they slept on the night of the count. The 2016 PIT report reflects a decrease from the previous year of 351 unsheltered individuals (45%) in West and Central County. The number of unsheltered individuals in East County increased by 74 (33%).

**Coordinated Entry System**

HUD required that all CoCs establish a Coordinated Entry System. The goal is to ultimately place clients in permanent housing. An effective Coordinated Entry System ensures that people with the greatest needs receive priority for housing or housing services.

Contra Costa County’s CoC developed a Coordinated Entry System that established the following three entry points:

1. Coordinated Assessment Resource (Care) Centers: These centers provide services for homeless individuals and families including, but not limited to, basic needs, case management, housing assessment, housing navigation, and health services. The centers also refer the homeless to emergency, transitional, and permanent housing, other social and legal services, rental assistance, and credit repair services.

2. 2-1-1 Crisis Call Centers: 2-1-1 refers the homeless to prevention and diversion services, and to the Care Centers.

3. Coordinated Outreach, Referral and Engagement (CORE): Outreach teams contact homeless individuals and families who are living on the streets or in encampments. They assist the homeless in receiving services from Care Centers and Health Services, finding emergency and transitional housing, and transporting them to shelters and services.

Permanent housing providers are encouraged to only receive referrals through the Coordinated Entry System.

**Coordinated Outreach, Referral and Engagement**

The CORE program is an entry point into Contra Costa County’s coordinated entry system for unsheltered persons. The CORE program, managed by a full-time Outreach Coordinator, is comprised of teams of at least two outreach specialists. Other providers may join the teams, including peace officers, social workers, medical personnel, behaviorists and/or housing specialists.

The outreach teams identify and engage with people living on the streets or in encampments. They provide clothing and hygiene products, transportation, and
placements at shelter beds and warming centers, as well as enroll clients in benefit programs.

The Health, Housing, and Homeless Services Division of Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS) contracts with Public Health Foundation Enterprises (PHFE) for two CORE teams and a full-time Outreach Coordinator. It also contracts with Anka Behavior Health for one CORE team. PHFE trains and supervises all CORE teams. The CORE team specialists and Outreach Coordinator are the employees of PHFE and Anka Behavior Health.

The County encourages cities and other jurisdictions to invest in their own CORE teams. There are numerous advantages to a city or jurisdiction to having its own CORE team including having a team dedicated to its specific geographic boundary; shorter response times for calls and intervention; control over hours of operation and a means of transporting homeless persons to available shelter beds, warming centers, and medical care facilities.

The City of Martinez received a grant in 2016 from Tesoro Oil Company to hire an individual to provide outreach services to the homeless in Martinez. As a result, Martinez began its own outreach program and contracted for outreach services with an individual who had previous homeless outreach experience. Martinez subsequently terminated this program to work with the County’s Homeless program.

The Martinez Police Chief and the Pleasant Hill Police Chief developed a plan to jointly form and invest in a CORE team. The initial plan called for Martinez to pay for its portion of the team by using the balance of the Tesoro Grant and supplementing it with money from its general fund, while Pleasant Hill would fund its portion from its general fund.

The Police Chiefs from Martinez and Pleasant Hill then learned that AB109 funds would be available for local police departments in the County to provide services for targeted populations, including the homeless. AB109 (2011) made changes to state law that diverted low-level offenders and parole violators to county jails instead of state prisons. The Police Chiefs approached the Contra Costa Police Chief’s Association for money to fund the Martinez/Pleasant Hill CORE team as a pilot project. The Police Chief’s Association agreed to fund the team from the AB 109 money at a cost of $110,000 for one year.

Martinez and Pleasant Hill signed a contract with CCHS, whereby they agreed to pay for a CORE team dedicated to their cities. The Martinez/Pleasant Hill CORE team specialists were selected and hired from a list of potential outreach specialist developed by the PHFE. The Martinez/ Pleasant Hill CORE staff will be employees of PHFE. The new outreach specialists will receive training from the County’s Outreach Coordinator in CPR, motivational interviewing, non-violent crisis intervention, and the administration of Narcan, an opioid antagonist for reversal of opioid overdose.
PHFE will bill the County monthly for the cost of the CORE team. The County, after paying the PHFE demand, will invoice Martinez and Pleasant Hill for the portion of the demand associated with the cost of their CORE team. In turn, Martinez and Pleasant Hill will be reimbursed by the County Police Chief’s Association from the AB 109 funds.

