

2022

Sutter & Yuba Local Homeless Action Plan Fall 2022 - 2026

OCTOBER 2022



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
Purpose of Local Homeless Action Plan.....	4
SUMMARY OF NEEDS	5
Current System Gaps and Factors Contributing to Homelessness	5
Mental Health / Substance Use	7
Perception of Homelessness.....	8
Available Housing.....	8
GOALS & STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION ITEMS.....	16
APPENDIX A.....	17
Partnerships	17
Gaps Based on Data	20
Consumer Survey	25
Agency Survey	37
PIT Data	45
Coordinated Entry.....	46
Methodology.....	49
Summary of Meetings.....	50
Summary Chart of Funding Sources	52
Assessment of Funding Sources	56

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan was developed by the Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC), in coordination with the counties of Sutter and Yuba to build upon the [Forward Yuba Sutter: Creating Opportunities](#) five-year regional strategic plan, which facilitated a coordinated community response to homelessness. This document results from a community-led, data-informed collaborative process that incorporates the expertise and feedback of many partner agencies and organizations.

The SYHC provides leadership on issues related to persons experiencing homelessness in Sutter and Yuba counties and serves as the Continuum of Care (CoC) for funding received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The SYHC is composed of non-profit and faith-based organizations, representatives of local government jurisdictions, and homeless advocates that work together to coordinate and maximize homeless services and resources across the bi-county region.

The intent of this plan is to provide a map to guide the Sutter and Yuba community toward a reduction in homelessness and its effects on the community. This document outlines gaps in services and other issues that are contributing to homelessness. It provides strategies for addressing these issues and action steps needed to implement the strategies. Detailed background, methodology, and research information is provided in the Appendix.

Through conversations with persons from many different sectors of Sutter and Yuba bi-county region, nearly everyone agrees that homelessness is a problem. However, there are many different perspectives regarding factors contributing to homelessness and how to address these issues. To craft a strategy to address the complex causes of homelessness and its impacts on the community, all voices are welcomed and respected.

We have heard from community members that are genuinely concerned that some of their neighbors do not have a safe home, nutritious food, consistent healthcare, or mental health treatment. Businesses are understandably concerned when they find individuals sleeping in their doorways or interfering with their customers. Families are concerned that parks do not feel safe for their children when they find needles or other refuse, or when they are approached by an individual asking for money or food. Some community members are concerned that providing food, shelter or more affordable housing may perpetuate the problem. Government officials are concerned that their ability to maintain public safety and sanitation has become more limited due to recent legal decisions regarding the rights of persons experiencing homelessness while community members expect individuals to be held accountable for themselves and their actions. Service providers are concerned that they do not have sufficient resources to meet ever increasing needs. And persons experiencing homelessness are concerned that they are not seen as individuals or valued as members of the community, and they do not feel they have a role in the decision-making process. These are all valid concerns.

The impacts of homelessness on the persons experiencing homelessness themselves are significant and long-term. Studies show that persons who experience homelessness as children are far more likely to become homeless as adults¹. Homelessness results in high rates of traumatic stress, substantially lower life expectancy, and homeless individuals suffer from a greater incidence of injury, as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases, than the general population². Long-term substance use or untreated mental health issues can result in a person being unable to trust or accept offers of assistance that they desperately need. There is not one picture that captures homelessness. A 19-year-old youth with no job skills that cannot support himself needs a very different type of assistance than a 65-year-old woman in a wheelchair who cannot find a ground floor apartment that is affordable on social security. Engaging a person in services who is dealing with a substance use disorder and has been living in homeless encampments for years takes patience and trust building, while a single mother anxiously looking for a safe and affordable home for her children needs immediate and quick assistance.

Finding a balance between securing community safety, addressing the needs of vulnerable community members, promoting individual accountability, and supporting self-sufficiency will require a commitment to investment from the entire community – residents, business owners, public and private agencies, faith-based organizations, and persons with lived experience of homelessness in the bi-county region. It will emphasize measures to prevent homelessness and support paths to self-sufficiency. The strategy will recognize that a compassionate response to homelessness can be consistent with an expectation of accountability for community members, including those experiencing homelessness. To be successful, the strategy will respect the personal safety, dignity and property rights of residents, business owners and persons experiencing homelessness. It will recognize and address the individual needs of persons experiencing homelessness in our community.

¹ Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Health Care for Homeless People. Homelessness, Health, and Human Needs. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 1988. 3, Health Problems of Homeless People. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK218236/>

² <https://www.ucsf.edu/news/2022/08/423551/older-homeless-people-are-great-risk-dying>

Purpose of Local Homeless Action Plan

What is an Action Plan?

Homeless Action Plans are used to advance solutions to complex social problems with the goal of ending homelessness. The goals outlined within the action plan provided a course of action for the Continuum of Care (CoC), Counties, and local community partners to follow that will improve the health and placement of individuals experiencing homelessness, empower and support the local Sutter/Yuba community, and prevent future episodes of homelessness. This action plan is a “living document” that may be utilized in future homelessness projects in the Bi-County area.

What is the purpose of this plan?

The process to develop this action plan was directed by the Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC) in collaboration with Yuba County and Sutter County. Thurmond Consulting LLC and Homebase were contracted to develop an action plan that built upon the ongoing work among stakeholders in the bi-county region in the effort to create a coordinated community response to homelessness.

What this plan will accomplish?

This plan will give an overview of the current landscape (including available data), highlight system gaps, review the needs of homeless persons in our area, and propose an action plan to address these needs. The action plan is designed to benefit the broader bi-county region in conjunction with the homeless population. Additional information about our priorities, as well as our framework of strategic objectives and core strategies to support those priorities are detailed in the following section.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

Current System Gaps and Factors Contributing to Homelessness

This section provides an overview of the challenges and issues in the Sutter and Yuba community that contribute to homelessness, based on feedback from survey respondents, data analysis, stakeholder interviews, community meetings, and focus group convenings. Additional information on this feedback is included in the Appendix.



Affordable Housing (Targeting Extremely Low-Income)

Service providers and persons with lived experience have identified available housing, that is affordable to extremely low-income individuals (such as those living on social security or disability payments), as the most critical need.



Health Services

Physical Health concerns have remained consistent in the Bi-County area. While health concerns are representational at the State level, the county health rankings for both Yuba and Sutter Counties were in the lower quartiles for the state. According to the County Health Ranking in 2021, Yuba County was ranked 52 out of the 58 counties in health outcomes and Sutter County was ranked 37³. Substance use and mental health issues continue to be pressing issue that makes obtaining and maintaining stable housing difficult for our community as well as our homeless population. The number of individuals identifying themselves as having SMI has increased, mounting their perceived visibility in the community⁴. Barriers include understaffed providers and the need for respite locations for people to have a safe location during daylight hours. In addition, long-term substance use and/or mental health concerns can make it difficult for individuals to meet the requirements of service providers that may seem simple to most people. For example, coming into a clinic or office, filling out paperwork, going through a lengthy examination or testing, or keeping appointments.



Community Engagement

Visible homelessness is a growing concern for the local population and business community. Many locals have expressed interest in being a part of the solution

³ 2021 County Health Rankings for California: Measures and National/State Results

⁴ Feedback from Community Meetings and Interviews

but do not know how to be helpful or where to start. Many community members feel powerless to make a change. There is a need for continued robust informational campaigns and ongoing support for businesses and community partners.



Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness prevention projects are known to be extremely successful at preventing new cases of homelessness and stopping people from ever becoming homeless⁵. However, ongoing support is still a high priority. The longer a person is homeless, the harder and more expensive it becomes to re-house this person. It is more costly to provide services to an individual or family who has become homeless than it is to assist these persons while they are still housed and on the verge of losing their housing⁶. By providing support to persons and families in crisis, many will avoid the trauma and disruption of homelessness and there will be less drain on limited public and private resources. Additionally, there has been an influx of persons at-risk of losing housing into the system. The influx is often much higher than the Point in Time (PIT) report details it only accounts for those counted a single day and HUD does not require a count of persons at imminent risk of homelessness. Additionally, the PIT report does not include those insecurely housed individuals, who are reaching out for assistance/receive services. We have seen an overall increase in the numbers of persons accessing homeless services in Sutter and Yuba Counties. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the most recent full sheltered and unsheltered PIT count was conducted in 2021 using alternative data set. At this time, it is anticipated that a full PIT will be completed in January 2023. While we are seeing an increase in numbers, there are multiple underlying reasons for the increase. Namely, over the last few years, Coordinated Entry and interagency support have improved immensely, giving us a more accurate view of homelessness in our community.



Accessing Services

The bi-county region has an array of services available to those experiencing homelessness. However, barriers such as transportation, mental illness, substance use, and other issues demonstrate that ongoing supports are still needed to

⁵ Burt, M.R., Pearson, C. & Montgomery, A.E. Community-Wide Strategies for Preventing Homelessness: Recent Evidence. *J Primary Prevent* 28, 213–228 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10935-007-0094-8>

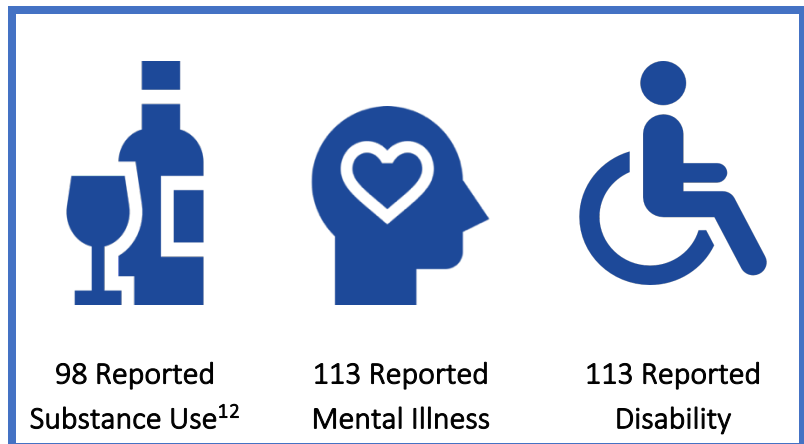
⁶ <https://www.samhsa.gov/homelessness-programs-resources/hpr-resources/housing-shelter>

increase the number of persons who successfully move from homelessness to housing stability.

Mental Health / Substance Use

Expanding Mental Health Services for homeless persons is greatly needed in Sutter and Yuba County. Based on County Health data, mental health has been assessed as a critical need in our community. An average of 16% of Sutter and Yuba County residents reported experiencing more frequent mental distress, chronic and likely severe mental health issues than the rest of California (11%)⁷. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration Agency, both Sutter and Yuba Counties were designated as a mental health professional shortage area⁸. In 2020, the local mental health provider ratio was roughly 400 to 1 mental health provider, which is worse than the California average (280 patients to 1 provider)⁹. These mental health barriers are only further exacerbated for unhoused individuals with fewer resources to obtain services. People experiencing homelessness are more likely to have substance use concerns, mental and behavioral health conditions, physical disabilities¹⁰, or chronic medical conditions than Bi-County residents who are housed¹¹.

In addition to health professionals, mental health services were identified as a high-level need by persons experiencing homelessness in Sutter/Yuba Counties. When asked what services are most needed in the area, but hardest to find, mental health services were the highest priority behind housing placement and retention¹³. The 2021 Annual Performance Report (APR) for the



Sutter/Yuba area showed that 1058 of the 3334 persons in who utilized Coordinated Entry during the calendar year, indicated that they have a mental health disorder (32% of the annual homeless population in Sutter and Yuba.) It is worth noting that access to mental health services is a national issue. At least 25% of people who are experiencing homelessness across the bi-county region have a serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or major depression. Most

⁷ 2022 Sutter County CHA Report

⁸ <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>

⁹ California. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Accessed August 20, 2022.

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2021/rankings/sutter-county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

¹⁰ 2019 Adventist Health and Rideout CHA Report

¹¹ 2022 Sutter County CHA Report

¹² 2021 Yuba City & County/Sutter County CoC Point-In-Time Count

¹³ 2022 Action Plan Consumer Survey

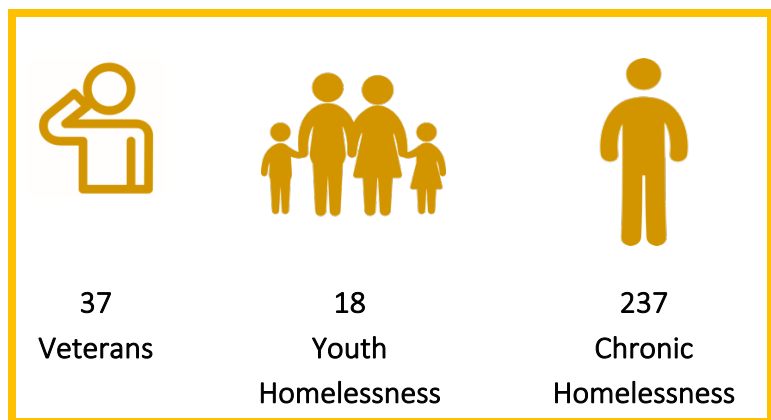
of these individuals with serious mental illness also have a substance use issue¹⁴. People experiencing homelessness are more likely to have substance use problems, mental and behavioral health conditions, physical disabilities, or chronic medical conditions than residents who are housed¹⁵.

Perception of Homelessness

Many businesses and community members have expressed concerns with the number of individuals sleeping in doorways or interfering with businesses. Specifically, refuse, human excrement, and property damage are the primary concerns of business owners. The visibility of homeless persons in public areas might lead some to assume that the increased presence of homelessness is connected to the influx of homeless persons from outside our community. However, all data indicates this is inaccurate. Over 84% of persons experiencing homelessness in Sutter and Yuba Counties originated from the local community¹⁶. Part of the increased visibility and confrontation with individuals living outdoors is related to a minority of persons, who require medical or law enforcement intervention but are currently not receptive to receiving services.

