

**ASSEMBLY TASK FORCE ON HOMELESSNESS
THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA**

July 11, 2017 5:00 PM

Assembly Chambers, City Hall

I. Call to Order

II. Approval of Agenda

III. Approval of Minutes

A. June 2016 Meeting

IV. Agenda Topics

A. Mission

B. Organization & Tasks

V. Public Participation on Non-Agenda Items

VI. Staff Reports

VII. Adjournment

ADA accommodations available upon request: Please contact the Clerk's office 72 hours prior to any meeting so arrangements can be made to have a sign language interpreter present or an audiotape containing the Assembly's agenda made available. The Clerk's office telephone number is 586-5278, TDD 586-5351, e-mail: city.clerk@juneau.org

**Assembly Task Force on Homelessness
Minutes
Tuesday, June 13, 2017, 2017 - 5:00 pm
CBJ Conference Room #224
155 S Seward Street, Juneau, AK 99801**

Attendance:

CBJ Assembly: Debbie White, Maria Gladziszewski, Norton Gregory

CBJ Staff: Bryce Johnson, Scott Ciambor

Public: Jackie Bryant, Cynthia Dau, Jacob Resnick

I. Call to Order

II. Approval of Agenda

III. Old/New Business

A. Organization of Task Force

Discussion on make-up and focus of the taskforce. Idea to focus on smaller working group (approximately 7 persons) with members of JCHH and business community to be added. Discussion on tasks to be addresses led to idea of shorter timeframe for the homeless task force to operate (4-5 months) and to choose 3-4 things to accomplish. The understanding was that these issues will continually need to be addressed – but not necessarily by the task force.

At the next meeting, once additional members are seated, will be the time to nail down tasks.

B. Review of Housing/Homeless Information

Scott presented an overview of information contained in the memo that included data, resources information, and examples of a recent Seattle taskforce to address unsheltered homeless. (2014)

IV. Public Participation on Non Agenda Items

V. Future Agenda Items

VI. Staff Comments

VII. Date for Next Meeting

On a future Tuesday before Planning Commission meetings July 11, 2017.

VIII. Adjournment

**ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA**

May 22, 2017, 6:00 PM.

Assembly Chambers - Municipal Building

Assembly Work Session - No public testimony

I. ROLL CALL

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Hearing no objection, the agenda was approved as presented.

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. May 1, 2017 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes

Hearing no objection, the minutes of the May 1, 2017 Committee of the Whole meeting were approved with corrections.

IV. AGENDA TOPICS

A. Lands in Trust

Mr. Gregory said he is a member of the Central Council of Tlingit Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) but did not think that it was a conflict of interest. Ms. Mead said he would only have a conflict if his loyalty favored one entity over the other and that it was a matter for the Assembly to rule upon. Hearing no objection, Mr. Nankervis said that Mr. Gregory could participate in the discussion.

Ms. Mead said in considering a Fee to Trust application the federal regulations dictate what the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) reviews. BIA would like to know the potential impacts on regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes and special assessments, and jurisdictional problems and potential conflicts of land use which might arise. She described potential regulatory and jurisdictional impacts, the application of PL280 (federal law), and that CBJ code would not be enforceable on any trust property absent an agreement from CCTHITA.

Ms. Mead described the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) provided by CCTHITA that addressed issues of law enforcement, easements for water and sewer, the provision of fire service and the application of the building and fire codes, street snow removal, zoning and tax implications on this "patchwork" of properties - some in trust, some not, in the subject area. She is still seeking a response from the federal government regarding questions she has about this trust application and a potential reservation proclamation for this property.

Ms. Mead said the proposed MOA is not required by the BIA. The BIA wants to hear a factual analysis of any impacts of the land going into trust. She said there are unanswered policy questions in the proposed agreement.

Ms. Mead said the Assembly's comment period deadline is June 5, absent another extension, and she was seeking direction from the Assembly regarding:

- 1) the authority to draft a letter to the BIA regarding the potential regulatory and jurisdictional issues,
- 2) direction from Assembly as to whether it wishes to take a position on these applications, for/against/neutral in the letter, and,

3) direction / interest in pursuing an intergovernmental agreement with CCTHITA.

In response to Assembly questions, Ms. Mead said when land is held by the federal government in trust for a native tribe, the owner is the federal government. Trust land can become reservation land, which is more sovereign. Metlakatla is the only reservation in Alaska. Any gaming must be on a reservation.

Mr. Richard Peterson, President and Ms. Corrine Garza, Chief Operating Officer were present.

Ms. Garza referred to talking points distributed to the Assembly and explained the map of the subject lots, which were currently used as parking for the Andrew Hope building, the subject of a future BIA application. The building must be used for a tribal government building at minimum until the end of a current loan. That is the intended use of the property. CCTHITA had similar concerns and liability for safety on its property as does CBJ. The Andrew Hope building is a condo association and the parking is part of the package for the current tax exempt loan that runs for 13 more years. She distributed packets to the Assembly with information about an Open House on May 30 to explain to the public what they are doing and what these applications are about.