The Martinez/Pleasant Hill Core team will divide the time they spend in each city evenly. The team may also be accompanied by police officers, medical and mental health providers, social workers, and housing specialists on a regular basis. The County will pay for the cost of the Outreach Coordinator, professionals, and other expenses. The County estimates the total annual cost for three teams will be $650,000.

The cities of Concord and Walnut Creek are in the process of jointly establishing a CORE team. The details of how the team will be funded has not yet been put in place, but Concord and Walnut Creek plan to execute a contract with CCHS.

**The Community Development Block Grant Program**

The federal government funds the CDBG through HUD. The primary objective of this program is to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity to the most vulnerable in the community.

The jurisdictions that distribute CDBG funds in Contra Costa County are the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek and the Urban County that is made up of the remaining Contra Costa cities and the unincorporated areas of the county. The five jurisdictions have formed a consortium that developed a 2015-20 Consolidated Plan. A priority need identified in the Consolidated Plan was to reduce homelessness by:

1. Furthering the “Housing First” approach to ending homelessness by supporting homeless outreach services, emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing with supportive services to help homeless persons achieve housing stability

2. Expanding prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental assistance, legal assistance, case management, and money management and credit counseling

Non-governmental organizations providing services to homeless individuals or families that receive grants from CDBG jurisdiction include Shelter Inc., STAND! Against Domestic Violence, Contra Costa Health Services Adult Interim Housing Program, Anka Behavior Health and Trinity Center.

**Housing Incentives**

Cities have a number of incentives available to them to encourage developers to construct housing for homeless, and extremely and very low income persons.
These incentives include the following:

- Density Bonuses
- Waiver or deferment of fees
- Application processing priority
- Assistance in applying for grants
- Zoning
- Transfer of city owned property to non-profit organization to build shelters or transitional housing

The following are examples of how some cities have used one or more of these incentives.

Antioch is interested in partnering with a non-profit to develop a 50-bed facility on a five-plus acre parcel that it owns, which is zoned for a homeless shelter. Walnut Creek’s Density Bonus program will allow 14 units to be added St. Paul’s Commons, a 45-unit affordable housing project for the homeless. Concord removed development standards and approved a density bonus when it approved the Argent Project, a housing development that include housing for low income people. The Concord Naval Weapons Station’s Master Plan will include zoning for housing for the homeless, with supportive services.

**Successor Agency and Other Available Funding**

Cities can provide non-profit organizations and developers with funds, both local and federal, to reduce the cost of construction of permanent housing for the extremely and very low income, and homeless persons. The following is a partial list of funding sources:

- Successor Agency Funds
- Impact Fees
- City General Fund
- CDBG Funds
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program

Antioch partnered with Satellite Affordable Associates to construct Tabora Gardens, an apartment complex of 85-units for seniors and homeless senior veterans. Antioch invested $3 million in the project using CDBG, NSP funds, and Successor Agency funds.

San Pablo has $2.5 million in Successor Agency funds and Pinole has $1 million in Successor Agency funds. These monies can be used for extremely and very low income, and homeless housing. Pinole has committed the $1 million it already has in Successor Agency funds, plus the money it will receive from the Successor Agency, to
improving affordable housing, purchasing land for affordable housing, and rehabbing existing housing. Concord is collecting Successor Agency funds to potentially use to develop very low income affordable housing units.

Lafayette invested $38 million from its now defunct Redevelopment Agency to build Bella Terra Senior Apartments, 46-units for seniors at 20% to 50% of median income.

Walnut Creek partnered with St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church to construct St. Paul’s Commons, 45-units of affordable housing for homeless persons. Walnut Creek provided $2.7 million to fund this project. The funding came from impact fees and Housing Administrative Reserve fees.

In 2015-16, Walnut Creek gave $100,000 (part from Council Contingency and part from housing funds) to support a temporary winter night’s shelter administered by Trinity Center. The shelter provided 29 beds for a total of 38 individuals that year.