Available Housing

Universally, the top need in Sutter and Yuba Counties is the availability of affordable housing. Since the release of the 2019 5-Year Regional Strategic Plan, several housing projects have been initiated, including Harmony Village (62 units), New Haven (40 units), Prosperity Village (61 units), Cedar Lane (40 units), New Haven Court (40 Units), and East Lake



Apartments (71 units). However, the need for affordable housing has grown considerably. In 2020, it was estimated that 3,092 low-income renter households in Sutter County did not have access to an affordable home¹⁷. In Yuba County, it was estimated that 1,428 low-income renter households do not have access to an affordable home¹⁸. In 2022, renters in Sutter County need to earn 1.4 times the state minimum wage to afford the average monthly asking rent of \$1105. Renters in Yuba County needed to earn \$18.96 per hour (1.3 times the state minimum wage) to afford the average monthly asking rent of \$1,583. Rent prices have increased steadily in the Bi-County area. The asking rents in Yuba County increased by 7.4%

¹⁴ <https://www.hchmd.org/homelessness-makes-you-sick>

¹⁵ 2022 Sutter County CHA Report & 2022 Adventist Health and Ride out CHNA

¹⁶ Homelessness In Yuba and Sutter Counties by The Numbers,

<https://www.suttercounty.org/home/showpublisheddocument/5708/637928036734830000>

¹⁷ Sutter County 2022 Affordable Housing Needs Report

¹⁸ Yuba County 2022 Affordable Housing Needs Report

between Q4 2020 and Q4 2021 and 3.8% in Sutter County. Almost 60% of respondents to surveys indicated they needed affordable housing when none was available¹⁹.

While permanent housing is a predominant need, creating long-term housing solutions takes time and emergency shelter is critical. Emergency shelter beds have expanded to 296 available for both Sutter and Yuba Counties. Approximately 11.5% households live in poverty in Sutter County, and 16.3% in Yuba County (the national average is 11.4%)²⁰. Less than 10% of adults who are experiencing homelessness are employed. While many individuals have some level of income through SSI or SSD, this often is not enough cover rising housing needs, even when low-income housing is available.

¹⁹ 2022 Action Plan Consumer Survey

²⁰ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/suttercountycalifornia,US/PST045221>

GOALS & STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS



Strategy A. Homelessness Prevention

- Limit first-time homelessness
- Prevent returns to homelessness



Strategy B. Support for Shelter & Housing

- Develop affordable housing options for extremely low-income households
- Further research potential housing models (tiny house, modular, conversions)
- Improve outreach to landlords, property management companies, and developers
- Broader systematic support for the Homeless Data Management Information System (HMIS) and Coordinated Entry (CE) Systems



Strategy C. Homeless and Community Partnerships

- Support the business community's efforts to engage with individuals experiencing homelessness
- Create opportunities for homeless persons to get involved in the community
- Improve awareness and resources on social media for local community
- Work with partner agencies and businesses to employ individuals experiencing homelessness



Strategy D. Health Services

- Provide additional support for the Street Medicine team
- Increase mobile service engagement
- Provide additional support for outreach teams
- Create safe respite location for sick/injured individuals with no other resources to recover

Addressing the needs of individuals and families in crisis can reduce the number of people who end up living in homelessness and reduce the strain on limited private and public resources. While Sutter and Yuba Counties have recently implemented a homelessness prevention program, additional support is needed to assist with housing stabilization. Overall goals will be to stabilize the increasing number of people who return to homelessness within 12 months of exiting permanent housing and decrease the annual number of people accessing the homeless services delivery system.

1 LIMIT FIRST-TIME HOMELESSNESS BY DECREASING EVICTIONS

1. Work with landlords to keep individuals housed. This will include identifying funding to expand the number of housing vouchers available and creating connections with landlords to encourage alternatives to eviction.

2. Expand current outreach efforts to those at risk of becoming homeless. Target prevention assistance to those most at risk of eviction.

3. Implement best practices in prevention/diversion programs. Incorporate diversion practices into current systems. Educate residents at risk of eviction of rights and resources available.

4. Fully integrate Prevention/Diversion into the Coordinated Entry System.

2 PREVENT RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

1. Identify the appropriate amount of supportive services after placement into permanent housing

2. Ensure newly housed individuals know how to access support resources

3. Increase and improve access to behavioral health/substance use treatment and services.

4. Refer individuals to CalAIM Community Support Program, Housing Sustainability to assign newly housed homeless individuals a care manager to ensure they can sustain their housing.

Barriers to housing in Sutter and Yuba Counties include lack of available housing, unstable building market, and length of time it takes to develop, fund, and construct new projects. The expansion of housing that is affordable must be coupled with the continued development of easily accessible emergency housing options.

1 DEVELOP APPROPRIATE HOUSING OPTIONS

1. Identify new housing projects that are affordable for people with extremely low income. Encourage collaboration between homeless service providers, health and mental health providers, affordable housing developers and other community partners.

2. Research alternative forms of housing options, including accessory dwelling units, tiny houses, campus-style facilities, mobile home parks, and trailer parks.

2 TEMPORARY HOUSING OPTIONS

1. Ensure that all day-center locations provide 24-hour access.

2. Explore temporary housing options that help people who are at-risk of homelessness stabilize in housing.

3 BROADER SYSTEMATIC SUPPORT

1. Support for the Homeless Data Management Information System (HMIS) including the addition of quality assessment and improvement.

2. Support for Coordinated Entry (CE) including the addition of quality assessment and improvement.

Connected to housing and prevention, it is important that individuals living outdoors have a clear path to integrating into the community. Connections between housed and unhoused neighbors build community, allows everyone to contribute to identifying solutions, and humanize the issues surrounding homelessness. Persons with lived experience provide unique and necessary insight into homelessness. Further collaboration with the local homeless community will be critical to addressing issues in our area. We advocate that homeless individuals need to be integrated into various levels of projects, including collaboration with the CoC and county agencies.

1

SUPPORT COMMUNITY-LEAD PROJECTS

1. Support community-lead projects that align current homeless objective in the bi-county area.

2. Increase the overall number of individuals and community groups participating in volunteer opportunities.

3. Increase the effectiveness of individuals and community groups participating in the resolution of homelessness

2

CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

1. Develop a volunteer work-experience program which invites people experiencing homelessness to participate in community improvement activities. For example, teams dedicated to cleaning streets, parks, and other public spaces or training to fill jobs that are needed in the local workforce.

3. Develop additional opportunities where persons experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered, can have positive interactions during the day.

2. Create opportunities for persons with lived experience of homelessness to serve on committees or boards where decisions are made regarding the homeless services delivery system.

3 PROVIDE SUPPORT/RESOURCES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY

1. Create liaison position that will serve as a bridge between the business community, service providers, and law enforcement

2. Maintain social media campaign that provides accurate information and resources to the community.

3. Develop resources in city areas for community members. This will include links to services, contact information, and ongoing support for locals.

4 HIRING PERSONS WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE

1. Hire persons with lived experience in outreach and engagement roles.

2. Reserve at least one CoC board seat for a person with recent lived experience.

3. Create a homeless action board that provides feedback to CoC projects and goals.

5 OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMELESS ENGAGEMENT

1. Interact with local homeless advocacy groups.

2. Integrate a process to solicit direct feedback from persons with lived experience. Ensure local homeless population is made aware of current / upcoming projects through outreach. Provide opportunities for individuals with lived experience to engage in CoC meetings.

3. Designate resources and transportation to ensure access for all people to engage in discussions.

Emphasis will be given to addressing persons who suffer from untreated mental illness, to invite these individuals into the mental health system to receive appropriate services. We will expand the capacity of mobile health services for outreach, engagement, and support persons dealing with challenging circumstances. Individuals living outdoors face especially difficult challenges when they are sick, injured, or discharged from the hospital and in need of a secure, supportive place to recuperate. The needs fall across the spectrum of illnesses.

1 INCREASE MOBILE ENGAGEMENT

1. Expand capacity and reach for mobile health programs such as the Homeless Engagement And Resolution Team, iCARE Mobile Engagement Team and Street Medicine Team.

2. Facilitate ongoing monthly conversations between stakeholders with mobile providers to solidify “boots-on-the-ground” perspective and information.

3. Expand Start to Finish project, assisting those requesting substance use treatment in obtaining shelter, treatment, and after-care including housing.

2 CREATE RECUPERATIVE LOCATION

1. Form Committee of Health and Service providers to identify best practices for a recuperative care location.

2. Create a safe respite location for homeless persons with serious health conditions to access upon exiting hospital.

3 PRIORITIZE LOCAL MANAGED CARE PLANS

1. As a region, implement the services offered under CalAIM, to include the Housing and Homelessness Incentive program (HHIP)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION ITEMS

Activity	Steps	Responsible Parties	Stakeholders	Performance Metric(s)
Strategy A. Homelessness Prevention				
A.1 Limit first-time homelessness by decreasing evictions				
A.2 Returns to homelessness				
Strategy B. Support for Shelter and Housing				
B.1 Affordable Housing Options				
B.2 Expand temporary housing options				
B.3 Broader Systematic Support				
Strategy C. Homeless / Community Partnership				
C.1 Increase Mobile Engagement				
C.2 Create Opportunities for Homeless Engagement				
C.3 Provide Support / Resources for Local Community				
C.4 Hiring Persons With Lived Experience				
C.5 Opportunities For Homeless Engagement				
Strategy D. Health Services				
D.1 Increase Mobile Engagement				
D.2 Create Respite Location				
D.3 Prioritize Local Managed Care Plans				

APPENDIX A

Partnerships

Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium

The Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC) is the region’s Continuum of Care (CoC) and is responsible for conducting the annual Point-In-Time Count, Coordinated Entry, and other HUD regulated activities. Representatives from SYHC run the Government Affairs Committee (GAC) to ensure that the two bodies are aligned to the greatest extent possible. The GAC took the place of the former Bi-Counties Homeless Group. SYHC maintains monthly stakeholder meetings and is the administrative entity for Federal and State funding.

Housing And Homeless Service Providers

Representatives from nonprofits from across the Bi-County region– including Habitat for Humanity, The Salvation Army, Casa de Esperanza, Hands of Hope, and many others – have been integrally involved in the regional strategic planning process. Staff from many of these agencies are involved in committees that evaluate and work to improve the homeless services delivery system in Yuba Sutter. Additional housing and homeless service partners in this effort include Regional Emergency Shelter Team (REST), Bridges to Housing, the United Way, and FREED Center for Independent Living.

Health and Human Services Departments

Yuba County and Sutter County Health and Human Services, including Sutter-Yuba Behavioral Health and Sutter County and Yuba County Public Health, and have been vital partners in creating a regional approach to addressing homelessness among persons with health, behavioral health and substance use issues. These agencies are involved in the regional Coordinated Entry process, provide outreach to the entire geographic area, support ongoing initiatives such as 14Forward and Better Way, and have membership on the SYHC and several committees. Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health leads the Homeless Engagement And Response Team, linking unsheltered people to the Coordinated Entry program and local shelter agencies. Both Yuba County and Sutter County run Housing Support programs (HSP), Sutter County operates Better Way and provides wrap around services.

Homeless Engagement And Resolution Team (HEART)

HEART is a multidisciplinary street outreach team consisting of a mental health therapist, an intervention counselor, a peer mentor, and an outreach worker. The goal of the

program is to engage and build relationships, connect people to services and ultimately to assist them to end their homelessness. HEART partners with local law enforcement and code enforcement during outreach activities. HEART is a part of Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health.

Regional Health Providers

Regional health providers are important partners in addressing the needs of individuals living with serious mental illness who are homeless, chronically homeless, or at-risk of chronic homelessness. Adventist Health + Rideout, Ampla Health, Harmony Health and Peach Tree Health have been involved as partners in the regional strategic planning process and had representatives in attendance at the Sutter Yuba Strategic Planning Community Alignment Session. A representative from Adventist Health + Rideout serves as a member of the SYHC board of directors and leads a street nursing team to improve the health of people living outdoors and connect them to services.

Public Housing Authority

The Regional Housing Authority of Sutter, Nevada, Colusa, and Yuba Counties plays an important role in creating and increasing housing opportunities for people experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in Sutter, Nevada, Colusa, and Yuba Counties. The Regional Housing Authority offers Housing Choice Vouchers, Emergency Housing Vouchers, and income-based housing. They have adopted a general homeless preference to help increase accessibility to housing for persons experiencing homelessness

Faith-Based Organizations

Faith-based organizations provide access to many basic needs for people in the Bi-County region, including food, clothing, and access to a safe place to stay. Hope Point Nazarene Church, New Beginnings Wesleyan Church, and the Church of Glad Tidings are some of the faith-based partners working with the SYHC to help inform regional strategic planning and coordination.

Education System Partners

Partners within the education system can help connect children and youth experiencing homelessness to the homeless system of care and provide valuable resources to support children and youth in achieving wellness and stability. Current partners in the regional strategic planning process have included representatives from early childhood education (E Center Head Start), local school districts (Sutter County Superintendent of Schools, Yuba City Unified School District, Marysville Joint Unified School District), local Boards of Education (Yuba County Office of Education), and county-led education-based initiatives (Yuba County First Five Commission).

Employment Providers

Both Yuba and Sutter County One Stop Workforce Centers are involved at the Coordinated Entry sites and are partners in ending homelessness in the region. The One Stop locations provide employment and training services to individuals who are unemployed, including those experiencing homelessness, which may include pre-employment classes, on-the-job training, occupational skills training, work experience, and job seeker assistance. Both county's One Stops are actively involved in linking people from shelters and day centers to employment.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers are important partners in addressing homelessness, as they are often the first point of contact for someone experiencing unsheltered homelessness and can provide an access point for connecting people in need to coordinated entry and community-based resources. For example, the Yuba and Sutter Counties' Sheriff's Departments, Yuba County Probation Department, Yuba County Victim Services and Sutter County Victim Witness Assistance Program are all partners in the work to create a regional approach and initiatives to address homelessness through the strategic planning process. Local law enforcement works closely with the HEART team to ensure that persons experiencing chronic homelessness are linked to services to help them move towards housing stability. Yuba City Police has two Homeless liaison officers that acts as the central point of contact for unhoused individuals, community members, and the City.