Mr. Kiehl asked about a long-term vision for the property and what any agreement between CBJ and CCTHITA would look like at the end of the 13-year loan. Ms. Garza said the vision is for use as a tribal government building. It is on the original site of the Juneau Indian Village. The tribe never received any land when settling with the Federal government for the taking of the Tongass. They have purchased every piece of property. Ms. Garza said CCTHITA wants to be a good neighbor and struggles with issues of abandoned vehicles and litter, similar to CBJ lots in the village. We are residents and citizens of CBJ and have no hidden agenda. CCTHITA hires about 220 people and more than half live in Juneau. They contribute \$8 million in client benefits annually. They operate programs similar to Catholic Community Services, including Head Start and the Second Chance program, which are open to tribal members and non-members alike.

Mayor Koelsch said he and President Peterson have met monthly since November and he appreciates and respects their communications. Mayor Koelsch said he is a bit cautious about how to proceed due to unanswered questions and asked if there is any possibility of obtaining more review time from the BIA. Ms. Mead said CCTHITA is not agreeable to more than 30 days and the request would need to be made to BIA. Ms. Garza said the subject lots are used for parking and they did not think a big agreement was necessary for those. The applications for the lots under the Andrew Hope Building were forthcoming for public comment and would be more involved. Mayor Koelsch said the subject lots were "building blocks" and he appreciated any time available for further education.

Mr. Gregory asked about the MOA and the statement from CCTHITA that there would be no Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and the effect on fire and police protection. Ms. Mead said that the agreement read that CCTHITA is requesting fire and police protection without payment.

Mr. Nankervis asked if CCTHITA had control over the use of the subject lots for parking lots. Ms. Garza said CCTHITA had a \$4.5 million tax exempt loan agreement for the subject lots and the Andrew Hope building with restrictions to maintain the subject lots as parking for the building. Mr. Nankervis thanked Ms. Garza and Mr. Peterson for their information.

The Assembly discussed the matter and asked several questions of Ms. Mead.

Hearing no objection, there was no opposition to continuing to work with CCTHITA on a MOA.

Hearing no objection, the Assembly authorized the attorney to draft a letter to BIA regarding regulatory and jurisdictional issues.

MOTION, by Gregory, to support the CCTHITA application for fee land into trust.

Ms. Becker objected and said she did not have enough information and would like more answers to

the questions raised by the city attorney.

Roll call:

Ayes: Gregory, Weldon, White

Nays: Becker, Gladziszewski, Jones, Kiehl, Koelsch, and Nankervis

Motion failed, 3 Ayes, 6 Nays.

MOTION, by Mr. Kiehl, to direct the City Attorney to continue discussions with CCTHITA regarding an agreement that will enable the Assembly to support these applications.

MOTION, by Nankervis, to amend the motion by adding that continued discussions should include two Assemblymembers, chosen by the Mayor, to participate in those discussions with the City Attorney and City Manager, in order to provide an Assembly perspective in those discussions.

Ms. Becker objected.

Roll call on the amendment:

Ayes: Gregory, Weldon, White, Gladziszewski, Jones, Kiehl, Koelsch, and Nankervis

Nays: Becker,

Amendment passed, 8 Ayes, 1 Nay.

Hearing no objection, the main motion, as amended, passed.

B. Community Wellness Strategy

Mr. Watt explained the Wellness Strategy/Homeless Strategy in the packet. He also noted a recent letter received from Juneau Coalition on Housing and Homelessness to the Assembly. Mr. Watt gave a brief overview of history of dissolution of the CBJ Health and Social Services Department. Since that time, CBJ has provided funds, but has distanced itself from provision of services. CBJ's most recent involvement has been to fund the Housing First program and the bridge loan.

Mr. Watt said that regarding the homeless issue, he has been in a reactive mode and has not been able to proactively make decisions. There are many support programs with tight budgets trying to keep diverse missions alive.

Following discussion, and hearing no objection, Mr. Gregory, Ms. Gladziszewski and Ms. White volunteered to serve on a task force, to work with Mr. Ciambor and the Juneau Housing and Homelessness Coalition, to hold a conversation on the issues regarding homelessness in Juneau and to report back to the Assembly. Ms. White offered, and was appointed, to serve as chair.

C. Alcohol at Eaglecrest Ski Area

MOTION, by Weldon, to refer Resolution 2793 to the Assembly.

MOTION, by Kiehl, to amend the Resolution 2793, in section 3 to limit sales of alcohol at special events to the sale of beer and wine only. Hearing no objection, it was so ordered.

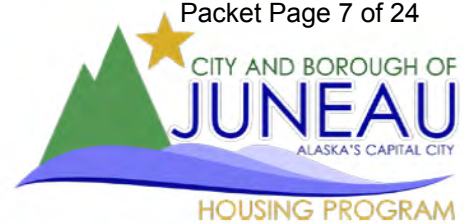
Hearing no objection, Resolution 2793, as amended, was forwarded to the Assembly.

V. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 7:49 p.m.

Submitted by Beth McEwen, Deputy Clerk

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MEMORANDUM

TO: CBJ Assembly Committee of the Whole
FROM: Scott Ciambor, Chief Housing Officer

DATE: June 8th, 2017

SUBJECT: Housing & Homeless Information for Task Force

Included in this note are details on housing and homelessness services that are currently available in Juneau.