In 2016-17, the city of Richmond granted the Richmond Rescue Mission, a non-governmental organization, $13,000 to help provide services to the homeless population.

Mental Health Emergency Teams

A Mental Health Emergency Team (MHET), which is comprised of a police officer and a County Mental Health professional, provides welfare checks after a psychiatric call to the police for service. There are currently three regional MHETs in Contra Costa County, which serve the western, central, and eastern regions of the County. Pittsburg, Concord and Richmond operate and assign police officers to these MHETs. The participating cities pay for the MHET program from their respective police department’s budgets. The team visits, evaluates, and refers individuals who have mental health issues, and who may be living on the street or in encampments, to mental health and outreach services.

Police Involvement

Some cities have their own homeless outreach teams, which are made up of police officers who are assigned to the teams. Concord has two officers who are partially dedicated to working with homeless persons.

Planning for Homelessness

None of the 19 Contra Costa County cities provided the Grand Jury with a written city plan for reducing or eliminating homelessness in their communities. The CDBG entitlement jurisdictions all are required to adopt the CoC plan to reduce or eliminate homelessness. None of the other Contra Costa cities have adopted a plan for the reduction or elimination homelessness.
Housing Elements

All 19 Contra Costa County City’s General Plan Housing Elements include discussions about emergency (shelters), transitional, and affordable housing. All Housing Elements include the areas where shelters, transitional, and affordable housing are permitted uses.

The California Housing Accountability Act, Government Code § 65589.5, requires a local agency to show that its housing element identifies adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards to meet the needs of low and very low income Californians. This Act also includes requirements relating to emergency shelters, transitional housing, and low income housing.

FINDINGS

F1. CORE teams are most likely to be the first point of entry for the homeless into the County’s Coordinated Entry System.

F2. CORE teams can successfully identify a homeless individual in need of physical or mental health services.

F3. CORE teams have the resources to identify if there are vacant shelter beds available in the County.

F4. CORE teams are equipped and have the authorization to transport homeless individuals to a medical facility or to a homeless shelter.

F5. CORE teams build trust between the homeless and police departments.

F6. The City found various and novel ways to fund its CORE teams.

F7. Walnut Creek packaged impact fees, other local fees, and density bonuses as incentives for a non-profit developer to build 45-units for the homeless in Walnut Creek.

F8. Walnut Creek’s general fund contribution to a local non-profit organization helped the organization in successfully establishing a homeless shelter.

F9. The cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek, which are the CDBG Entitlement Cities, are the only cities in Contra Costa County that have an approved written homeless plan to end or reduce homelessness in their respective jurisdictions.

F10. The City appears to be in compliance with the California Housing Accountability Act
RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The City should consider establishing CORE teams either by partnering with one or more cities in the region or by funding its own team.

R2. The City should consider providing incentives for developers to construct housing for the extremely low income, very low income, and homeless populations.

R3. The City should consider using Successor Agency funds, CDBG and other federal housing funds, impact fees, and city general funds to assist in funding housing for the extremely low income, very low income and homeless populations.

R4. The City should consider adopting a five-year comprehensive homeless plan, as soon as possible with a target date of January 1, 2019, to reduce the homeless population in the City.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Antioch</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Brentwood</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Clayton</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Concord</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town of Danville</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<td>City of El Cerrito</td>
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<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<td>City of Hercules</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<td>City of Lafayette</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Martinez</td>
<td>F1 to F6, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<td>City of Orinda</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
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<td>City of Pinole</td>
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<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Pleasant Hill</td>
<td>F1 to F6, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<td>City of Pittsburg</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Richmond</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Pablo</td>
<td>F1 to F5, F9, F10</td>
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<td>City of San Ramon</td>
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<td>R1 to R4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Walnut Creek</td>
<td>F1 to F10</td>
<td>R1 to R4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These responses must be provided in the format and by the date set forth in the cover letter that accompanies this report. An electronic copy of these responses in the form of a Word document should be sent by e-mail to ctadmin@contracosta.courts.ca.gov and a hard (paper) copy should be sent to:

Civil Grand Jury – Foreperson
725 Court Street
P.O. Box 431
Martinez, CA 94553-0091

ACRONYMS

CCCH – Contra Costa Council on Homelessness
CDBG – Community Development Block
CoC – Continuum of Care
CORE – Coordinated Outreach, Referral, and Engagement
HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
NSP - Neighborhood Stabilization Program
PIT – Point-in-Time
PHFE – Public Health Foundation Enterprises
MHET – Mental Health Emergency Team
GLOSSARY

1. **Bonus Density** – an increase in the number of lots or units that would normally be allowed, under specific zoning regulations, based on an agreement that the increase in density would be granted for a public good.