A current committee consisting of law enforcement, code enforcement, Health and Human Services Departments and outreach teams meets monthly to coordinate compassionate enforcement, review best practices and relevant legal actions, and develop regional practices for addressing encampments. This team brought legislation forward in 2020 to form a Bi-county homeless multi-disciplinary team. They also created a regional camping ordinance, a memorandum of understanding, and spearheaded an awareness campaign in 2021 to shed light on the work being done to address issues surrounding homelessness in Yuba Sutter.

Other Partners

Several other organizations and agencies that interact with persons experiencing homelessness including California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. and Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation who are involved partners in ending homeless in the Bi-County region, through their participation in the regional strategic planning process and their ongoing commitment to improving the lives of those who lack housing stability through access to services and resources.

Gaps Based on Data

In this section, we will outline current gaps and needs in homeless services in Sutter and Yuba County. These needs were identified through available data, surveys, and interviews with persons with lived experiences, service providers, and local stakeholders. For this plan, we focused on the current highest needs, as well as future gaps that may impact our community.

Overview of Numbers (PIT and HMIS)

We have seen an overall increase in the numbers of persons experiencing homelessness in Sutter and Yuba Counties. SYHC is responsible for conducting the Point in Time (PIT) count throughout Sutter and Yuba Counties. This count offers a snapshot as to how many individuals are experiencing homelessness in our area. A full PIT count of both sheltered and unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness is normally conducted every other year in January, and a sheltered-only count is conducted annually. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the most recent full sheltered and unsheltered PIT count was conducted in 2021 using alternative data set. At this time, it is anticipated that a full PIT will be completed in January 2023.

While we are seeing an increase in numbers, there are multiple underlying reasons for the increase. Namely, over the last few years, Coordinated Entry and interagency support have improved immensely, giving us a more accurate view of homelessness in our community.

Permanent Housing

One of the most significant challenges to addressing homelessness in the Bi-County region is the lack of affordable housing options for low-income and extremely low-income persons. In all interviews and surveys with service providers and persons with lived experience, the availability of affordable permanent housing was the highest identified need. With the addition of new housing projects, the interim and permanent housing supply available in Sutter County in 2021 for persons experiencing homelessness was 1,152 beds and 1,051 beds in Yuba County²¹. Since 2019, several housing projects have been initiated:

Harmony Village, located in Yuba City, was a motel purchased in 2020 by Sutter County, in partnership with Habitat for Humanity Yuba/Sutter and converted into 62 units of permanent housing with supports for low-income individuals who are either homeless or precariously housed, with priority going to veterans, disabled

²¹ CHP Yuba and Sutter County Housing Need Report 2022
Sutter Yuba Local Homeless Action Plan | 2022 - 2026

and the elderly. On-site supportive services are provided by Sutter County and community partners.

Prosperity Village, located in Marysville, was a motel purchased in 2021 by Habitat for Humanity Yuba/Sutter and provides 62 one-bedroom affordable housing units with a permanent supportive housing component like Harmony Village. Both Prosperity and Harmony Village utilized Homekey funds and the participation of both Yuba and Sutter County. On-site services are provided by Hands of Hope and other community partners.

New Haven is a permanent supportive housing (PSH) complex in Yuba City with 42 units for people experiencing chronic homelessness and/or severe mental health issues. Partners in this project include Regional Housing Authority, Hands of Hope, Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health, and Telecare. An additional 41 units of PSH are being developed in Yuba County. Adjacent to those units, for families, is Cedar Lane, 108-unit income-based apartment complex.

The East Lake Apartments are 71 units of low-income housing being constructed in Marysville, CA. This project is nearing completion and is expected to be operational by the end of 2022.

However, while these projects have been instrumental in housing homeless persons, the need for affordable housing has only grown in the last few years²². In addition to overcrowding, overpayment is a significant issue. Overpayment is an issue for both renters and homeowners. HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data estimates that approximately 43.8 percent of lower-income (< 80% HAMFI) renter households are paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing expenses compared to 16.3 percent of lower-income owner households. Households that are paying more than 50 percent of their household income toward housing expenses are considered to be severely overpaying. For lower-income households (< 80% HAMFI), high rates of severe overpayment can indicate a lack of availability of more affordable housing options. Rates of overpaying among lower income households are similar in Yuba City and surrounding areas.

Supportive Services for Permanent Housing

There is also a need for more supportive services for persons experiencing chronic homelessness to attain the skills and habits required to successfully retain permanent

²² Yuba County 2022 Affordable Housing Needs Report & Sutter County 2022 Affordable Housing Needs Report
Sutter Yuba Local Homeless Action Plan | 2022 - 2026

housing. Funding for case managers, navigators, and peer mentors is needed to build relationships of trust with people and help them make progress toward their goals, which should be continued once a housing situation is secured.

Temporary Shelter

Emergency Shelter has been a top priority in Sutter County and Yuba County for several years. There are a total of 1,175 year-round beds between both Yuba and Sutter Counties²³. In the last 6 years, several emergency shelters options have been made available and/or expanded for the local homeless population:

14Forward, located in Marysville, launched in 2016 as a 20-unit village of Tuff Sheds providing temporary shelter with supportive program elements to residents experiencing homelessness. 14Forward is a low-barrier shelter. An additional 5 units were added in 2021.

Better Way Shelter, located in Yuba City, was created to mirror 14Forward as a Tuff Shed village providing on-site services and support for Sutter County residents. Better Way is a low-barrier homeless shelter that provides 40 individuals with a temporary place to stay for up to 3 months. Participants in the shelter work alongside a case manager and housing navigator to find transitional or permanent housing.

The Life Building Center, located in Marysville, is a Coordinated Entry site and provides a 25-bed overnight shelter. The Life Building Center offers many programs that help support self-sufficiency, from medical services to education and casework.

The Twin Cities Rescue Mission is a temporary housing shelter for men only, 18 years and older in Marysville, CA. Staff provides breakfast, dinner, showers, and clothes to men and women. Temporary housing is for men only; women are directed to nearby shelter programs.

In addition to programs developed in the last 6 years, there are other shelters that continue to support the local community.

The Salvation Army Depot Family Crisis Center for families, couples, and single women with 66 beds. The Depot also provides substance use rehab services.

²³ 2021 Yuba City & County/Sutter County CoC Housing Inventory Count Report
Sutter Yuba Local Homeless Action Plan | 2022 - 2026

Treatment includes cognitive/behavioral therapy, substance use counseling, and trauma-related counseling.

The Regional Emergency Shelter Team (REST) serves those who are seeking emergency housing in the Yuba-Sutter region. REST rotates at churches throughout Yuba City and Marysville, to provide cold weather shelter and warm meals to families, single women, and couples who are experiencing homelessness in the Yuba-Sutter area.

Casa de Esperanza is a domestic violence shelter for individuals and children fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and human trafficking.

Both Sutter County and Yuba County administer the CalWORKs Temporary Homeless Assistance Programs for up to 16 nights in a motel. They also administer motel vouchers for clients through programs such as the Housing Support Program, Housing and Disability Advocacy Program, Home Safe, and Bringing Families Home.

While there are currently funding options for emergency shelter programs, it is important that we continue to efforts for these resources. In 2020, we saw unprecedented funding and support come from the State and the Federal Government to ensure persons experiencing homelessness had a safe place to stay. Many of these program funds were temporary COVID funds and are not expected to be available after 2025.

Health Services

In some ways, health services for homeless persons are an equal priority to the creation of more housing. In the bi-county region, over 170 persons who are homeless are experiencing mental health issues²⁴. Mental health services are often a lower priority. Physical Health concerns have remained consistent in the Bi-County area. While health concerns are representational at the State level, the county health rankings for both Yuba and Sutter Counties were in the lower quartiles for the state. According to the County Health Ranking in 2021, Yuba County was ranked 52 out of the 58 counties in health outcomes and Sutter County was ranked 37. Substance use and mental health issues continue to be pressing issues for our community as well as our homeless population. Barriers include understaffed providers and the need for respite locations for people to have a safe location during daylight hours. In addition, long-term substance use and/or mental health concerns can make it difficult for individuals to meet the requirements of service providers that may seem simple to most people. For example, coming into a clinic

²⁴ 2021 HUD APR

or office, filling out paperwork, going through a lengthy examination or testing, or keeping appointments.

Part of the solution is the continued partnerships with health networks in our community. Anthem and California Health and Wellness (CHW) have the market share of health network development responsibilities for those who are living with homelessness and housing instability, as over 85% of persons in these categories are estimated to have Medi-Cal as their health insurance coverage.

Disproportionately Impacted Communities

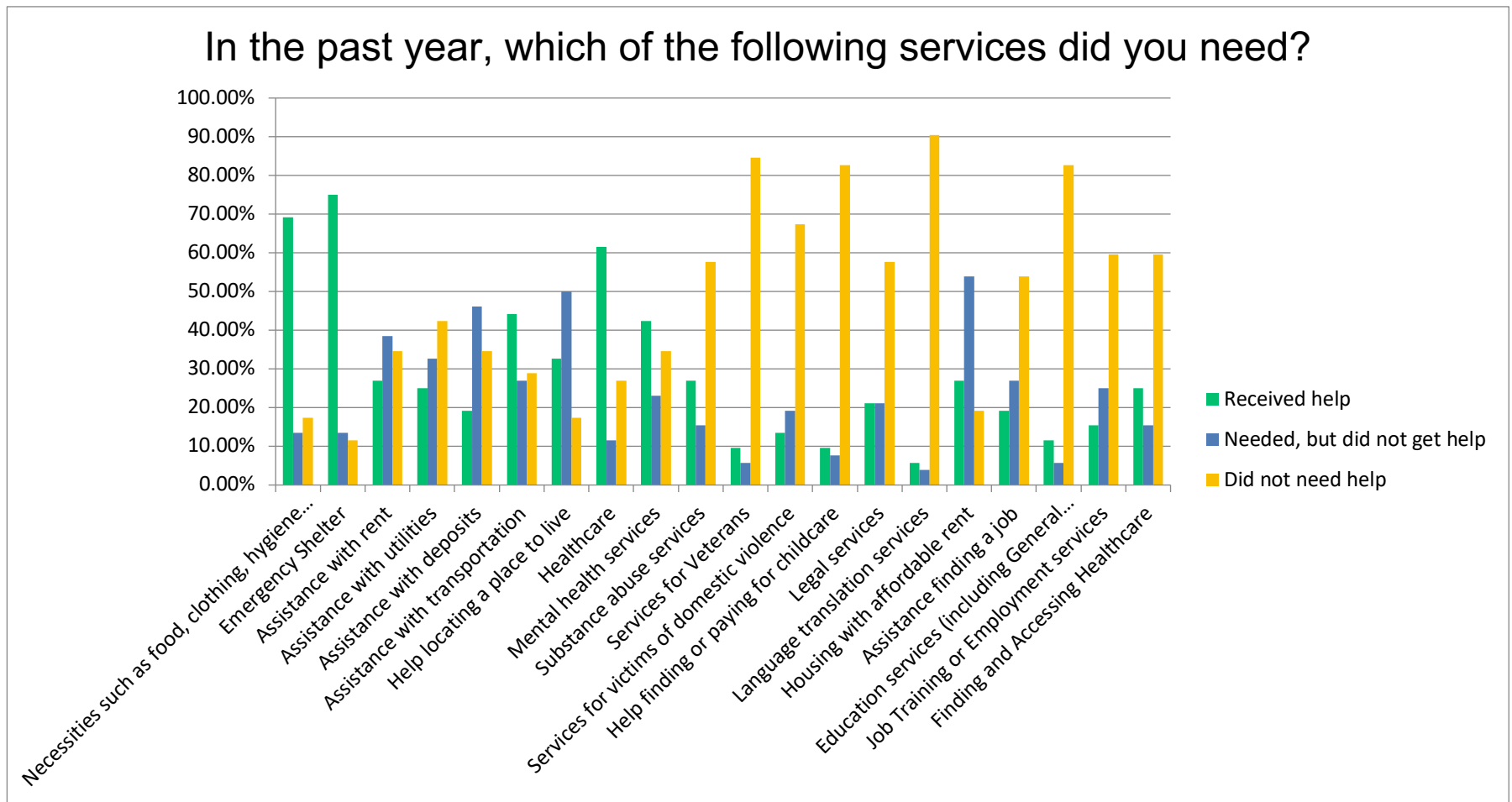
The majority (65%) of people experiencing homelessness in Sutter and Yuba Counties are non-Hispanic Caucasian. People of Hispanic ethnicity account for 13% of people experiencing homelessness. African Americans account for 7% of people experiencing homelessness, but only 3.3% of the general population in Yuba County and 2.1% of the general population in Sutter County. This means that African Americans are experiencing homelessness at a disproportionately high rate compared to other racial and ethnic groups in the Bi-County area.