1. Summary of Most Recent Homeless Counts & Surveys

Point In Time Homeless Count
 January 2016 & 2017

Point In Time Count Results – Juneau January 2016 & 2017		
Point In Time Count	2017	2016
Unsheltered	59	51
Emergency Shelter	56	77
Transitional Housing	100	83
Total	215	211
Subpopulations		
Chronically Homeless	35	0
Veterans	17	2
Youth (total)	15	6
Unaccompanied Youth	11	6
Parenting Youth Households	4	N/A
Adults with Serious Mental Illness	56	3
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	63	15
Victims of Domestic Violence	30	9

Data available on [Affordable Housing Commission Page](#) and [Public Tableau Map](#).

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What does all this information mean?

- For grants that address housing or services for the homeless, the 2017 PIT#'s should be cited as official.
- There were improvements made in data collection in 2017 allowing for more accurate subpopulation data.
- Data will continue to improve and can provide insight on where to focus funding.

Quick Analysis

- A slight increase in overall homeless and unsheltered persons between 2016 & 2017 in Juneau.
- **35 Chronically Homeless**, a [complicated measure that needs its own flowchart](#). But, that indicates many individuals in Juneau that are hard to house with super complex needs.
- **Highly Traumatized**: Of the 215 individuals, 149 self-reports of serious mental illness, substance abuse, or domestic violence.

Highest per capita homeless population in the State (likely): Using the PIT Public Tableau map, you will notice that of Anchorage (1,128 homeless; pop. 299,037), Fairbanks (248 homeless; pop. 98,957), and Juneau (215 homeless; pop. 32,739), Juneau has the highest number of homeless per capita and almost twice as much per capita than Anchorage.

Chronically Homeless (from 24 CFR 578.3)

(1) An individual who:

- (i) Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and
- (ii) Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; and
- (iii) Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability;

(2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility; or

(3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

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Summary of Most Recent Survey

Juneau Housing First Collaborative
 Vulnerability Index Survey – May 2017

Summary

- **Total number of individuals:** 97 (unsheltered + emergency shelter)
- **Average length of homelessness:** 99.03 months. Median: 60 months
- **Average VI-SPDAT score:** 10.7. Median: 11.
 VI-SPDAT scores are on a 0-17 scale. **Any score above 8 is considered a Housing First Candidate.**

Case Review Results

Review Team

Bartlett (2 case managers)
 JAMHI (2 BH clinicians)
 JPD - Officer Colon
 Front Street Clinic (1 staff)
 Outreach Team (3 – St. Vincent's, AWARE, Glory Hole)
 Mariya (Glory Hole) & Mandy (AWARE)

The result was a list of 32 persons to offer housing and 10 persons for the waitlist.
 About 8 survey participants were put on a parking lot list – meaning some consideration didn't make them a good fit at the moment.

Lessons Learned

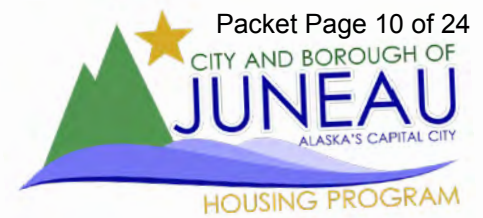
For the most part, the initial 32 fell in line according to the vulnerability index score. Roughly 7 moved up on the list because review team knew that the survey information/background/engagement with services was downplayed based on their experience with that individual. (pride, intoxication during survey, etc.)

The discussions on those in the parking lot, centered around the following issues (that may be included in future system strategy discussions):

- Hard drug use as the primary substance (Opioids, heroin, meth);
- Persons currently housed (even if tenuously);
- Individuals with severe mental illness only; and
- Youth (or younger; it is unlikely there will be a resident under 40 in this initial group)

A couple of these cases were particularly difficult to navigate, but for the most part, the impact of the project for those that end up housed will be significant.

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Next Steps

- In the next month or so, a strategy for offering housing to the initial group will begin. (staggered 8 or so at a time over a 6 week span)

These participants will also be asked to participate in the Housing Evaluation, along with a control group, that the JHFC Board intends to put together for a 3 year span.

