

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP)

Application ID: LON-COC-BXQFKELJ08

Applicant: Long Beach CoC

Administrative Entity Contact Name: City of Long Beach

Submission Date: February 13, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE CoC, LARGE CITY, OR COUNTY

To successfully complete this section, applicants must:

A. Submit their CoC's complete HUD Longitudinal System Assessment (LSA) from June 2018 – June 2019.

From: Ostrander, Amber@BCSH

Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2020 11:54 AM

Subject: LSA Data Requirement - HHAP Application

Email notification: Applicant are to include the FY2018 Official HUD Submission from the HDX 2.0. This will be October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018.

B. Use the LSA data to provide (as defined by HUD):

1. Total number of households served in: (1) Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing, (2) Rapid Rehousing, and (3) Permanent Supportive Housing.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
790	565	320

2. Total number of disabled households served across all interventions.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
470	303	308

3. Total number of households experiencing chronic homelessness served across all interventions.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
205	126	188

4. Total number of 55+ households served across all interventions.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
347	225	132

5. Total number of unaccompanied youth served across all interventions.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
15	24	4

6. Total number of veteran households served across all interventions.

Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
522	459	81

7. Number of individuals served across all interventions who were: (1) Female, (2) Male, (3) Transgender, or (4) Gender Non-Conforming.

	Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	208	217	130
Male	582	449	218
Transgender	3	2	2
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0

8. Total number individuals served across all interventions who were: (1) White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (only), (2) White, Hispanic/Latino (only), (3) Black or African American (only), (4) Asian (only), (5) American Indian or Alaska Native (only), (5) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (only) or (6) Multiple races

	Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (Only)	300	212	119
White, Hispanic/Latino (Only)	109	117	44
Black or African American (Only)	318	282	148
Asian (Only)	25	16	12
American Indian or Alaska Native (Only)	9	8	6
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander (Only)	8	11	5
Multiple Races	24	19	16

Please note:

- Per HHAP program guidance, CoCs are expected to share the LSA with their regional co-applicants (i.e. applicable large cities and counties that overlap the CoC's jurisdiction). Each entity will submit a copy of the LSA for their CoC.
- Acknowledging that there may be differences in demographics and characteristics within a region, large city and county, applicants may also include additional information and data that is specific to the geography they represent.

2. DEMONSTRATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATION

To successfully complete this section, applicants must provide:

A. Coordinated Entry System (CES) Information

For CoC applicants:

1. Describe how your CES functions, including:

a. What entity is responsible for operating your CES?

The City of Long Beach is the lead agency for the CES and provides oversight and implementation for the local Continuum of Care (CoC). The CES facilitates the process by which the CoC identifies, assesses and prioritizes at-risk and homeless households, housing and services based on vulnerability and severity of need.

b. What is the process for assessment and identification of housing needs for individuals and families that are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness in your community?

The Long Beach CES has hubs to increase and streamline access to housing and services for households experiencing homelessness; the Multi-Service Center (MSC) and the Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) at Mental Health America-The Village. This centralized intake process is key to ensuring people can gain access to all housing and service interventions through a "no wrong door" approach. Staff located at these sites provide intake, assessment and linkage to housing and supportive services based on household needs. Housing status and annual income are required, verified by program staff prior to program enrollment. Additionally, the

evidence relied upon to establish and verify homeless status and annual income are included in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) record to demonstrate compliance with program regulations, to establish history of homelessness, and to prevent duplication of services within the CoC. Housing interventions available through CES include interim housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing.

The Street Outreach Network conducts outreach and engagement to the population on the street who are experiencing homelessness in Long Beach. Outreach serves as another point of CES for populations that are difficult to engage and would not otherwise engage with conventional access points.

The CES utilizes a standardized assessment tool and process to assess households for overall needs and will then match to a housing intervention appropriate for the household to exit homelessness. The assessment also helps staff administering the tool to determine whether the household should be prioritized for supportive housing based on vulnerability and severity of needs. Long Beach utilizes the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) which provides a score based on the head of household's likelihood to perish prematurely on the streets. The VI-SPDAT accounts for the following factors: length of time homeless and risk of continued homelessness, mental health and/or substance use disorders, medical conditions, age, use of crisis or emergency services, and vulnerability to victimization.

c. How are people referred to available housing through CES?