Community Engagement and Support

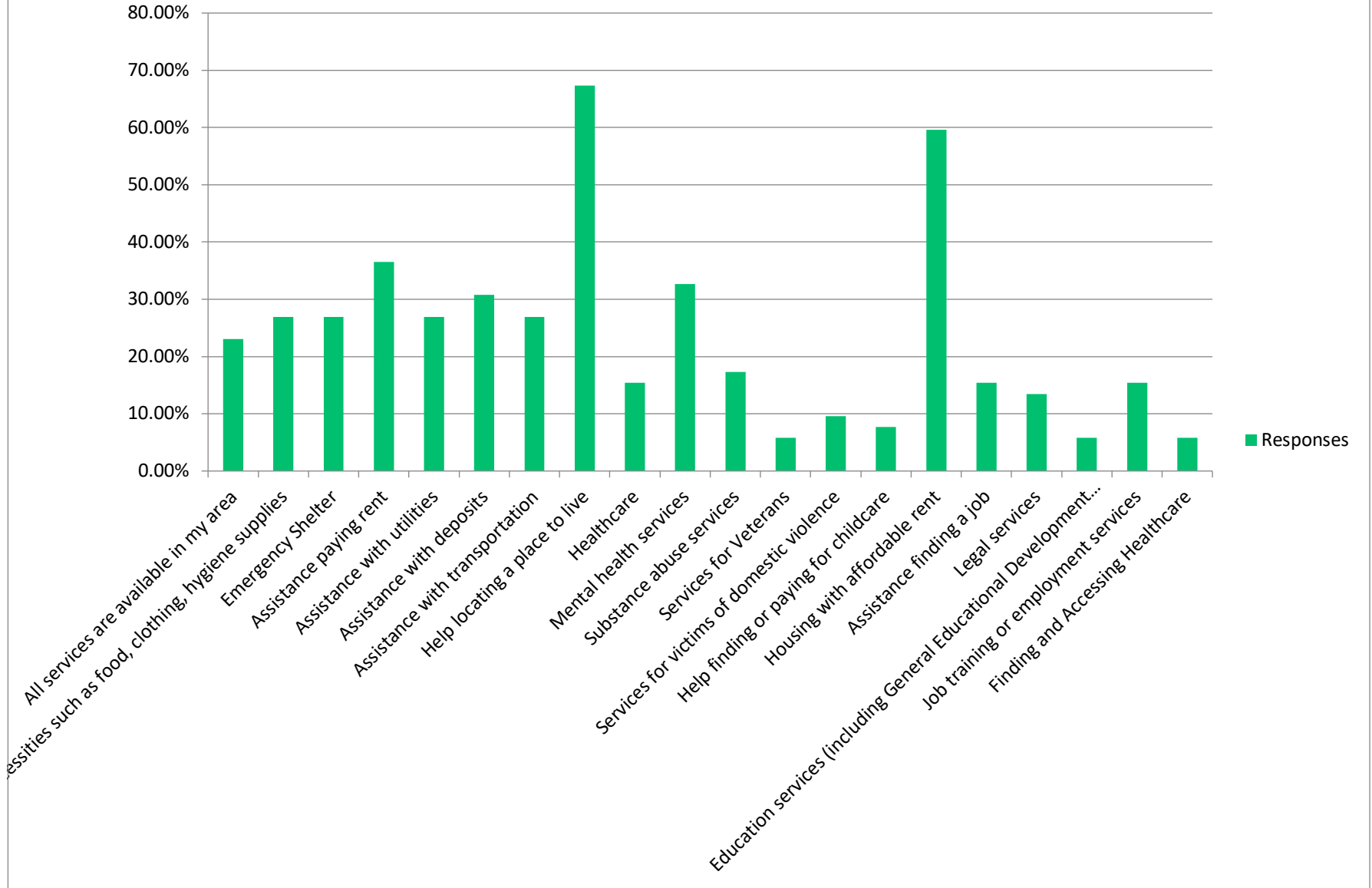
There is currently a negative perception in the local community regarding the visibility of homelessness in our area. Additionally, many community members truly wish to help remedy homelessness, but feel they do not know how to engage with the homeless population. There have been recent efforts made by law enforcement, County officials, and the CoC to meet with the local business community and community leaders to share grievances and collaborate on solutions that will mutually benefit housed and unhoused residents in the area. These ongoing conversations are a critical component to addressing community concerns and integrating local community support.

Consumer Survey

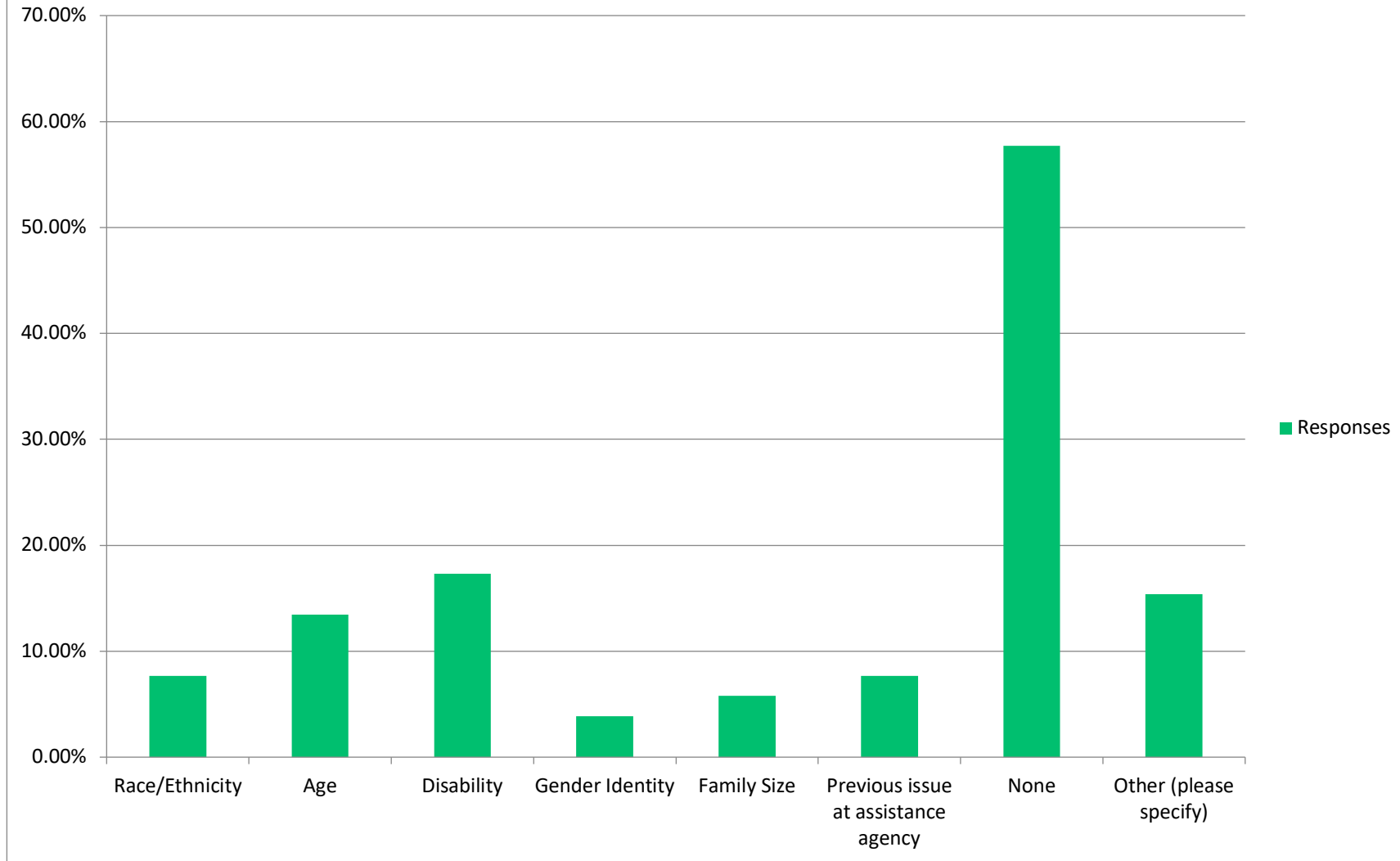
We surveyed 94 persons of lived experience to learn their perspectives on service needs, current gaps, and helpful demographic information. For service questions, persons with lived experience could select multiple needs and gaps. While many of the findings were expected, some data was a surprise. For instance, when asked what services were most needed but hardest to find, almost 70% reported needing help locating a place to live and 30% reported needing mental health services.

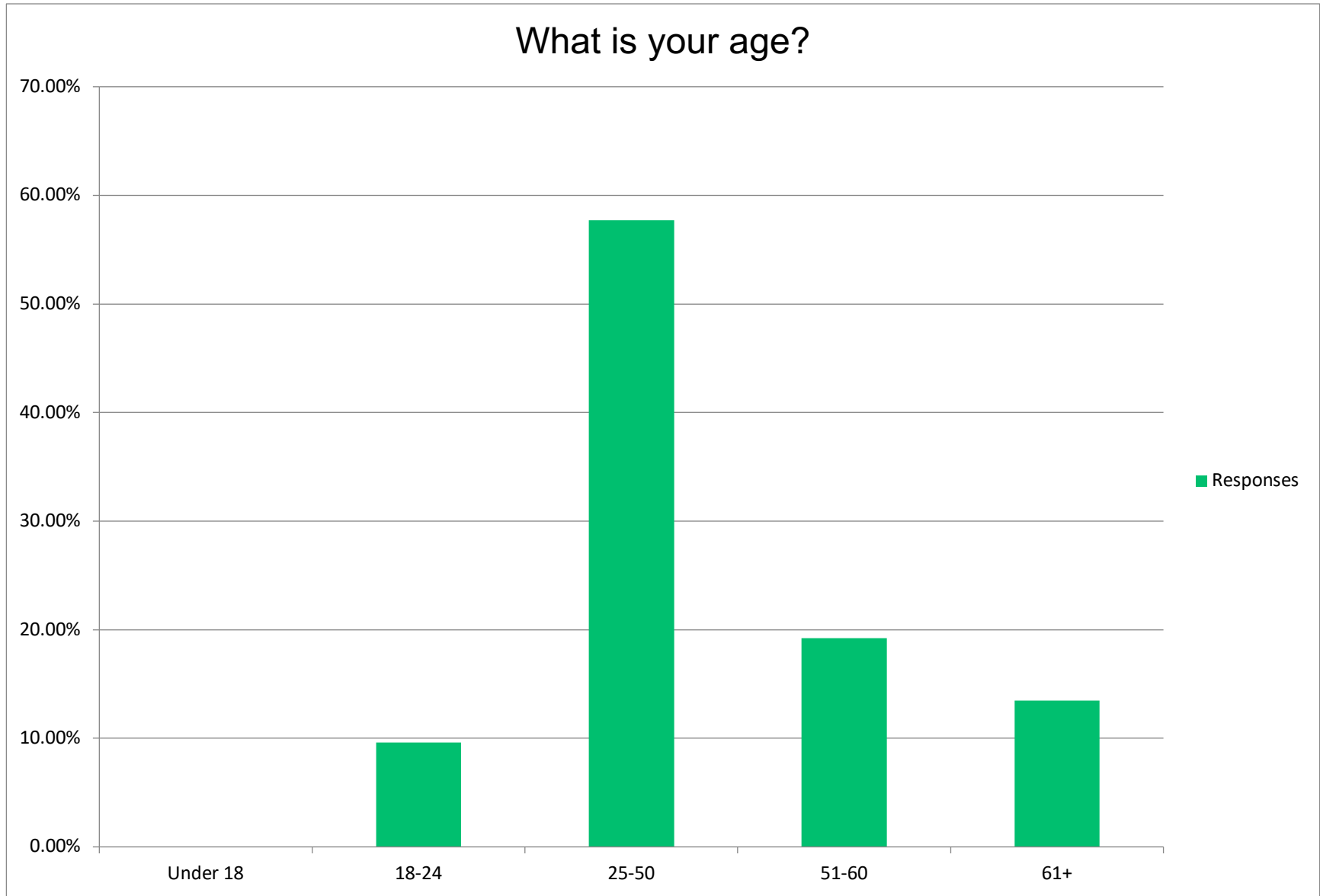


Which services are most needed, but hardest to find near you? You can select up to five services

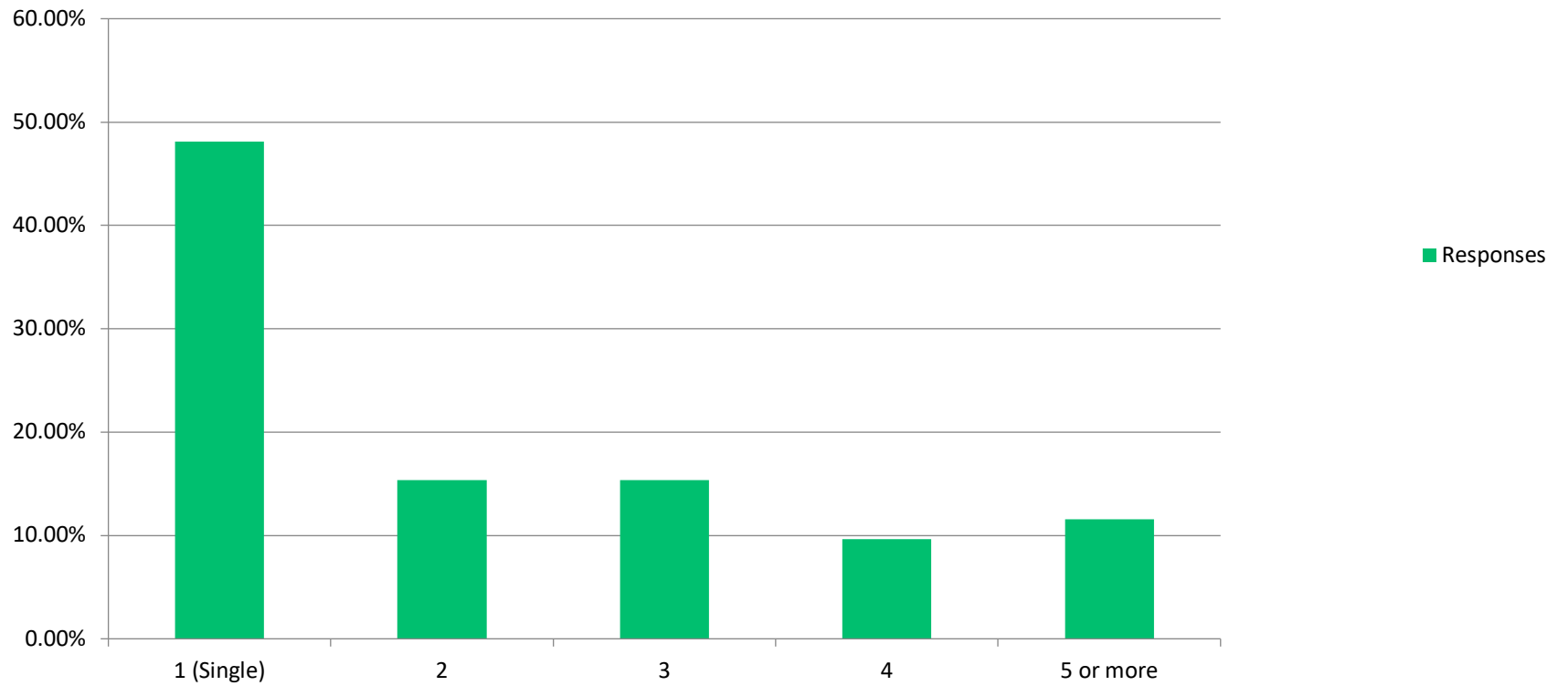


Have you ever felt you were denied the services above based on:

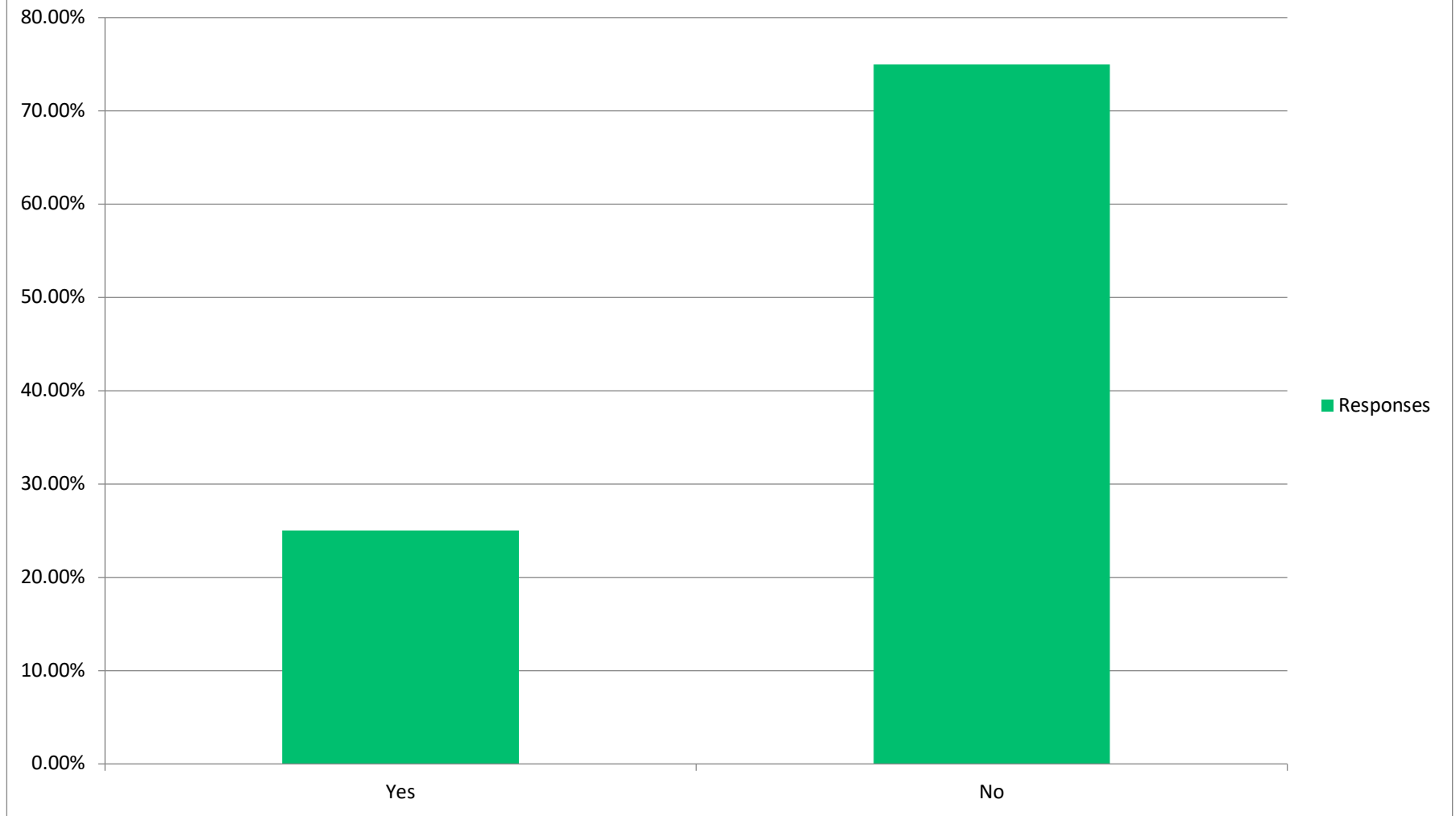




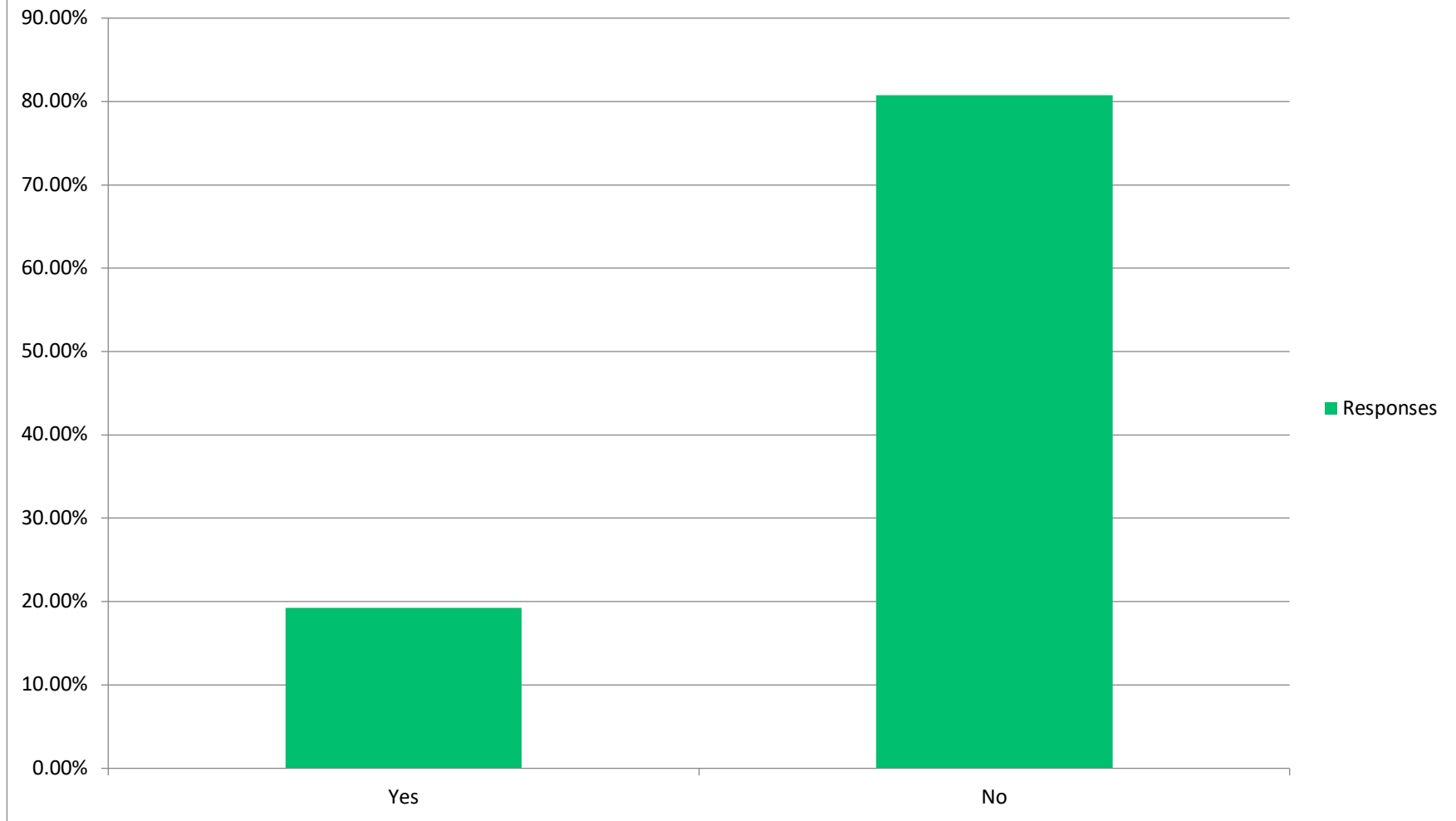
How many people are in your household including yourself?



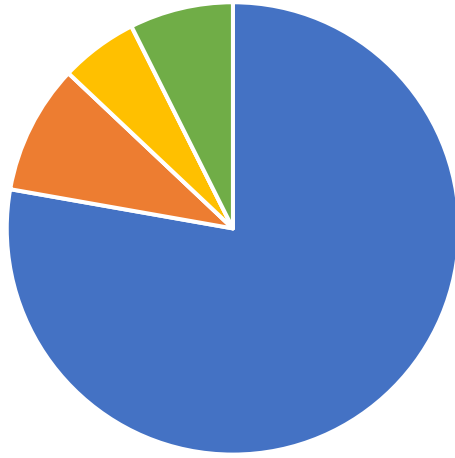
Are there children under the age of 6 in your household?



Are there children ages 7-17 in your household?

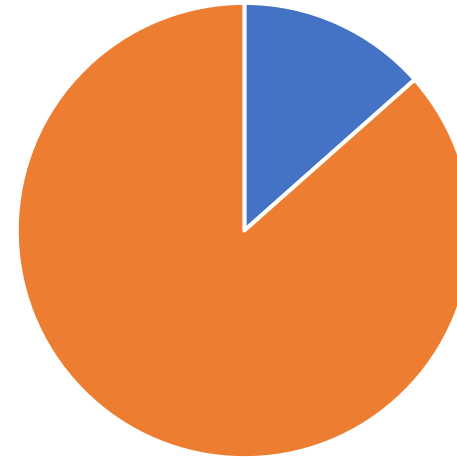


What is your race? (Check all that apply)



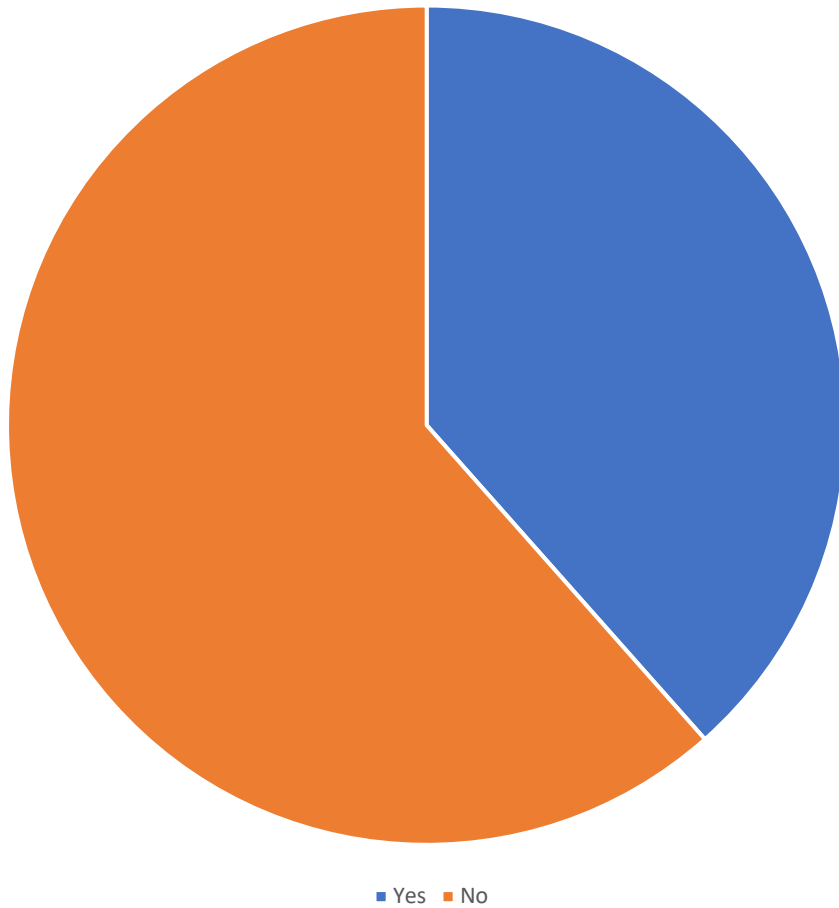
- White/Caucasian
- Black/African American
- Asian
- Native American/Alaskan Native
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Multi-Racial

Are you Hispanic?