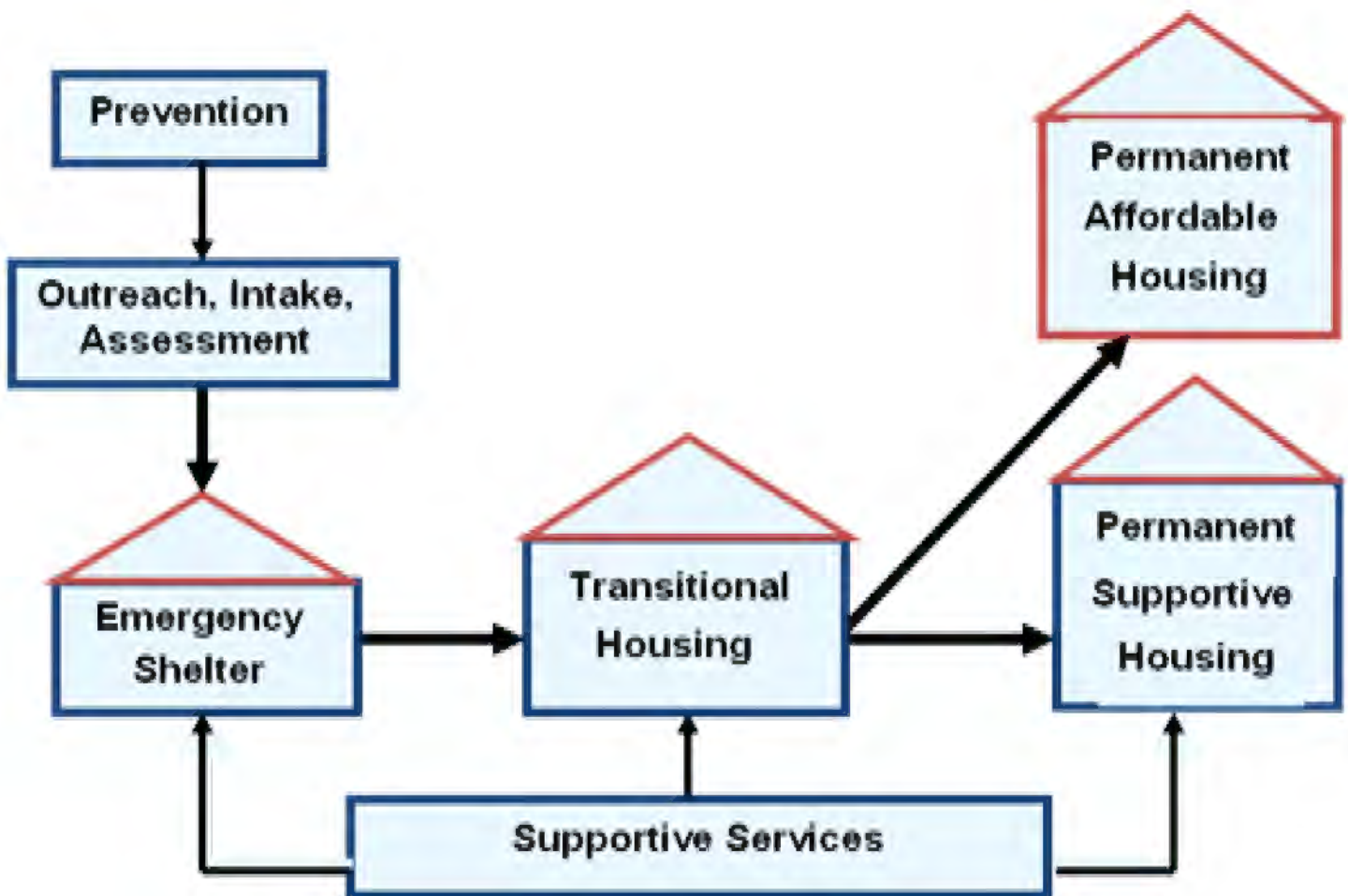
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2. A list of all transitional/emergency housing, beds available, and utilization rates

Juneau Continuum of Care

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.



*** In January each year, the CoC agencies complete the Point In Time Homeless Count and the Homeless Inventory Chart to provide a snap shot of the persons experiencing homelessness and the resources available in a community.

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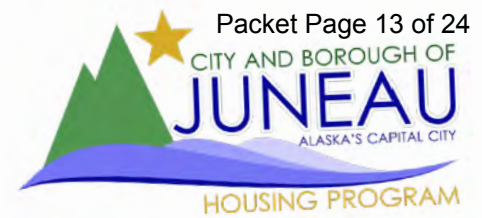
2017 Housing Inventory Chart for Juneau, Alaska

Emergency Shelter	Housing Inventory Chart	Point In Time Count Utilization – January 24, 2017
AWARE, Inc. Domestic Violence Shelter	32	30
The Glory Hole Emergency Shelter for Households Without Children	40	26
Juneau Youth Services - Cornerstone Emergency Shelter for Minors	10	0
Family Promise Emergency Shelter for Families		* New
Total	82	56

Transitional Housing	Housing Inventory Chart	Point In Time Count Utilization – January 24, 2017
AWARE, Inc. Kaasei Supportive Transitional Housing	14	13
Gastineau Human Services Juno House	28	25
Juneau Youth Services Black Bear TLP	10	0
Juneau Youth Services Cornerstone TLP	6	1
St. Vincent DePaul	66	57
Total	124	96

Permanent Supportive Housing	Housing Inventory Chart	Point In Time Count Utilization – January 24, 2017
St. Vincent DePaul Paul's Place PSH	4	3
St. Vincent DePaul Shelter + Care Program	40	10
Juneau Housing First Collaborative		*New (32)
Total	44	13

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These agencies provide key housing and services that target persons experiencing homelessness. These agencies are required by funding source to provide data in the Alaska Homeless Management Information System (AKHMIS).

Agencies that utilize AKHMIS (2017) and have data-sharing agreements include:

- Glory Hole
- AWARE, Inc.
- Gastineau Human Services
- Juneau Youth Services
- St. Vincent DePaul
- Alaska Housing Development Corporation (BHAP Rental Assistance program)

There are a number of smaller programs that do not report into AKHMIS and the data is not included.