2. **Extremely Low and Very Low Income**- (based on HUD definitions) Extremely low incomes are incomes that don't exceed the higher of Federal Poverty Level or 30% of the area medium income. Very low income is 30% of the area medium income.

3. **Fee Waivers** – The intentional relinquishment of the right of a local government to collect fees.

4. **Impact Fees** – A fee imposed by a local government on a new or proposed development project to pay for all or a portion of costs that are related to the project.

5. **Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)** – A program established by HUD to stabilize communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment.

6. **Redevelopment Housing Successor** – Replaces the housing assets and functions previously performed by the Redevelopment Agency.

7. **Successor Agency** – When the dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies took place on in 2012, the Redevelopment Agencies were required to establish a Successor Agency. The Successor Agencies were charged with the handling of outstanding debts and winding down the activities of the former Redevelopment Agencies.
A REPORT BY
THE 2016-2017 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY
725 Court Street
Martinez, California 94553

Report 1712

More Shelter Beds Needed for the Homeless in Contra Costa County

APPROVED BY THE GRAND JURY:

Date: 6/15/17

FOREPERSON NAME
GRAND JURY FOREPERSON

ACCEPTED FOR FILING:

Date: 6/16/17

JOHN T. LAETTNER
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
More Shelter Beds Needed for the Homeless in Contra Costa County

TO: Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

SUMMARY

Homelessness is a social issue impacting all cities in Contra Costa County (County), as well as the unincorporated portions of the County. Based on the County’s 2017 Point-in-Time census of homeless people, there were 1,607 homeless persons. Of those who identified as being homeless, 696 were staying in shelters and 911 were sleeping in unsheltered places. This census highlights the shortage of emergency beds and shelter space and the shortage of low income affordable housing in the County.

To better coordinate the County’s efforts to address homelessness, the County’s Health Services Department has reorganized with a new division named “Health, Housing, and Homeless Services.” Included in that reorganization is the creation of the Coordinated Entry program, which reaches out to homeless people, helps connect them with services, establishes a case management system, and helps them stay connected on the path toward permanent housing. To assure the success of Coordinated Entry, the County needs to provide additional emergency shelters with beds, CARE centers, and partner with developers or non-profits to create affordable housing for low income people.

More specifically, the County needs to allocate funds to establish an emergency shelter and CARE Center in East County, similar to the existing facilities in Central County. Second, the existing shelter capacity in Central and West County should be expanded so that the homeless who are helped by Coordinated Entry program have a safe place to sleep. Third, the County needs to develop a business plan to maximize the best use of its resources, including money and real estate holdings, owned or leased, so the number of affordable housing units for low income County residents is increased.
METHODOLOGY

As part of its investigation, the Grand Jury:

• Interviewed people whose jobs intersect with the homeless, including city and county police, outreach volunteers, a homeless veteran, concerned citizens, County employees, and non-profit organizations
• Visited a non-profit shelter, county-run shelters, an annual homeless fair, Continuum of Care meetings, and the County Medical Center
• Learned about the PIT tracking system used to tabulate homeless people
• Reviewed homeless reports issued by Marin, Solano, and San Francisco County Grand Juries
• Reviewed Point-in-Time census data, the “Cost of Homelessness Report,” HUD program details, and online articles featuring innovative methods used by other agencies to relieve homelessness

BACKGROUND

Homeless Census

“Unsheltered homeless persons” are those who live in encampments, cars, under freeway overpasses or other locations not designed for human habitation. Causes of homelessness include job loss, low-paying, part-time employment, mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and domestic violence.