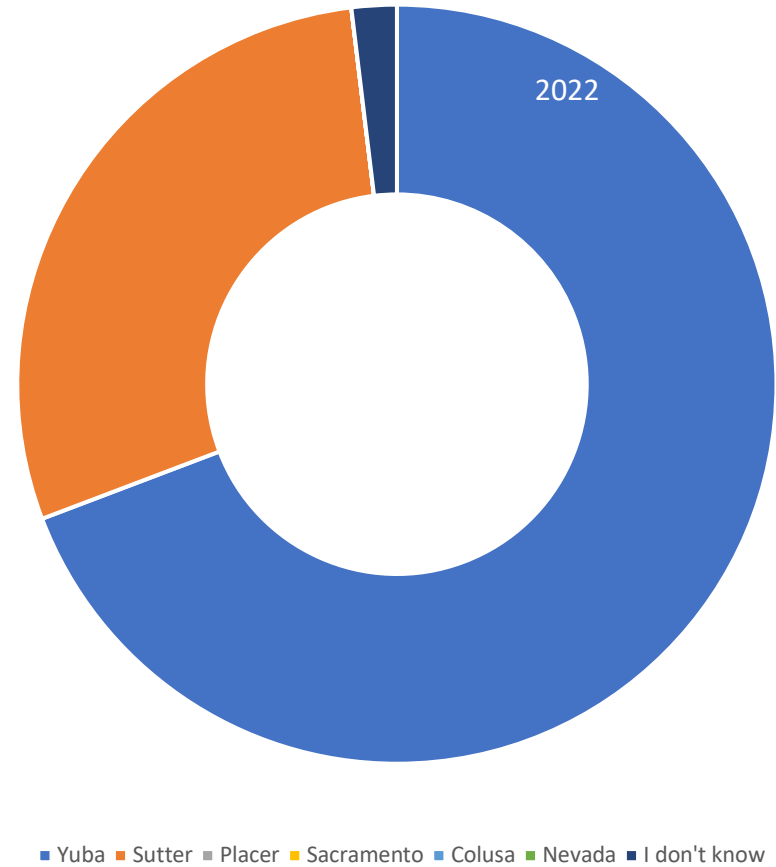


- Yes
- No

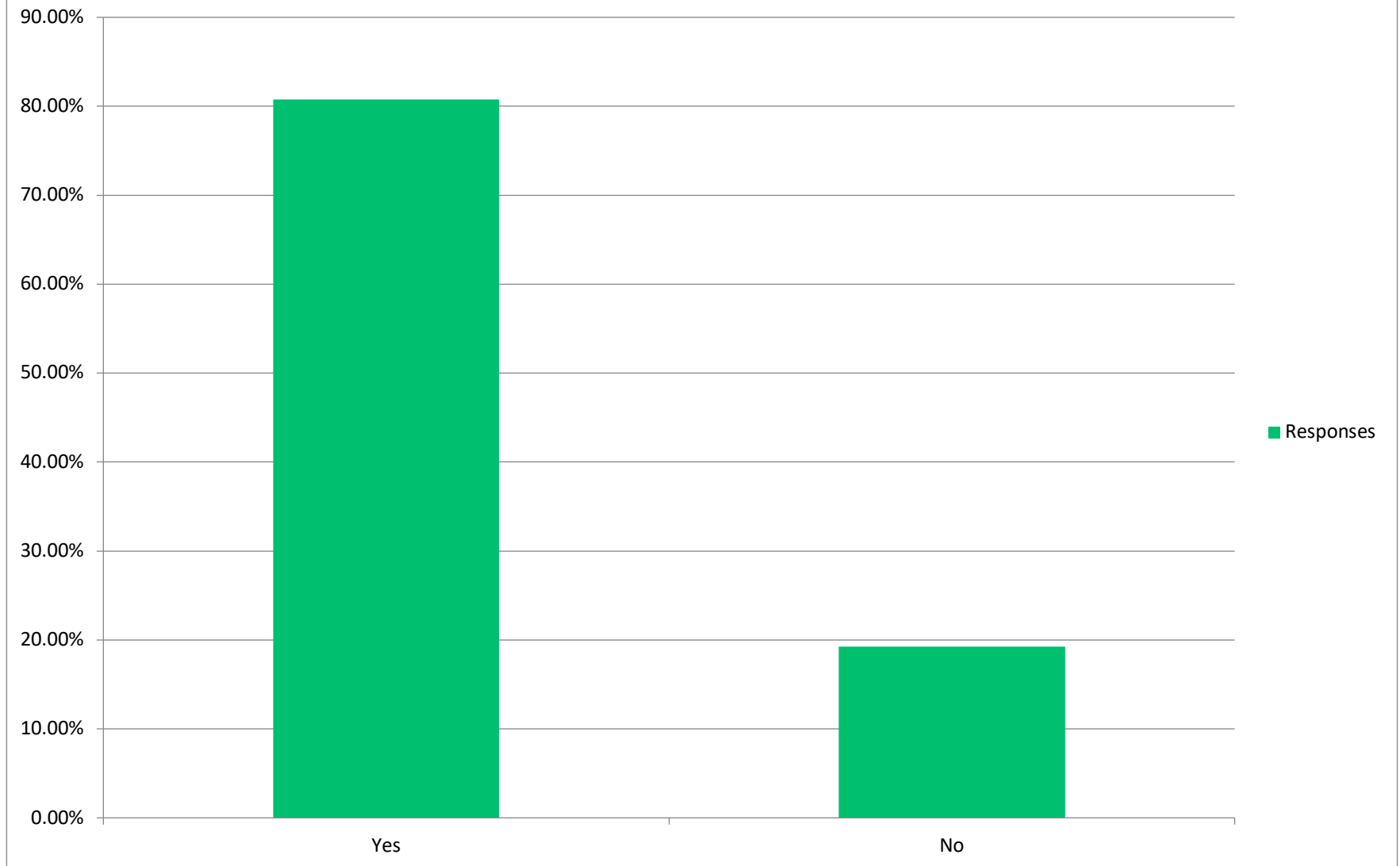
Are you disabled?



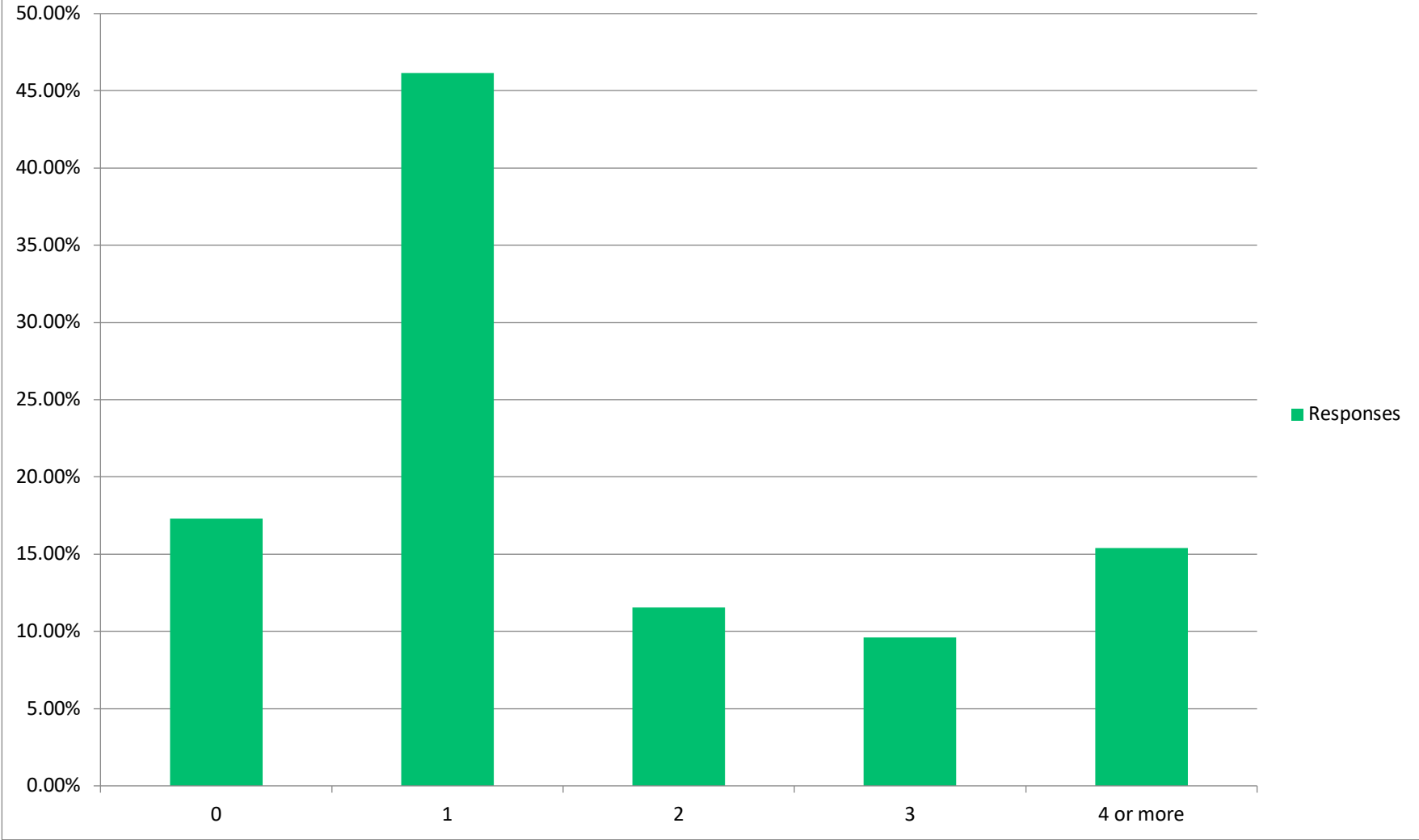
Which County do you live in?



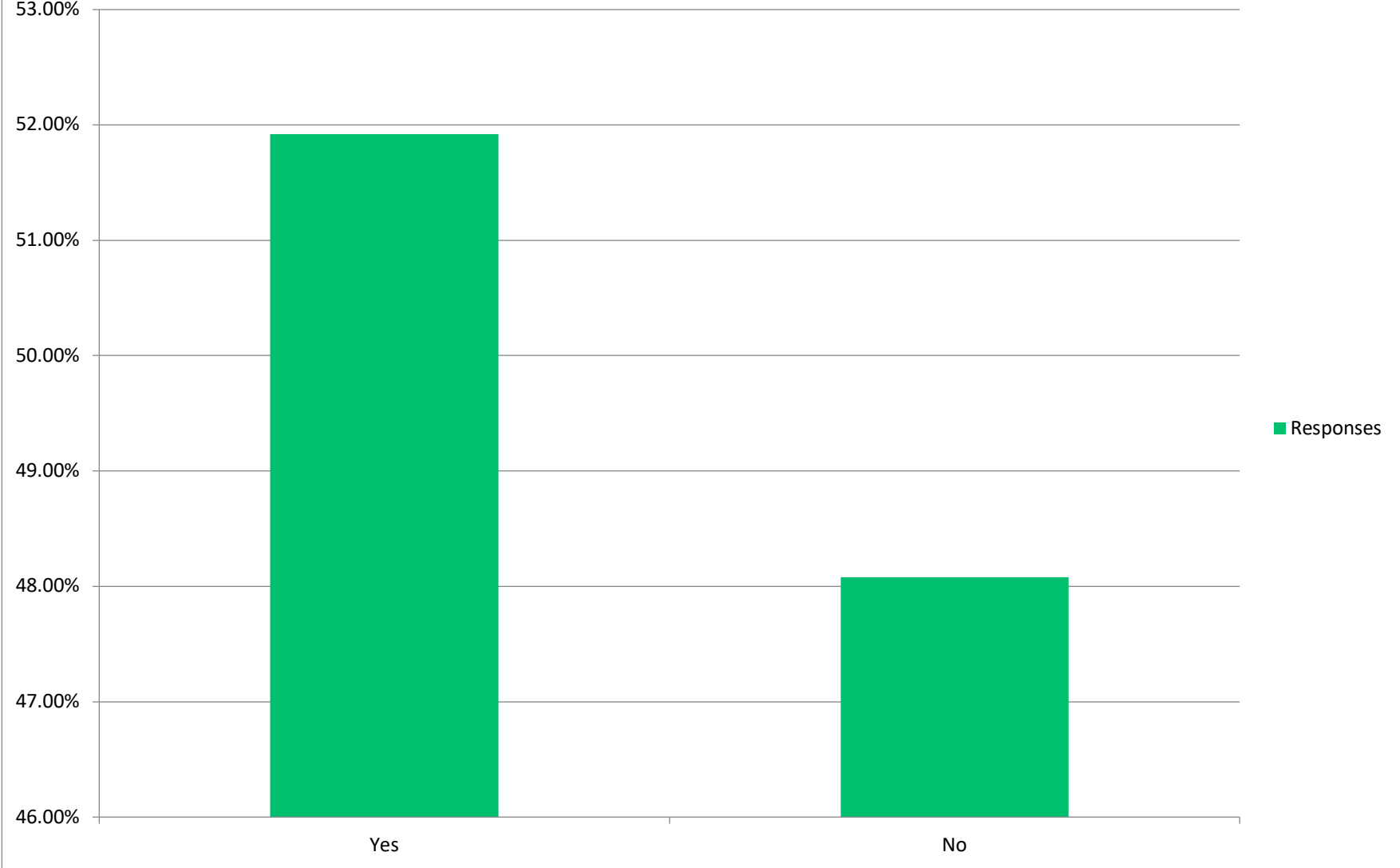
Have you been homeless in the past year?



How many times have you been homeless in the past year?

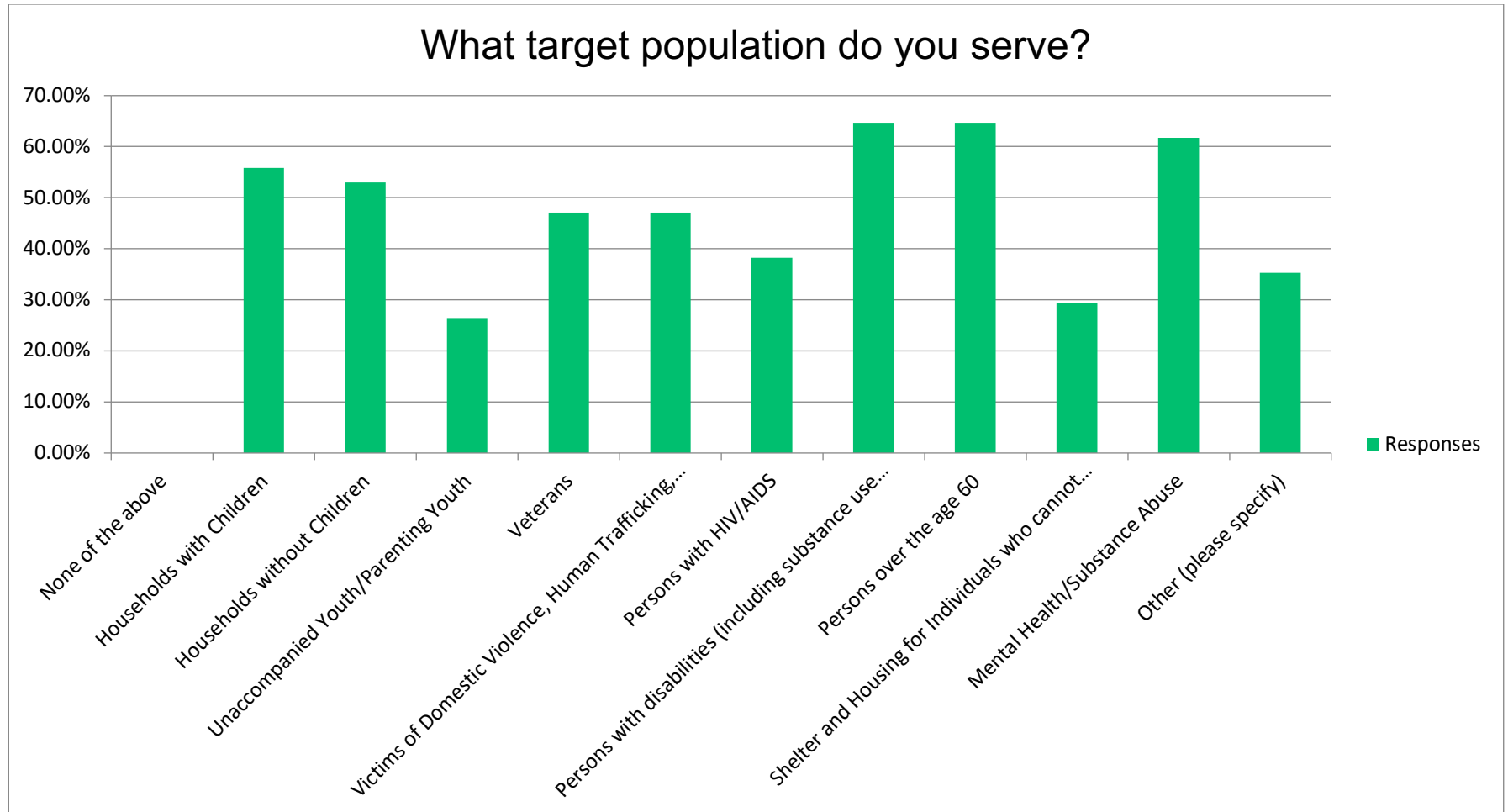


Have you been continually homeless for a year or more in the past 3 years?