- Haven House (Re-entry transitional housing)
- Family Promise (new program)
- Juneau Housing First Collaborative (new program)
- JAMHI (SMI-only supported housing)
- Outreach Team -- number of agencies have staff working directly with clients, targeting those on the street. At this time those contacts aren't entered into AKHMIS.

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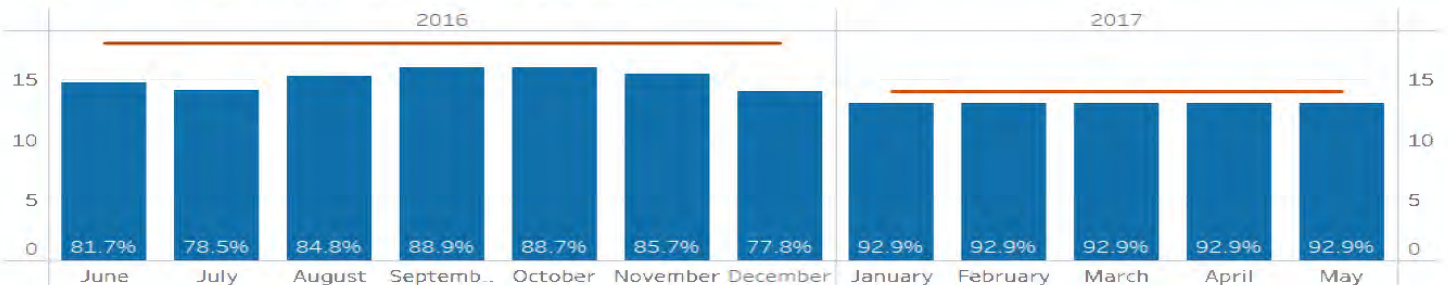
Utilization Reports by quarter from June 1st, 2016 – May 31st, 2017 for agencies on HMIS

Juneau Utilization

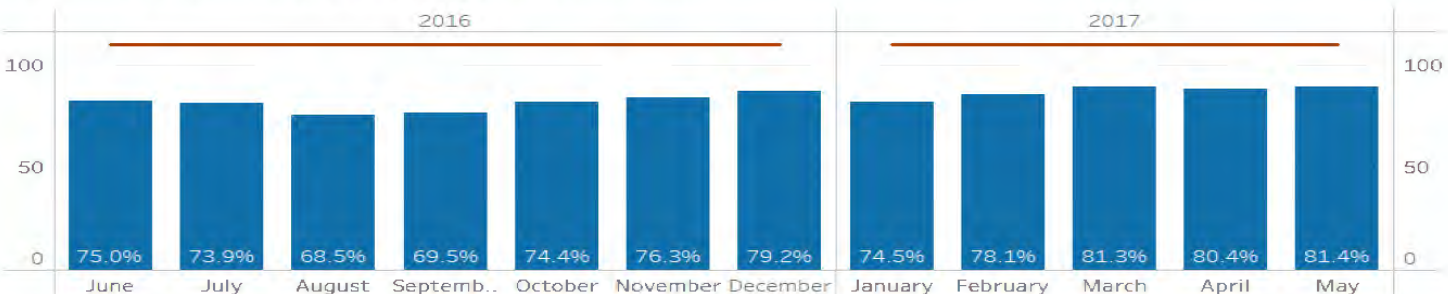
Juneau Emergency Shelter Utilization



Juneau Permanent Supportive Housing Utilization



Juneau Transitional Housing Utilization



Emergency Shelter:

- Juneau Cooperative Christian Ministry, The Glory Hole
- Juneau Youth Services, Cornerstone BCP-ES

Transitional Housing:

- Gastineau Human Services, Juno House
- Juneau Youth Services, Cornerstone TLP
- Juneau Youth Services, Black Bear TLP
- St. Vincent de Paul, Transitional Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing:

- St. Vincent de Paul, Paul's Place
- St. Vincent de Paul, Shelter + Care

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3. Future Data Efforts

Institute for Community Alliances

In 2016, the [Institute for Community Alliances](#) became the AKHMIS administrator and provides training and support to agencies working to end homelessness in the State of Alaska. ICA provides assistance with HMIS- the database that collects client level data and provides reporting capabilities for agencies working on homelessness.

As ICA continues to make system improvements in Alaska, more and better data is becoming available for agencies, communities, the state, and other stakeholders looking to implement best practices and end homelessness.

The [Alaska Portal on the ICA website](#) provides information for current and interested AKHMIS users.

[Alaska Data and Reports](#) page provides Point In Time Count, Project Homeless Connect, and Housing Inventory Chart data. Information was broken out by community – Juneau in 2016.

Systems Evaluation & Improvements Through the Use of Data

[Alaska Dashboard](#) (Available in Juneau in the next year) – In May, ICA provided the first version of the Alaska Dashboard to provide quarterly snapshots that reflect data that is put into AKHMIS.

[Alaska Balance of State Regional Systems Map: Juneau/Southeast](#) – ICA has developed systems map to help communities evaluate the flow and use of housing resources for the homeless. It can help determine what interventions, housing resources, and types of programs are most effective and identify gaps.

This systems map covers the period of October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016.

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4. Juneau Coalition on Housing and Homelessness – Members & Minutes

Juneau Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

- Minutes attached: 4.11.2017, 5.18.2017

In addition to the agencies that provide housing and enter data into the AKHMIS system, many agencies provide support services to the homeless and are part of the JCHH.