There is a prescribed national method for counting homeless people. The Federal Housing and Urban Development department (HUD) calls it the Point-in-Time (PIT) census. This is a “snapshot in time” conducted on a specified day(s) in January according to federal rules. The accuracy of the PIT count of homeless persons depends on the thoroughness of the outreach teams that collect data.

Most of the people interviewed who have direct contact with the homeless, believe the PIT figures are low. Their estimates varied from 20% to 50% below the actual number of homeless people. The three most common reasons given for the underestimation in the PIT count are:

1. The limited timeframe for counting people reduces the ability to find encampments and isolated people.
2. The January date misses those who “couch surf” or stay with friends because it’s cold.
3. Individuals who do not want to be counted know how to avoid contact on the count days.

Nevertheless, the PIT census is relied upon as the official number of homeless people.
More specifically, the PIT count shows that between 2015 and 2016 the West and Central County count went down by 45% and the East County count increased by 33%. It also indicates a 90% increase in homeless seniors. Seniors, who often live on a fixed income, are particularly vulnerable to rising rents. Due to the number of homeless seniors, emergency shelters need to be able to accommodate the needs of frail seniors, including those with dementia or disabilities.

As shown in the chart below, 418 emergency shelter beds exist. At the same time, there are over 900 people without a place to sleep. The County’s “unsheltered homeless” rate is 57% while the national average is 32%, as reported by HUD.

### PIT Count Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PIT Homeless Count</th>
<th>Sheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Unsheltered Homeless Rate</th>
<th>Reported Bed Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2415</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2386</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>1317</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017*</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The 2017 data is preliminary and shows a 7% decrease in the total number of homeless in the County. The actual 2017 census numbers may vary from those shown above when the full report is issued.

### The County’s Situation

Contra Costa County’s Mission Statement is:

“Contra Costa County is dedicated to providing public services which improve the quality of life of our residents and the economic viability of our businesses.”

A homeless State of Emergency was declared by the County Board of Supervisors (BOS) in 1999 and has been routinely reaffirmed every 30-60 days by BOS vote since that time. This action would qualify the County for additional money if California were to declare a statewide emergency.

### The Cost of Homelessness

In fiscal year 2013-14, there were more than 6,600 individuals who were homeless and accessed homeless services and assistance. Almost half of these homeless, 3,170 people, utilized hospital, outpatient clinic or behavioral health services, at a cost of over $45 million. Sixty-four percent of the costs were for primary care, thirty-one percent for mental health services, and five percent for substance abuse services. The analysis also revealed that only 12% or 398 homeless people were responsible for 75% of the $45 million. Those 398 people incurred costs, which were born by the County, of over
$32 million, an average of $80,522 per person. The remaining 2,772 people, averaged $4,823.00 each.

Other immeasurable costs associated with homelessness include police time, jail-related costs, social services, and donations provided by churches/charities. There is also the pollution of east County waterways by encampments, the cost of removing encampments, and the refuse from the homeless sleeping on sidewalks and in the doorways of local businesses. The total of these immeasurable costs may likely exceed the cost of housing the homeless in shelters.

**Reliance on Federal Assistance**

The bulk of the County’s funds for helping the homeless come primarily from the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a federal agency. Federal regulations determine how the application and award process is conducted. The awarded money must be spent on certain programs and requires regular reporting and billing for reimbursement of expenditures. The money spent on staff salaries to comply with the maintenance of these administrative tasks cannot be spent on direct services to homeless people and is only a fraction of the total administrative cost.

HUD has several programs that provide funds to the County. The program most relevant to the homeless issue is Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC is a group of county and city employees and non-governmental organizations that meet and strategize to find and provide help, affordable housing, rental assistance, and services for the homeless. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program helps reduce homelessness by providing limited funds for rental assistance and emergency shelters. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is also a program devoted to helping poor people who may be on the brink of homelessness.

**What’s Been Done?**

In May 2004, the County’s Health Services department published a document titled “Ending Homelessness in Ten Years: A County-Wide Plan for The Communities of Contra Costa County.” It was implemented by the Homelessness Inter-Jurisdictional Inter-Departmental Work Group (HIJIDWG). However, at the end of ten years, there was no end to homelessness.