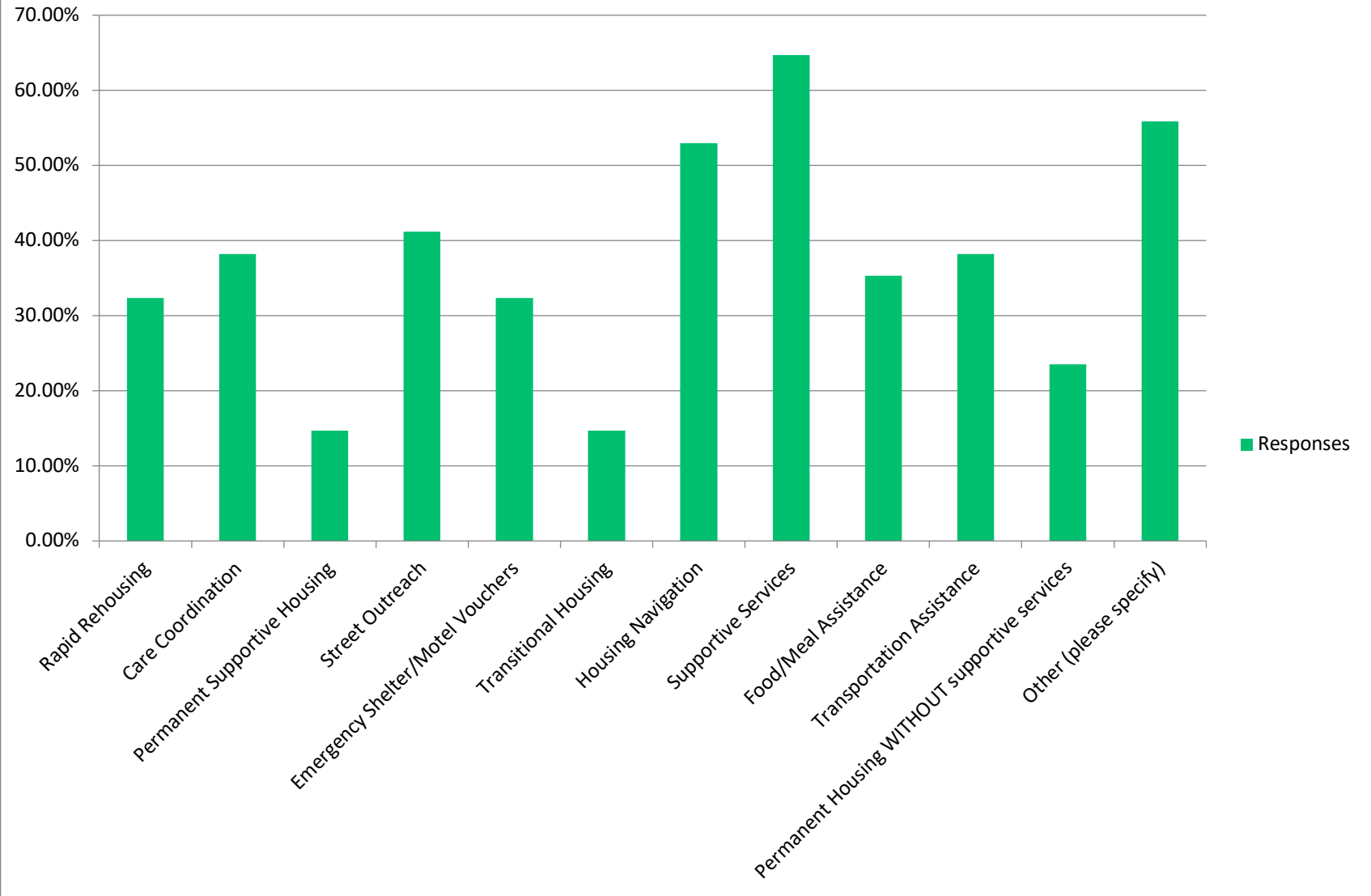


Agency Survey

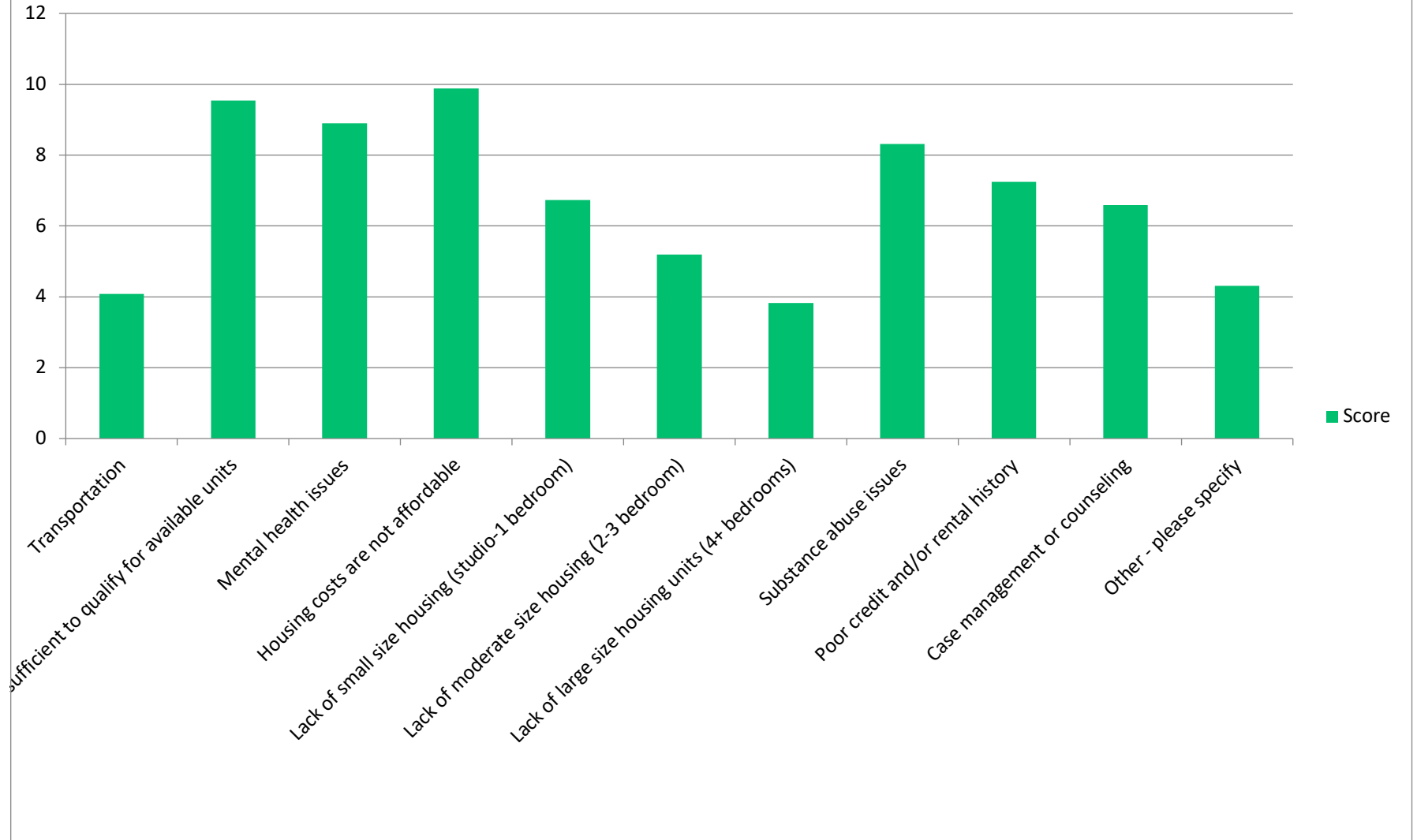
We surveyed **94 persons of lived experience** to learn their perspectives on service needs, current gaps, and helpful demographic information. For service questions, persons with lived experience could select multiple needs and gaps. While many of the findings were expected, some data was a surprise.



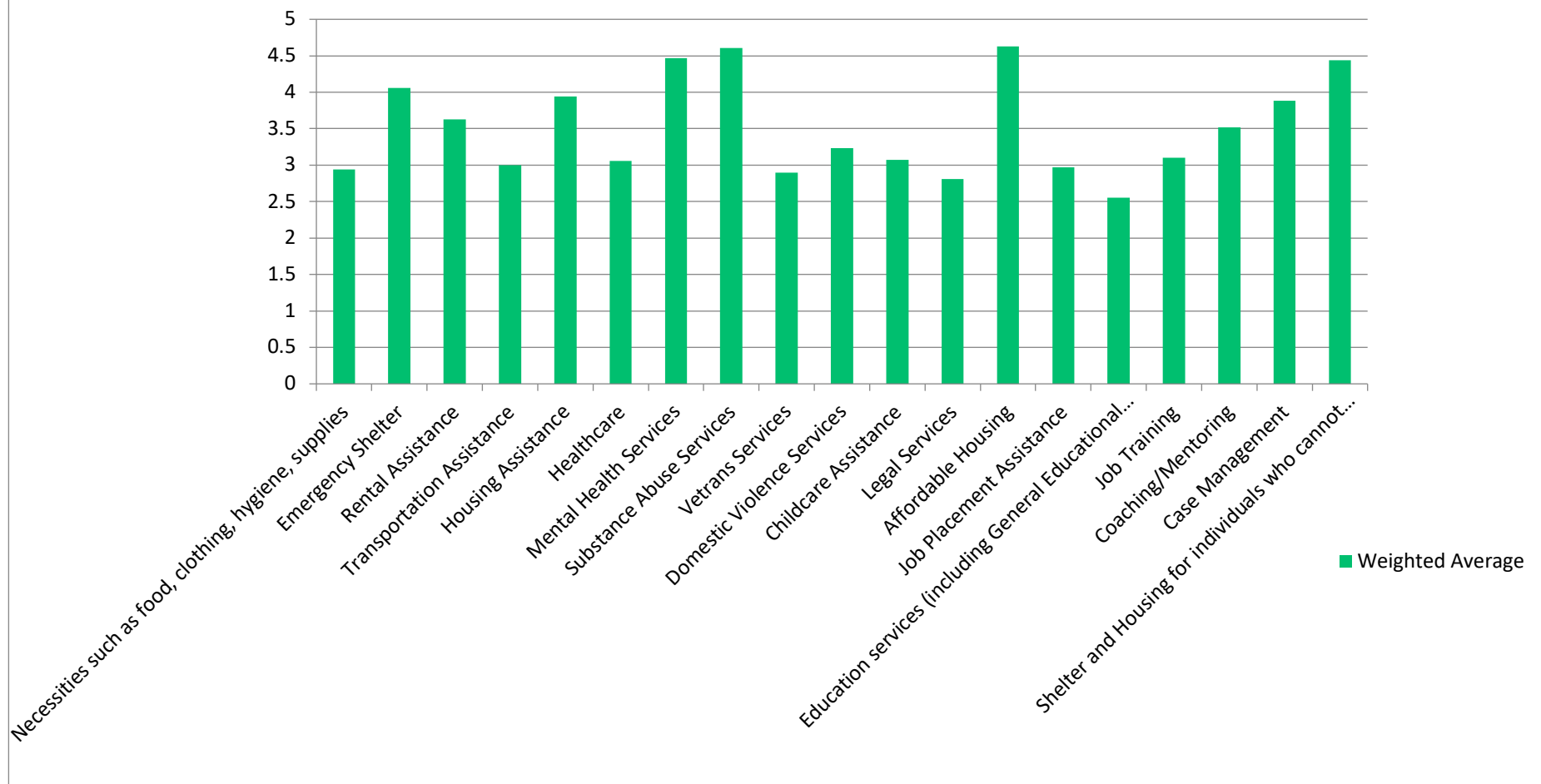
What types of services do you provide?



What do you feel are the three most difficult barriers to stable housing for your clients?



On a scale of 1 - 5, what gaps in services do you believe are most needed in Sutter and Yuba Counties?



If Any, What Supportive Services Do You Supply?

Response #1	Case Management	Behavioral Health	Meals	Shelter	Wrap Around Services	Housing Support	Health Services	Education	Counseling
Response #2	✓	✓						✓	✓
Response #3	✓				✓	✓			
Response #4		✓		✓					
Response #5	✓				✓			✓	✓
Response #6	✓					✓			✓
Response #7	✓		✓						✓
Response #8	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Response #9	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Response #10	✓								
Response #11	✓							✓	
Response #12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Response #13	✓					✓	✓		✓
Response #14								✓	✓
Response #15	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Response #16								✓	
Response #17	✓		✓			✓			✓
Response #18	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Response #19			✓						
Response #20	✓								
Response #21		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Response #22	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Response #23	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Response #24		✓					✓		
Response #25	✓				✓	✓			
Response #26	✓				✓				

Response #27			✓		✓				
Response #28		✓		✓		✓			
Response #29	✓	✓			✓		✓		
Response #30	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

How many individuals overall access your services daily?