Housing Services

Housing Choice Vouchers (AHFC)
Rental Assistance – AHDC/Greuning Park Apartments

Healthcare/Substance Abuse/ Mental Health/ Behavioral Health Services

Prison Re-entry Coalition
Front Street Clinic
Juneau VA Clinic
Four A's
Rainforest Recovery
JAMHI
Polaris House
NAMI
SAIL, Inc.
Planned Parenthood
REACH, INC.
Catholic Community Services

Employment/Income

Tlingit-Haida Vocational Rehabilitation
Department of Labor/Juneau Job Center
Social Security Administration
Public Assistance

Food/Donations

The Glory Hole
SE Alaska Food Bank
United Way of SE Alaska

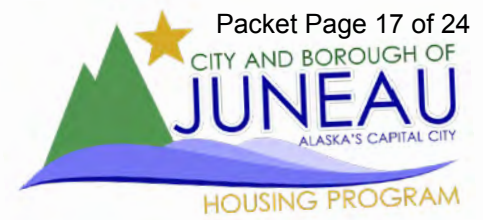
Legal

Alaska Legal Services
Juneau Police Department
Violent Crimes Compensation Board
Office of Vital Statistics

Education

Juneau School District

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5. Local Funding for Housing and Homeless Services for the Homeless

CBJ Social Services Advisory Board funds
Juneau Community Foundation Hope Funds
CBJ Utility Assistance (some organizations)

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A list of subsidized housing in Juneau, vacancies or numbers on the waiting list

Permanent Affordable Housing

This table from the 2012 Juneau Needs Assessment can be updated but provides a sense of available affordable housing in the community. A few updates since 2012 that we know of include:

As of May 2017, the current local housing voucher breakout is the following:

- 326 AHFC Classic and Step Program vouchers (AHFC Housing Choice Voucher Program)
- AHFC Moving Home Vouchers (Alaska DHSS rental subsidy for individual receiving DHSS- funded subsidies.)
- Empowering Choice Housing Program Vouchers (Families Displaces by Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault)
- 10 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers (AHFC/Alaska VA Veterans vouchers)

New Affordable Housing Developed 2012-2016:

- Volunteers of America Phase I (26 units)
- Volunteers of America Phase II (35 units)
- Trillium Landing Senior Housing (49 Units)

JUNEAU'S LOW INCOME HOUSING UNITS

Low Income Housing Program	Total Units	Low Income Units	Units for Elderly	Units for Disabled	Accessible Units
Low Income Housing Tax Credit Unit	284	284			55
AHFC Public Housing Program	213	213	62	12	29
HUD 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly	24	24	24		24
HUD 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	22	21		21	9
USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program	24	24			2
Section 8 Project Based Contract Program (not vouchers)	220	180			9
Other Grants	32	2			2
Total subsidized units	819	748	86	21	130
Estimated 75% Housing Choice Vouchers used in Fair Market Rentals	250				
Total subsidized rental inventory including vouchers	1,069				

Source: HUD databases for LIHTC and Section 202 inventory, 2012 JEDC survey

MEMORANDUM

TO: Donna Pierce, Deputy City Manager

FROM: Michael Dean Rody, Housing Coordinator 

SUBJECT: Homeless Issue

DATE: November 7, 1997

ISSUE ONE: It is recommended that CBJ support, at the highest level, the application for funding being jointly submitted by SouthEast Housing Assistance Services (SEHAS) and Tongass Community Counseling Center (TCCC) for a transitional housing project in downtown Juneau. If funded, this project will be significant building block in providing transitional housing for a special needs group of homeless individuals.

The applicants are confident that the grant request for Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) funds stand a good chance of being granted. The funds not only will assist in providing transitional housing for ten individuals at a time, but it will provide for specialized case management as well.

SEHAS and TCCC are presently not asking for financial assistance from the CBJ for this project. Community based programs such as this should be encouraged, particularly if that encouragement simply takes the form of a letter of endorsement. However, the CBJ needs to make it clear that there is no financial assistance being offered at this time nor will it be in the future.

ISSUE TWO: An inventory and gap analysis of homelessness was conducted this past summer. This effort was spearheaded by the staff of Health and Social Services. The one page summary of the analysis is attached, for your ready reference.

You will note that there is a current unmet need for housing of approximately 81 beds/units for individuals and 164 persons in families with children. The greater part of that need is for transitional housing for both individuals and families. At the present time there are three projects that have been formulated that are attempting to meet this need: they are the SEHAS and TCCC project (10 units/beds), the St. Vincent de Paul project (10 units/beds), and the possible Salvation Army project (fifteen to twenty beds). These three projects could assist in addressing the homeless need by providing combined totals of twenty units/beds of transitional housing and fifteen to twenty units/beds. Relating this back to the attached analysis you have the following impacts:

	<u>STATUS AND TYPE</u>	<u>UNMET NEED/GAP</u>	<u>PENDING UNITS</u>	<u>REVISED NEED/GAP</u>
Individual				
	Emergency shelters	28	20	18
	Transitional housing	32	10	22
	Permanent housing	21	*	21
Families				
	Emergency shelters	42	-	42
	Transitional housing	71	10	61
	Permanent housing	51	*	51

* The recent addition of over 160 units of assisted housing may have met this need for both individuals and families.