In October 2014, the Contra Costa Interagency Council on Homelessness (CCICH), evolved from HIJIDWG. It published an update to the previous ten-year plan titled “Forging Ahead Towards Preventing and Ending Homelessness.” This plan focused on providing housing using rental assistance vouchers. It described progress made during the previous ten years and the program relied on federal funding, with its ever-evolving requirements. The program also implemented Annual Action Plans, which are required by HUD to qualify for grants.
In January 2016, the California Department of Housing and Community Development produced a statewide housing assessment titled: “California's Housing Future: Challenges and Opportunities.” This report says that 180,000 new homes or living units should have been built in California over the last ten years to keep pace with demand. However, during that time, only 80,000 were built.

In August 2016, the County created the “Health, Housing, and Homeless Services” division of the Health Services Department, which acknowledges the importance and interconnectivity of health, housing and homeless services. Under the department’s hierarchy, the Homelessness Division Director reports directly to the County’s Health Services Director.

The County’s Housing Authority is currently using rental assistance vouchers to help poor people obtain housing, rather than creating new or increasing the number of public or private housing units. The annual “Single Audit” of federal funds granted to Contra Costa County includes a summary of federal expenditures by the Contra Costa County Housing Authority. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, federal funds received were $98 million. Of that, 7% was allocated for public housing rehabilitation and development and 93% for rental assistance vouchers.

Shelter Inc. is a local non-profit company that has used master leases to encourage private landlords to open over 200 housing units to marginal tenants. In the master lease agreement, Shelter Inc. is the lessor of record. It then sublets the unit to the tenant who it is assisting. Master leases leave Shelter Inc. with the risk of damage or non-payment of rents. Master leases also make it possible to subsidize rents so that the sublet rental rate can be different from the master lease rental rate. Background text here.

**DISCUSSION**

**Action Plan – Coordinated Entry**

In compliance with Federal regulations, the County used a 2015 HUD grant valued at $550,344.00 plus its 2016 HUD Continuation of Care grant of $1,392,631.00, for a total of $1,942,975.00 to re-engineer the delivery of homeless services under the name of Coordinated Entry. The focus of Coordinated Entry is to make it easier for a homeless person to access and stay connected with services while being assisted in finding permanent housing. Through Coordinated Entry, the homeless are interviewed and ranked for services based on need, age, mobility, medical condition, and other factors, rather than being helped via the previous convention of first come, first served.

Coordinated Entry is being implemented under the principal of “Housing First.” It has been determined that people with a home or shelter bed are better able to take care of themselves, more likely to stay healthy, require less medical care, have the ability to receive mail and are better able to apply for employment. Affordable housing is critical to reducing the number of homeless people. Until there is enough affordable housing for
all of the low-income people who require it, it is important that the County increase the
number of beds available in its emergency shelters. Emergency shelters become the
housing in “Housing First.” People in shelters are in a better position to become self-
sufficient, as opposed to those who are living on the streets.

Coordinated Entry has three main elements: CORE Outreach, CARE Centers, and 211.

CORE Outreach teams, working days and evenings, go into the field to reach homeless
people, assess them, and refer them to shelters or services. Currently, there are two
teams, and three additional teams are planned for later in 2017. All CORE teams are
dispatched by the County and may be called upon by police officers to help the
homeless. These teams help avoid the costs of some homeless being transported to
hospital emergency rooms and, others being arrested and sent to jail. The cities of
Pleasant Hill/Martinez and Concord/Walnut Creek are partnering to form and pay for
their own CORE teams.

CARE Centers are multi-service centers for daytime use. They do not have emergency
overnight beds. They evaluate people and coordinate with CORE teams for follow-up.
They provide meals, showers, laundry, counseling, help with completing applications for
benefits, help with finding housing, mail service and a variety of day services. They are
open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. When they close, the homeless must fend for
themselves on the streets.

211 is an existing service reached by dialing 211 or accessing it on a computer via
211.org. Phone calls are answered by the County Crisis Center.

Number of Shelters

Below is the current list of emergency shelters in the County that were reported to HUD.
All of these shelters are open and operating at capacity.