The Long Beach CES works collaboratively with various service, faith based and community entities to provide referrals to the CES hubs utilizing a pre-screen tool to facilitate access. Households can also be directly referred to one of two CES hubs or may be engaged through the Street Outreach Network for initial assessment of household needs. CES staff also conduct over the phone pre-screens to determine initial housing status and need. The Long Beach CES also coordinates with regional CES partners to ensure that all households accessing the Long Beach CE are effectively linked to their corresponding CES where appropriate. Once

households are connected to the CES hubs, and determined eligible based on housing status, CES staff conduct a VI-SPDAT and housing assessment to determine the most appropriate housing intervention. Households who are determined to need supportive housing are added to the Housing Opportunities Pool to await a housing match. The pool is reviewed regularly by the CES Matcher to ensure households are still active and review for changes in needs.

- 2. How do you promote the utilization of your CES? Specifically:**
- a. What outreach do you conduct to ensure all individuals experiencing homelessness, including those with multiple barriers, are aware of the CES assessment and referral process?**

The CoC has a multidisciplinary, coordinated outreach team of agencies called the Street Outreach Network (SON). SON engages the highly impacted and chronically homeless population living in places not meant for human habitation including riverbeds, beaches, parks, flood control, railways and other public spaces. Individuals at these locations are least likely to apply for homeless assistance without focused outreach. Outreach and engagement services provided include intake, assessment, treatment planning, health assessments, wound treatment, medical screenings, referrals, assistance navigating systems, shelter and housing placement. Outreach serves as a CES access point and reaches clients that are difficult to engage and would not otherwise engage via conventional access points. SON utilizes a client-centered approach that meets people where they are at with transparency, compassion, and dignity with the belief that our community members experiencing homelessness can recover from their circumstances with a “whatever it takes” approach.

- b. What is the grievance or appeal process for customers?**

Client concerns and grievances are to be resolved promptly and fairly. Grievances about experience(s) with homeless housing programs are to be directed to the program and follow the grievance policies and procedures of that organization. Agencies are required to maintain internal documentation of all complaints received.

Grievances about CES policies and procedures or a participating program’s screening or program participation

practices which appear to have a discriminatory impact are directed to the Homeless Services Officer, with the City of Long Beach, who provides oversight of the Long Beach CoC. The CoC does not discriminate in the provision of services to anyone and is committed to ensure that no person shall benefit or be discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical or mental disability, medical condition, marital or familial status, age, sex, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or on any other basis inconsistent with federal or state statutes, the City Charter, or City ordinances, resolutions, rules, or regulations. The Long Beach CoC recognizes the need for a customer service approach that ensures a level of dignity and respect is upheld for individuals accessing the system. The Homeless Services Administration team will assist in addressing concerns when program participants express dissatisfaction regarding service delivery, or any expression of dissatisfaction of service providers. Program participants are encouraged to resolve their concerns directly with staff providing services. If a program participant's concern cannot be resolved via staff, program participants are then encouraged to file a written grievance. The grievance is forwarded to the Homeless Services Officer for review and follow up. The following procedures provide guidelines for the systematic receipt, documentation, evaluation, resolution and response to client grievances:

1. All grievances shall be brought immediately to the attention of the participant's primary Case Manager for first-level resolution.
2. If the Case Manager cannot resolve the grievance the participant will be referred to the supervisor of that agency.
3. If the result is not to the participant's satisfaction, the participant may complete a grievance form and submit this to the Homeless Services Officer.
4. Assistance with completing the form will be given upon request.
5. The participants will then work with the Homeless Services Officer to discuss concerns and agreeable outcomes.

c. How do you provide culturally responsive services to people experiencing homelessness?

The CoC reviews its policy and procedures on an annual basis to ensure they provide flexible housing policies that allow program participants to self-determine their needs. The CoC recognizes the importance of race, ethnicity and culture in the provision of services and is committed to ensuring that the system respects, validates and is open to various social and cultural backgrounds.