28
10
40
40
5
12
Unknown
120
300
18
75
10
Unknown
15
7
15
10
Unknown
50
50
400
6
20
75
150
155
Unknown
75
Unknown
60

PIT Data



HUD 2021 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2021 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-524 Yuba City & County/Sutter County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/27/2021

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered**	Total**
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	116	0	—	—
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	24	5	—	—
Households with only children ³	0	0	—	—
Total Homeless Households	140	5	548	693

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	132	0	—	—
Persons Age 18 to 24	6	0	—	—
Persons Over Age 24	126	0	—	—
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	83	20	—	—
Children Under Age 18	54	12	—	—
Persons Age 18 to 24	4	0	—	—
Persons Over Age 24	25	8	—	—
Persons in households with only children³	0	0	—	—
Total Homeless Persons	215	20	839	1,074

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered**	Total**
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	50	6	—	—
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	165	14	—	—
Total	215	20	—	—

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	120	15	—	—
Male	94	5	—	—
Transgender	1	0	—	—
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	—	—
Total	215	20	—	—

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

**In 2021, HUD gave communities the option to cancel or modify the unsheltered survey portion of their counts based on the potential risk of COVID-19 transmission associated with conducting an in-person survey. As a result, HUD has excluded the unsheltered population sub-totals and all unsheltered sub-population data for this reporting period. The user is cautioned that the unsheltered and total homeless counts reported here may be missing data.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Tuesday, January 11, 2022

Coordinated Entry

Household Composition by Service Type								
Household Composition	PSH	RRH	TH	IH/ES	DIV	HP	(O/R)	Source(s) and Timeframe of Data
# of Households without Children	97	370	1	631		42	343	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Households with At Least 1 Adult & 1 Child	0	165	14	151		23	8	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0		0	0	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
Sub-Populations and Other Characteristics								
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	42	216	0	311		2	212	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	44	136	5	71		7	126	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	24	90	1	48		0	113	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021

# of Adults Who are Veterans	16	55	0	51		16	34	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	2	0	0		0	1	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Survivors of Domestic Violence	28	34	8	253		15	97	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	0	47	3	65		5	7	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Parenting Youth (under 25)	0	33	3	30		2	0	HUD APR 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Children of Parenting Youth	0	39					0	STELLA Data - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
Gender Demographics								
# of Women/Girls	50	556	32	621		73	158	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of Men/Boys	49	460	21	572		67	233	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Transgender	1	2	0	6		0	3	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Gender Non-Conforming	0	1	9	1		0	1	STELLA Data and HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021

Ethnicity and Race Demographics								
# of People Who are Hispanic/Latino	11	249	11	258		37	35	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	89	770	42	934		107	359	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Black or African American	10	103	2	85		14	27	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Asian	3	17	0	19		10	6	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are American Indian or Alaska Native	7	37	6	49		2	19	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	3	2	5		1	1	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are White	68	567	30	751		82	294	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021
# of People Who are Multiple Races	12	291	13	285		31	46	HUD APR - 10/1/2020-9/30/2021

Methodology

The process to develop this action plan was directed by the Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC) in collaboration with Yuba County and Sutter County. In 2019, an Action Plan was put together by the Strategic Planning Committee, a group of community stakeholders tasked by BCH to lead the planning process. In part this plan is an update to the assessments in the 2019 plan, as well as to fulfill the HHAP 3 funding requirements which required all applicants create a new Local Homeless Action Plan. Thurmond Consulting LLC and Home Base were contracted to develop an action plan that built upon the ongoing work among stakeholders in the Sutter-Yuba Bi-County region, addressed HHAP 3 requirements, and looked at the future of homelessness in our area in the effort to create a coordinated community response to homelessness.

Over the last three months, Thurmond Consulting has conducted over 25 meetings, interviews, and surveys to learn more about the current state of homelessness in Yuba County and Sutter County. Data collected from these sources were combined with HMIS and CE data, County Health Reports, as well as other updated resources utilized in the 2019 Forward Sutter Yuba Plan.

Summary of Meetings

Meeting Type	Location	Organization / Host
Lived Experience Interviews	909 Spiva Avenue, Yuba City	N/A
Lived Experience Interviews	131 F Street Marysville, CA 95901	N/A
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	4JCON
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Yuba Sutter Community Taskforce
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	John Floe
Community Meeting	616 C Street, Marysville, CA	Thurmond Consulting Staff
Community Meeting	Zoom	Thurmond Consulting Staff
Government Affairs Meeting	Zoom	N/A
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Hands of Hope
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Adventist Health
Group Meeting	Zoom	Sutter Co Deputy Sheriff

Group Meeting	Zoom	Yuba City Police Department
Group Meeting	Zoom	Marysville Police Department
City Managers / CAO Meeting	Zoom	City of Yuba, City of Marysville
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Salvation Army
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	R.E.S.T.
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Sutter County Health & Human Services
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Yuba County Office of Education
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Anthem Blue Cross Medicaid
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Sutter County Homeless Services Coordinator
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Yuba City Council
Group Interview	Zoom	Board of Supervisors
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium Board Members
1 on 1 Meeting	Zoom	Yuba County Health and Human Services

Summary Chart of Funding Sources

This section outlines current mainstream funding sources that both counties and the consortium are utilizing to address homeless needs. Additionally, other funding sources are included that may be used for future development and operating needs.

Current Funding Sources	Sutter County	Yuba County	SYHC
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) - via Cal ICH	✓	✓	✓
California Services Block Grant: SCCAA Cares	✓	✓	✓
California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH)	✓	✓	✓
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) - via CDSS	✓	✓	
Whole Persons Care	✓	✓	
Project Roomkey - via CDSS	✓	✓	
Community Development Block Grant - CV (CDBG-CV) - via HCD	✓	✓	✓
CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) - via CDSS	✓	✓	
Home Safe - via CDSS	✓	✓	
Bringing Families Home (BFH) - via CDSS	✓	✓	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - via HCD			✓
Emergency Solutions Grants - CV (ESG-CV) - via HCD	✓	✓	✓
Continuum of Care Program (CoC) - via HUD			✓
Local General Funds	✓	✓	✓
AMCOR CARES			✓
Sutter Health Prevention Grant			✓
CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) - via CDSS	✓	✓	

Potential Funding Sources	Operating Costs	Rapid Rehousing	Street Outreach	Permanent Housing Development	Homeless Prevention	Interim Shelter
One-Time Funding Sources						
Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC)	✓			✓	✓	
Adaptive Reuse Incentive Grant			✓	✓		
Challenge Grants & Technical Assistance Funding	✓		✓			
Caltrans Encampment Coordinators	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Encampment Resolution Grant	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Homekey (Round 3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program	✓			✓		
Mixed-Income Housing Project	✓			✓	✓	
Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program	✓			✓	✓	
Portfolio Reinvestment Program	✓			✓	✓	
State Excess Sites Development	✓			✓	✓	

Ongoing Funding Sources						
Community Development Block Grant	✓	✓		✓		
Community Development Block Grant Planning Grant	✓			✓		
DHCS Homelessness and Housing Instability (HHIP)	✓		✓			
DSS Homelessness Supports	✓	✓		✓		
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	✓			✓	✓	
HOME-ARP	✓			✓	✓	
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)	✓			✓	✓	
Housing for Healthy California	✓			✓		
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)				✓		
Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant (FWHG) Program				✓	✓	
Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program	✓			✓	✓	
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)				✓		

No Place Like Home Program (NPLH)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PHLA)	✓			✓	✓	
Portfolio Reinvestment Program	✓			✓	✓	
State Excess Sites Development				✓	✓	
Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program				✓	✓	✓
Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

Assessment of Funding Sources

Development Sources

Infill Infrastructure Grant Program - \$500 million one-time General Fund (\$225 million in 2022-23, and \$275 million in 2023-24) for the Infill Infrastructure Grant program, which prioritizes prime infill parcels in downtown-oriented areas and brownfields.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program - \$300 million one-time General Fund (\$75 million in 2022-23, and \$225 million in 2023-24) for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program to support land-use, housing, transportation, and land preservation projects for infill and compact development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

State Excess Sites Development - \$100 million one-time General Fund (\$25 million in 2022-23, and \$75 million in 2023-24) to expand affordable housing development and adaptive reuse opportunities on state excess land sites.

Mixed-Income Housing Grant - \$200 million one-time General Fund (\$50 million in 2022-23, and \$150 million in 2023-24) for the California Housing Finance Agency to provide loans to developers for mixed-income rental housing, specifically for households with incomes between 30 percent and 120 percent of the Area Median Income.

Homekey - \$2.75 billion in one-time funds to acquire and rehabilitate facilities through the program. Of this amount, \$1 billion is targeted for families experiencing homelessness or at risk of being homeless. Two funding rounds have been completed, with another two rounds of funding expected in 2023 - 2024.

Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure - \$750 million one-time from General Fund for competitive grants to qualified entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources.

Operating Sources

Adaptive Reuse - \$100 million one-time General Fund (\$50 million in 2022-23, and \$50 million in 2023-24) for adaptive reuse incentive grants. These grants will help remove cost impediments to adaptive reuse (e.g., structural improvements, plumbing/electrical design, exiting) and help accelerate residential conversions, with a priority on projects located in downtown-oriented areas.

Portfolio Reinvestment Program - \$200 million one-time General Fund (\$50 million in 2022-23, and \$150 million in 2023-24) to further preserve targeted units in downtown-oriented areas and continue increasing the state's affordable housing stock.

Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program - \$100 million one-time General Fund (\$25 million in 2022-23, and \$75 million in 2023-24) to finance the preservation and development of affordable mobile home parks.

DSS Homelessness Supports - \$475 million of General Fund in 2021-22 and 2022-23 dedicated to expanding the existing CalWORKs Housing Support program. This will assist CalWORKs families experiencing homelessness in securing permanent housing.

Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure - \$750 million one-time from General Fund for competitive grants to qualified entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources.

Non-Congregate Shelter Transition to Permanent Housing - \$150 million one-time General Fund to support the stability of the state's FEMA-funded non-congregate shelter population and transition of individuals from Project Roomkey into permanent housing following the September 2021 sunset of the federal reimbursement availability from the pandemic.

Community Care Expansion – \$500 million in funding to support successful acquisition and rehabilitation of Adult Residential Facilities (ARFs) and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs).

Homekey - \$2.75 billion one-time funds over two years to acquire and rehabilitate facilities through the Homekey program. Of this amount, \$1 billion is targeted for families experiencing homelessness or at risk of being homeless.

Challenge Grants & Technical Assistance - \$40 million one-time General Fund available over five years for the Homeless Coordinating Financing Council (HCFC) to provide grants and technical assistance to local jurisdictions to develop action plans addressing family homelessness and moving the state closer to attaining functional zero family homelessness.

Housing and Disability Advocacy Program - \$175 million General Fund allocation annually through 2023-24 to better reach and house individuals eligible for but not currently receiving SSI/SSP through benefits advocacy and housing assistance.

Home Safe - \$100 million General Fund annually through 2022-23 for the Home Safe program to provide access to health, safety, and housing supports for individuals involved in or at risk of involvement in Adult Protective Services.

Encampment Resolution Grant - \$50 million one-time General Fund for the HCFC to partner with local governments and assist with resolving critical encampments and transitioning individuals into permanent housing.

Caltrans Encampment Coordinators - \$2.7 million one-time General Fund for Caltrans Encampment Coordinators to mitigate safety risks at encampments on state property and coordinate with the HCFC and local partners to connect these individuals to services and housing.

Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - The funds awarded under this NOFA will be allocated as permanent financing for affordable multifamily rental and transitional new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, and conversion housing developments.

Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG) - The purpose of the IIG Program is to promote infill housing development by providing financial assistance for Capital Improvement Projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a Qualifying Infill Project or a Qualifying Infill Area.

Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP) - Long-term loans for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable multifamily housing for veterans and their families to allow veterans to access and maintain housing stability.

Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant (FWHG) Program -The FWHG program helps fund new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of owner-occupied and rental units for agricultural workers, with a priority for lower income households.

Community Development Block Planning Grant - This funding source can be used for pre-development expenses for projects. Generally, the maximum funded about is \$250,000. In the previous application round, these funds were under-subscribed.

Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) - Eligible uses for PLHA are broad, including the development of Permanent Supportive Housing and homeless rental assistance. It can also be used for the development of Transitional Housing and Navigation Centers for homeless. This can be used for a wide variety of services.

No Place Like Home Program (NPLH) - Can fund up to 49% of a project's units within development and provide an operating subsidy for up to 15 years. The target population must be severely mentally ill and homeless who have income not exceeding 30% AMI.

Housing for Healthy California - can fund up to 49% of a project's units within a development as well as provide an operating subsidy for up to 15 years. The target population must be high users of local hospital or emergency room services, homeless, and have income not exceeding 30% AMI.

Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program - This funding provides 55-year deferred loans for projects that reserve units for those who served in the United States Military. Assisting projects that serve homeless veterans is a priority of this program. Requires partnerships with veterans' organizations.

Affordable Housing Program Through FHLB - Supports community banks, savings and loans, credit unions, and community development financial institutions (CDFIs). It provides funding for the development of affordable rental housing and has financed homeless-focused housing in recent years.

Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) - Cities and counties may apply to the state to fund a wide range of activities, including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

HOME-ARP - The State of California has been allocated an estimated \$500 million for construction projects. Initial indications from HCD show this one-time funding will focus on shovel-ready housing projects that can be completed within 24 months. Additional details to follow from HCD.

DHCS Homelessness and Housing Instability (HHIP) –This funding provides \$1.288 Billion statewide As a means of addressing social determinants of health and health disparities, Medi-Cal managed care plans would be able to earn incentive funds for making investments and progress in addressing homelessness and keeping people housed.