List of Emergency Shelters with Overnight Beds

418 Year-Round beds plus 22 over-flow and 66 seasonal beds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Sponsor</th>
<th>Shelter Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Beds</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC Health</td>
<td>Concord and Brookside ES</td>
<td>Single men, single</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>15 beds reserved for veterans, plus 20 overflow beds. Two shelters, one located in Concord, the other in Richmond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Health</td>
<td>Philip Dorn Respite</td>
<td>Single men, single</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>For people recently discharged from the hospital, located in Concord next to the Concord shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Health</td>
<td>Calli House</td>
<td>Youth (18-24) and</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Located in Richmond next to the Brookside shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Children (14-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand! for Families Free of Violence</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Single women, women w/children</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Located near Concord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anka Behavioral Health</td>
<td>East County Shelter</td>
<td>Single men, single women</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Plus 2 overflow beds, located in Antioch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Richmond Interfaith Program (GRIP)</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Families w/children</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Located in Richmond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Inc.</td>
<td>Mountain View House</td>
<td>Families w/children</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Located in Martinez.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Rescue Mission (BARM)</td>
<td>Men’s ES</td>
<td>Single men</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The BARM men’s dormitory is larger than reported. BARM also has a large dormitory for single women and women with children, which was not reported to HUD. BARM is a faith based facility and does not accept public money. The coordination with the Continuum of Care and PIT is informal. Located in Richmond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfaith Council of Contra Costa</td>
<td>Winter Nights</td>
<td>Families w/children</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Operating 7 months from October to May, located among churches in Central and East County on a two-week rotating basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Center</td>
<td>Trinity Winter Shelter</td>
<td>Single men, single women</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Operating 4 months from December to March, located in Walnut Creek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

West County has two County shelters, Central County has one, and East County has none although there is a current proposal to create one. Although the 2016 PIT census indicated a 33% increase in homeless people in East County, the County has not acted quickly to establish a shelter there.

**Alternative Housing Options**

As part of the County’s dedication to providing services to improve the quality of life of its residents and the economic viability of its businesses, the County should explore opportunities to partner with developers, non-profits, and others interested in increasing the number of affordable housing units available to low-income residents.

There are various ways to address homelessness and the critical housing shortage through innovative solutions, such as re-purposed warehouses, commercial buildings, and motels. Streamlining zoning and permit processes to promote accessory living units, allowing master leases, tiny houses, mobile home clusters, and pre-fab refugee camp type huts are all feasible ideas to maximize the use of under-utilized real estate and increase the inventory of affordable housing for low income people.
Agencies

There are three separate County departments working on issues related to homelessness: Conservation and Development, Employment and Human Services, and Health Services. Additionally, the Contra Costa County Housing Authority works on these issues. These departments and the Housing Authority must collaborate and share available funds. While they have different priorities and target populations, and their services do not entirely overlap, they are doing their best to collaborate to resolve the homeless issue. However, to resolve the problem, more still needs to be done.

Conclusion

The homeless situation in Contra Costa County is large enough to justify the effort to find additional funds to provide more shelter beds for the homeless. By closely examining the current County budget, with an eye toward pooling together enough money to establish an East County shelter and CARE center, the County could realize a financial benefit of reduced Health Service costs for the homeless that would be sufficient to cover the cost of investment.

It appears that the County has been slow to react and has not taken sufficient steps to deal with the homeless problem. The County does enough to maintain the programs funded by HUD, but needs to do more to ensure that there are adequate services, shelters, and beds for all. Providing 418 beds for 1,607 homeless people is inadequate. With an increase in the number of complaints and visibility of the homeless, which can occupy a great deal of a police officers’ time, some local police department chiefs are finding money in their budgets to create homeless outreach teams that help direct the homeless to the shelters and care centers.

FINDINGS

F1. There is a shortage of low-income housing in the County.

F2. Because of very little affordable housing availability, the County’s emergency shelters and CARE centers are vital resources to the homeless.

F3. The County is dependent on HUD for grants that provide the bulk of the money expended by the County to help the homeless.

F4. Regulatory compliance associated with the receipt of HUD funds results in an administrative cost to the County, which is not fully reimbursed by HUD.

F5. The County structures its homeless programs to meet local needs and in accordance with HUD compliance mandates.

F6. East County lacks an emergency shelter that is operated by the County.
F7. East County has a CARE center that is run by a non-profit.

F8. West County has an emergency shelter that is operated by the County.