As it can be seen, the pending projects are important in terms of addressing the special needs of the homeless, but there remains more to be done.

ISSUE THREE: The ability of the usual providers for the homeless is becoming more difficult. The Glory Hole has limited space and is unable to expand the number of beds at their facility. To expand they would need to relocate and build or buy additional space. St. Vincent de Paul has limited space with which to expand their service. The site they presently have their total twenty-six units can accommodate very few more units.

However, Gastineau Human Services (GHS) is located in a site that could be expanded to provide additional services, if they desired to do so. It should be determined if they are interested in enlarging their service base and, if so, the CBJ should work with them in developing an appropriate program, including additional housing. At the same time it should be determined whatever additional capacity JRU could provide.

It is important to determine who has the ability and desire to provide both the housing and services required by the housing. The CBJ could join in the lead to develop the needed assistance without actually providing the direct services. As an example, of the remaining \$300,000 in the housing fund it is recommended that between \$50,000 and \$150,000 be earmarked for homeless activities. This can be broken down into two components: \$50,000 for the possible campground and up to \$100,000 to assist in the procurement of both emergency and transitional housing. These latter funds would need to be matched to state and federal funding sources to realize any significant gains in addressing the needs of the homeless. It is further recommended that the CBJ Housing Coordinator primary responsibility be to work toward addressing the housing needs of the homeless this next year.

ISSUE FOUR: If a partnership can be established for the use of Corbus' land at Thane for a campground for the homeless, it is recommended that it be done. It is recommended that this campground be for the employed and "wannbes", particularly during the summer months. The campground should follow the outline developed by Parks and Recreation. There should be a fee structure in place to cover the expenses of providing potable water, sanitary facilities, and waste disposal. As suggested, St. Vincents or some other agency, might have a service presence there, but not the full operational responsibility.

The key to addressing the needs of the homeless is diversification of approach. There is no panacea for this issue and it will take several approaches to adequately begin to find solutions. If the CBJ is going to seriously address the needs of the homeless, there needs to be a concerted effort that would include the services of several agencies within the CBJ, e.g. Parks and Recreation, Health and Social Services, the Police, and, of course, Lands and Resources.

IN CLOSING: The above, combined with the Continuum of Care plan and process, outline some of these issues and potentials of homelessness. A great deal of planning and effort are needs to really begin to make progress and meet the needs of the homeless. If I can be of further assistance in bringing this issue to light as well as seeking possible responses, please advise.

c. Steve Gilbertson, Lands and Resources Manager

Continuum of Care: Gaps Analysis

Individuals

		Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Relative Priority
	Emergency Shelters	66	38	28	M
	Transitional Housing	141	109	32	M
*Beds/Units	Permanent Housing	69	48	21	M
	Total	276	195	81	
	Job Training & Services	225			
Estimated	Case Management	317			
Supportive	Substance Abuse Treatment	247			
Services slots	Mental Health Care	170			
	Housing Placement	70			
	Life Skills Training	211			
	Other				
	Chronic Substance Abusers	115	90	25	M
	Seriously Mental Ill	150	100	50	H
Estimated	Dually-Diagnosed	75	45	30	M
Sub-populations	Veterans	30	10	20	M
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	6	0	6	L
	Victims of Domestic Violence	83	20	63	H
	Youth	70	6	64	H
	Other - Sex Abuse#4	40	28	12	L

Persons in Families with Children

		Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Relative Priority
	Emergency Shelters	78	36	42	H
	Transitional Housing	162	91	71	H
*Beds/Units	Permanent Housing	60	9	51	H
	Total	300	136	164	
	Job Training	334			
Estimated	Case Management	119			
Supportive	Substance Abuse Treatment	163			
Services slots	Mental Health Care	111			
	Child Care Services	161			
	Housing Placement	36			
	Life Skills Training	72			
	Other				
	Chronic Substance Abusers	90	9	81	H
	Seriously Mental Ill	90	3	83	H
Estimated	Dually-Diagnosed	75	3	72	H
Sub-populations	Veterans	15	00	15	L
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	3	0	3	L
	Victims of Domestic Violence	126	106	20	L
	Youth Head of Household	30	23	7	L
	Other	30	0	30	M

CBJ Homeless Task Force Template

OBJECTIVE			
DESCRIPTION			
# TO BE SERVED			
TOTAL COST Staffing Operating Services			
DURATION OF PROJECT			
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	Packet Page 22 of 24		
POTENTIAL PARTNERS			
RISKS AND CHALLENGES			
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS			
ACTION STEPS			
PROPOSAL RESOURCES	City Staff:	Task Force Member(s)	
How does the proposal respond to the Call to Action?			
ACTIONABLE	☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ TBD
IMPACT	☐ HIGH # SERVED	☒ MEDIUM # SERVED	☐ LOW # SERVED
TIMELINE	☒ IMMEDIATELY	☐ 1 ST QUARTER 2015	☐ LONG TERM
COST	☒ NO COST	☒ LOW COST	☐ COST TBD