The CoC lead provides training opportunities at least annually to organizations that administer assessments. The purpose of the training is to provide all staff administering assessments with access to materials that clearly describe the methods by which assessments are to be conducted with fidelity to the CoC's CES's written policies and procedures. Annual training will also be conducted to incorporate cultural and linguistic competency, trauma-informed practices, and safety planning, among other topics. The CoC lead will update and distribute training protocols at least annually. Marketing materials are provided in the 4 most common languages spoken in the City of Long Beach; English, Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer.

3. What, if any, are the current challenges preventing successful CES operation in your jurisdiction, and how do you plan to address these challenges?

The Long Beach CoC lead has been successful in implementing CES across the system of care and requires all projects funded across various funding streams to participate in this system. However, much training and education around the role of the CES in the CoC is still needed. CES lead staff are currently conducting trainings and providing technical assistance to CoC partners to increase understanding and build capacity for supporting this important system.

1. What, if any, are your jurisdiction's current challenges related to CES, and how do you plan to address these challenges?

The Long Beach CES has experienced some challenges relating to the implementation of CES and working through a solution focused approach to help remedy these challenges. The following provides the top challenges that staff is working through related to CES:

- Managing tensions between property management agencies and the referring CES entity while holding them accountable to policies and procedures of the new system and maintaining their cooperation and participation. CES staff participates in weekly property management calls on large lease up projects to increase understanding and provide support around CES coordination.
- Managing unrealistic expectations that CES will create more housing opportunities. CES staff provides education and training of staff and service providers to increase understanding of the purpose of CES and what it can and cannot do.
- HMIS is not meeting the needs of the CES and thus staff utilizes other platforms to manage a by name list. The Long Beach CoC will be transitioning to a new HMIS platform to support operational needs of the CES in 2020.
- Development of an outreach message for the broader community on how to access the system while dispelling sentiments of another layer of bureaucracy. The Long Beach CoC is conducting an education campaign on the homeless services system across internal city departments as well as across community entities to explain how the system works and how the community can support its success.
- Lack of resources to meet the existing need. While CES allows for a more efficient and equitable allocation of housing resources, it is not a substitute for the additional resources needed to meet demands. As such, more housing resources are needed to meet the need of clients within CES and awaiting housing. The Long Beach CoC is utilizing data to drive decisions around reallocation and new funding implementation to support these demands.

2. How do you promote the utilization of your CES?

- a. Specifically, what outreach do you conduct to ensure all individuals experiencing homelessness in your jurisdiction, including those with multiple barriers, are aware of the CES assessment and referral process?**

The Long Beach CE affirmatively markets housing and supportive services to eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, disability, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, immigration status, limited English proficiency, or who are least likely to apply in the absence of specialized outreach to promote every individual's full and complete participation in CES. Promotional materials describing CES services include

clear and concise language directly describing how CES processes are available to all eligible persons. Households in need of services may request services via telephone, by walking into one of the two CES service hubs, and/or through street outreach teams.

B. Prioritization Criteria

1. What are the criteria used to prioritize assistance for people experiencing homelessness in your jurisdiction?

The Long Beach CES utilizes the prioritization set forth by HUD which is designed to ensure that people experiencing homelessness receive the best housing intervention and prioritizes people who need supportive housing based on the following prioritization schedule:

1. First Priority–Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Longest History of Homelessness and with the Most Severe Service Needs.
2. Second Priority–Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Longest History of Homelessness.
3. Third Priority–Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Most Severe Service Needs.
4. Fourth Priority–All Other Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families.

The Long Beach CES utilizes a single priority list referred to as the Housing Opportunity Pool (HOP), maintained by the City of Long Beach CES team, with all known persons in the CoC who are experiencing homelessness included on the centralized list. In addition to making sure persons with the highest priority are offered housing and supportive services projects first but that these persons have previously established residency in Long Beach. Households that do not meet this reference are still added to the Long Beach HOP, as well as connected to the broader Los Angeles County CES, to provide increased access to housing opportunities. This ensures fairness, transparency, and consistency in providing services to all people in need. It closes the side doors to the homeless system that people might have used in the past and establishes norms for equitable referrals across all system providers.