F9. West County lacks a CARE center that is operated by the County.

F10. Central County has an emergency shelter that is operated by the County.

F11. Central County has a CARE center that is operated by the County.

F12. Caring for the homeless is expensive; reducing these costs through better shelter and primary medical care could provide savings.

F13. Better shelter and primary medical care could reduce the costs associated with caring for the homeless.

F14. Recently implemented Coordinated Entry helps improve the coordination of homeless services.

F15. Through its new Health, Housing, and Homeless Services division, Health Services is the responsible County department for reducing homelessness.

F16. The recently implemented Coordinated Entry helps homeless people obtain services they need.

F17. The success of Coordinated Entry is partly dependent upon the creation of more County-operated emergency shelters and beds.

F18. The County’s CORE Outreach dispatch may be called by police departments to help the homeless obtain services instead of other costly alternatives such as taking them to emergency room or, in some cases, arresting them.

F19. The County funds CORE teams and a central dispatch to facilitate coordination of services for the homeless.

F20. The lack of enough overnight shelter beds may prevent the Coordinated Entry CARE Centers and CORE Outreach teams from being as effective as they otherwise could be.

F21. Shelter Inc. has an existing master lease program that has been effective in creating more housing for those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

F22. There are increasing numbers of homeless seniors in the County.
F23. Existing County-operated emergency shelters are not prepared to handle frail seniors, who may not be able to take care of themselves, for example seniors with dementia or those who are unable to take care of activities of daily living.

F24. There are a wide variety of innovative experiments throughout the nation that may be feasible for implementation in the County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The County Board of Supervisors (BOS) should consider instructing the Health Services Department to create and present a proposal outlining the cost of opening and running a shelter with emergency beds in East County.

R2. The BOS should consider finding a funding source to create and maintain a County-operated shelter in East County.

R3. The BOS should consider finding a funding source to create and maintain a County-operated CARE center in East County.

R4. The BOS should consider finding a sustainable funding source to increase the number of beds in existing County-operated shelters.

R5. The BOS should consider finding a sustainable funding source to set up additional County-operated CARE centers.

R6. The BOS should consider expanding master lease programs.

R7. The BOS should consider looking for opportunities to create additional shelter beds by using unused warehouses, commercial buildings, or motels to make best use of existing unoccupied structures.

R8. The BOS should consider asking the Health Services Department to create a plan for those frail homeless seniors who are demented or unable to take care of activities of daily living.
REQUIRED RESPONSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors</td>
<td>F1 - F24</td>
<td>R1 - R8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These responses must be provided in the format and by the date set forth in the cover letter that accompanies this report. An electronic copy of these responses in the form of a Word document should be sent by e-mail to ctadmin@contracosta.courts.ca.gov and a hard (paper) copy should be sent to:

Civil Grand Jury – Foreperson
725 Court Street
P.O. Box 431
Martinez, CA 94553-0091
1st Annual "Like This Child" Summer Family Picnic

Date: Saturday July 15, 2017
Time: 11:00 am - 3:00 pm
Location: the Olive Grove at Rankin Park in Martinez, CA
Hosted by: community donations, and Passion to the Streets Inc

Passion to the Streets Inc, a Martinez based homeless outreach non-profit, is coordinating this FREE community picnic to unite and empower people who share a heart for helping the thousands of students in our neighborhoods who are without homes.

Many of us have a desire to get involved or help, but don't know how or where to start. Please join us to learn how to compassionately end student homelessness!!! Everyone is welcome!!! Spread the word!!!

Bring your own picnic lunch & blanket or chair, if you can!!! Hot dogs, chips, & water will be provided for the first 500 people, free games, photo booth, face painting, live music by “the Hipwaders”, plus many homeless outreach resource booths and a chance to mingle!!!

By sowing seeds of kindness and love into the fabric of our community, we will create a healthy legacy in which future generations can and will continue to grow & thrive ~Eve

www.passiontothestreets.com

Picnic coordinator: “Eve” (Yvonne Cameron) 925-335-6035 or email info@passiontothestreets.com

Mailing list / donor / volunteer / comment form: https://goo.gl/uEfLEj (case sensitive) - we are still accepting donations and we still need volunteers