Seattle Unsheltered Task Force Example

OBJECTIVE	Use City-owned facilities to provide overnight and day services for a variety of populations		
DESCRIPTION	- Utilize city-wide city-controlled facilities (including downtown) {our group specifically did not state close to services, because we note that there are people in neighborhoods that may not be service- rich, but where there is need. We noted that people are currently travelling to opportunities and services as needed, and that depending on where shelter is available they will, perhaps with assistance in the form of bus tickets or access to the new low income Metro fare, continue to travel as needed} to provide safe, respectful, low-barrier spaces to sleep, eat and maintain hygiene. - Facilities to be considered should allow for multiple configurations dependent on population to be served i.e. singles, couples, pets, young adults and families. The spaces to be considered should include but not be limited to community centers and parks facilities. All City-owned properties (including bare lots and parking lots) should be evaluated for this proposal. - Spaces considered should have access to toilet facilities and large open spaces for sleeping quarters. Ideally, space would be available on-site for storage for bedding, emergency supplies, etc. and for preparation or serving of meals; access would be for 10-12 hours overnight, and shower facilities would be available. However, accommodations and compromises can be made in these areas.		
# TO BE SERVED	750 -1000 individuals – <i>Multiple sites could potentially target multiple and/or underserved groups (i.e., single men, single women, families with children, YYA, couples, people who have pets). Overnight parking could be allowed, with access to toilets and any on-site services (food, showers, assistance with benefits, housing, etc.) with limited additional cost where an indoor shelter is also located.</i>		
TOTAL COST Staffing Operating Services	<i>Estimate 20 sites, roughly 50 – 100 individuals per site, 365 days per year</i> 20 sites @ \$305,906 per site = \$6,118,120 <i>**Cost estimate based on actual expenses for Salvation Army winter shelter at City Hall.</i> In addition to the paid staff, we anticipate that community volunteers may be able to have a role in assisting or supplementing. We acknowledge that there will be some additional costs in this model related to utilities and maintenance to support the use of these city-owned facilities. Example: DESC Connections basement shelter can currently serve 900 per year (38 a night) or 1,300 per year (if relocated to a better facility that could handle 75 a night). 3.0 FTE = \$130,000		
DURATION OF PROJECT	Ongoing <u>and</u> Seasonal options. This process might be phased in, beginning with a small number of sites and increasing to create additional shelter capacity over time.		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	Develop a system-wide proposal that would increase shelter capacity. This proposal could be implemented at multiple centers in a variety of models, with multiple community partners to shelter approximately 650 – 1000 individuals nightly.		
POTENTIAL PARTNERS	Parks, City Light, HSD, DPD, DON, SDOT, non-profit service providers, UW, Community and Faith-based groups, local businesses		
RISKS AND CHALLENGES	- Current and projected activities (including fee-generating activities) at some city-owned facilities may influence the timing or seasonal availability of those facilities for certain types of shelter. - Where are people before and after shelter operating hours? - identify and prepare for neighborhood placement challenges		
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS	- Possible changes to Community Center program models need to be reviewed, including the possible effect of use of centers for shelter on revenue-generating activities. - Department Director Rules need to be reviewed regarding permitting, use of space, modifications. - Permitting and coding issues need to be assessed per site; time-limited or short-term use of space may be possible without significant permitting or code issues, but over time, these may need to be addressed (example of sprinkler system at Fire Station 39 – O.K. for short-term use, but long-term, infrastructure improvements would be needed). - Explore use of parking lots and vacant land in addition to facilities.		
ACTION STEPS	- Assess City-owned facilities and property for feasibility. - Use existing Emergency Operations Plan and designated emergency use facilities. - Assess insurance requirements and liability protections for city facilities.		
PROPOSAL RESOURCES	City Staff: Chris Potter, FAS Mike Podowski, DPD	Task Force Member(s): Lydia Albert Mary Anne DeVry Ailson Eisinger Anitra Freeman Nicole Macri	Quynh Pham Mark Putnam Michael Ramos Jon Scholes Leslie Smith
How does the proposal respond to the Call to Action? 1 2 3			
ACTIONABLE	☒ YES	☐ NO	☒ TBD
IMPACT	☒ HIGH # SERVED	☐ MEDIUM # SERVED	☐ LOW # SERVED
TIMELINE	☒ IMMEDIATELY	☒ 1 ST QUARTER 2015	☒ LONG TERM
COST	☐ NO COST	☒ LOW COST	☒ COST TBD

OBJECTIVE			
DESCRIPTION			
# TO BE SERVED			
TOTAL COST Staffing Operating Services			
DURATION OF PROJECT			
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	Packet Page 24 of 24		
POTENTIAL PARTNERS			
RISKS AND CHALLENGES			
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS			
ACTION STEPS			
PROPOSAL RESOURCES	City Staff:	Task Force Member(s) 3	
How does the proposal respond to the Call to Action?			
ACTIONABLE	☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ TBD
IMPACT	☐ HIGH # SERVED	☒ MEDIUM # SERVED	☐ LOW # SERVED
TIMELINE	☒ IMMEDIATELY	☐ 1 ST QUARTER 2015	☐ LONG TERM
COST	☒ NO COST	☒ LOW COST	☐ COST TBD