2. How is CES, pursuant to 24 CFR 578.8(a)(8) used for this process?

All Long Beach funded projects are required to comply with the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity provisions of Federal civil rights laws, including, but not limited to, the following: Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Title II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Furthermore, The CoC Program interim rule at 24 CFR 578.93(c) requires recipients of CoC Program funds to affirmatively market their housing and supportive services to eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, or disability who are least likely to apply in the absence of special outreach, and maintain records of those marketing activities. Housing assisted by HUD and made available through the CoC must also be made available to individuals and families without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in accordance with 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2).

All funded CoC agencies or agencies must comply with nondiscrimination provisions of Federal civil rights laws. Subrecipients who leverage alternate funding which restricts access to partner projects based on specific program participant attributes or characteristics, shall disclose these additional restrictions to the City's Homeless Services Division in writing.

The Long Beach CoC ensures fair and equal access to programs and services for all program participants regardless of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, age, gender identity, pregnancy, citizenship, familial status, household composition, disability, veteran status, or sexual orientation. The Long Beach CES includes provisions for all priority subpopulations including households experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, families, youth, seniors, disabled and specialized provisions for those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence. If an individual's self-identified gender or household composition creates challenging dynamics among residents within a facility, the host program should make every effort to accommodate the individual or assist in locating alternative accommodation that is appropriate and responsive to the individual's needs. CoC/ESG providers will enroll homeless households based on needs regardless of limiting barriers to housing. Households will not be turned away from emergency response services or homeless designated housing due to lack of income, lack of employment, disability status, mental health and/or substance use disorders.

C. Coordination of Regional Needs

1. How have you coordinated with your partnering CoC, large city (if applicable), and/or county to identify your share of the regional need to address homelessness?

The City of Long Beach and its CoC coordinates with the County and regional CoC providers on a regular basis to discuss regional needs and strategies to address homelessness. The following outlines meetings that take place to coordinate a regional response to address homelessness.

- Southern California CoC Alliance Leaders Meeting: Comprised of leadership from 11 CoCs in the southern California area, this collaborative meets twice a year to discuss new and emerging regulatory changes, data sharing and analysis, resource coordination, meet with federal and state leaders to discuss strategic efforts to address homelessness across the region.
- Regional Homelessness Advisory Council RHAC: Co-convened by LAHSA and Home for Good is comprised by subject matter experts and leadership across the four continuums and meets quarterly. The RHAC provides a consistent forum for broad-based, collaborative and strategic leadership on homelessness in Los Angeles County in alignment with Home For Good. The RHAC facilitates wide understanding and acceptance of national and local best practices, and communicates goals, barriers and progress to community stakeholders.
- Measure H CoC Collaborative: Comprised of leadership from the Los Angeles County CEO's office and the four CoCs (Glendale, LAHSA, Long Beach and Pasadena), this collaborative meets quarterly to discuss coordinated efforts to address responses around homelessness as aligned with established Measure H strategies.
- Supervisor District 4 Quarterly Meeting: Comprised of service providers and leadership from Supervisory District 4, this collaborative meets on a quarterly basis to discuss region specific impacts and coordinated response to address homelessness.
- Interjurisdictional Meeting: Facilitated by the City of Long Beach Homeless Services Division, this bi-monthly meeting convenes City, County and Private Entities that discuss

coordinated responses to encampment response along multi-jurisdictional land parcels.

- Service Planning Area 8 CES Leadership Meeting: Facilitated by the SPA 8 CES Lead, this quarterly meeting convenes leadership from the SPA8 Lead and subcontracted agencies along with Long Beach CES representation to coordinate outreach and service delivery response to residents of SPA 8.

In addition to these established forums, the Long Beach CoC along with the Los Angeles County CES share homeless count data and other data points including gaps analyses to determine resource allocation from the local county fund generated by Measure H.

Funding allocations are made based upon that share of regional need by SPA based on an average of the last two years of homeless count data (except in cases where funding is being allocated by a specific city, such as the City of Los Angeles or City of Pasadena, in which case that funding is allocated solely to programs within that city).

2. What is your identified share of this need, and how will the requested funds help your jurisdiction meet it?

Long Beach is aligning its funding to support existing Measure H strategies that have been established countywide. HHAP will enhance the success of these strategies by focusing funding on strategies that are not currently funded in Long Beach. The City will expand prevention services to all populations as Long Beach is currently only funded to support prevention activities for adult households. Furthermore, CoC leadership held various CES coordination meetings with the Los Angeles County CES entity and identified a major gap in shelter beds for the TAY population. The City will be utilizing HHAP funds to support the creation of a TAY shelter for 10 youth.

The implementation of a shallow subsidy program will be critical to prevent homelessness for senior and disabled populations. Long Beach is seeing a growing number of aging adults experiencing homelessness who are over 30% AMI and would not otherwise qualify for a housing subsidy through the local housing authority. The shallow subsidy program will provide a much-

needed safety net for the community's most vulnerable population.

Long Beach also intends to extend the Safe Parking Program, currently funded as a pilot by HEAP, which provides a safe place to park for households who do not wish or are unable to access shelter for various reasons. Los Angeles County is also implementing a Safe Parking Program countywide, and Long Beach looks to leverage this with its existing provider to expand to a second site in Long Beach for this resource.

D. Creating Sustainable, Long Term Housing Solutions

- 1. How is your jurisdiction involved in the efforts to create sustainable, long-term housing solutions for people experiencing homelessness across your region?**

Examples could include, but are not limited to:

- a. Partnering with agencies responsible for city planning and zoning, housing developers, and financial and legal service providers.**
- b. Developing or strengthening data and information sharing across and within jurisdictions.**
- c. Coordinating with other regional jurisdictions to ensure systems are aligned and all available funding is being used efficiently and effectively.**

The City has been committed to shaping a comprehensive and coordinated system of care to respond to the diverse needs of homeless individuals and families. Through the City's Consolidated Planning process and the Continuum of Care delivery system, the City strives to create a balance of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and supportive services to assist families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness, empowering them to make the critical transition from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing.

Two methods Long Beach currently uses to provide affordable housing stock throughout the City include:

1. Housing that is produced or rehabilitated in conjunction with private developers with special financing that allows for below market rents, and includes 45- or 55- year affordability covenants. These include family, senior, supportive, and special needs housing.

2. Direct rental subsidies, such as those provided through the Housing Authority of Long Beach's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, in which the Housing Authority pays a portion of a tenant's rent to the landlord for a unit of their choice.

These strategies have created various types of housing opportunities including emergency shelter, transitional housing, large family housing, senior housing, supportive housing, special needs housing, Section 8 Rental Subsidies and 55-Year affordability covenants.

The Long Beach CoC has a long history of coordinating with the local PHA which includes the adoption of a Homeless Preference within its Administrative Plan, set-aside HCV vouchers and utilization of the CES for all homeless project-based housing projects. The preference includes applicants who experience homelessness, displacement or are at risk of homelessness or displacement. HCV funding for this preference is based on funding availability, as approved by the LB PHA. Long Beach has paired HCV vouchers with Intensive Case Management Services (ICMS) via Los Angeles County's Department of Health services. This has allowed the system to create tenant based PSH with ICMS.

The City of Long Beach also has a sizable stock of publicly assisted rental housing. This housing stock includes all multi-family rental units assisted under federal, state, and local programs, including HUD, State/local bond programs, density bonus, and Long Beach redevelopment programs. Assisted rental projects include both new construction and rehabilitated units with long-term affordability covenants. A total of 6,477 publicly assisted multi-family units are located in the City. There are also 713 units of public housing (Carmelitos – owned by the County of Los Angeles), and 6,666 Housing Choice Vouchers that are used citywide, for a total of 13,856 assisted units in the City. This means that about 8.5% of the 163,232 housing units in the City are currently assisted.

The City of Long Beach and the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) have also provided financial assistance to developers that acquire, rehabilitate, and convert existing market-rate housing units to affordable units or build new affordable units. These developers specialize in the development of affordable housing, which requires the assembly of a variety of

complex and competitive funding sources to fund a project. Since 2007, the City and The LBCIC have invested \$146,295,055 in the development of 1,737 new affordable housing units. In conjunction with that investment, developers have leveraged \$414,382,145 from outside funding sources, resulting in an investment of \$560,677,200 in affordable housing development over the last decade.

In fall of 2016, the City's Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group began meeting to identify strategies and best practices to expand housing opportunities. The Study Group provided 29 strategies for expanding housing opportunities which included short term, medium term and long-term strategies ranging from advocacy, incentives for developers, adopting ordinances for the development of ADUs, data analysis, and alignment with regional efforts. The final report of recommendations was presented to City Council in 2017 and was adopted for implementation.

3. RESOURCES ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

To successfully complete this section, all applicants must answer the following questions:

A. Existing Programs and Resources

1. Provide an exhaustive list of all funds (including the program and dollar amount) that your jurisdiction currently uses to provide housing and homeless services for homeless populations.

This list should include (where applicable), but not be limited to:

- a. Federal Funding (Examples: [YHDP](#), [ESG](#), [CoC](#), [CSBG](#), [HOME-TBRA](#), [CBDG](#))
- b. State Funding (Examples: [HEAP](#), [CESH](#), [CaWORKs HSP](#), [NPLH](#), [VHHP](#), [PHLA](#), [HHC](#), [Whole Person Care](#), [HDAP](#), [BFH](#))
- c. Local Funding

Department	Program / Type of Work	Funding Source	Amount
Fire	Homelessness Education and Response (HEART) Team (2 total)	Local	949,158
Health – Housing Authority	Housing	County (Measure H)	865,650
Health – Housing Authority	Housing	Federal (CoC; HOPWA; HCV)	11,258,520
Health – Human Services	Rapid Response; Multi-Service Center (Operations and Support)	Local	1,254,544
Health – Human Services	Coordinated Entry System/Case Management; Rapid Response; Housing	County (Measure H)	4,758,252
Health – Human Services	Coordinated Entry System/Prevention; Youth Programming; Employment Services; Capital Improvements; Multi-Services Division (Operations and Support); Homeless Services Division-UFA Costs, Planning and Administration; Homeless Management Information System	State (HEAP; CESH 18; CESH 19)	14,191,772
Health – Human Services	Coordinated Entry System/Case Management; Prevention; Housing; Multi-Services Division (Operations and Support); Homeless Management Information System	Federal (CoC; ESG; CDBG; HOME)	9,430,415
Parks, Recreation & Marine	Encampment Cleanups	Local	34,494
Police	Quality of Life Personnel (4 officers)	Local	800,000
Public Works	Encampment Cleanups	Local	235,000
Total			\$43,777,805

2. How are these resources integrated or coordinated with applicants from overlapping jurisdictions (i.e. CoC, large city, and/or county)?

City and CoC funding resources are leveraged and coordinated locally to align with countywide strategies to ensure that resources are maximized for best local utilization, support best practices and address gap areas to prevent and address homelessness. The City of Long Beach also looks to utilize non-HUD funds to support gap needs that are not restrictive to traditional service models such as the implementation of a pilot Safe Parking Program, a pilot subsidized Work Program and expansion of prevention services for households with an AMI above 30%.

3. What gaps currently exist in housing and homeless services for homeless populations in your jurisdiction?

The Long Beach CoC conducted a housing and shelter gap analysis and identified the following gaps in the local jurisdiction:

- Permanent Supportive Housing: 133 units
- Permanent Housing with Subsidy: 2945 units
- Domestic Violence Housing: 1070 units
- Emergency Shelter: 701 beds

Furthermore, according to the 2019 Homeless Count, 52% of respondents reported being homeless for the first time, a 9% increase when compared to 2017 results.

HHAP funding will allow the City to make a concerted investment in preventing homelessness from growing in our community through the implementation of a pilot program for shallow subsidies for seniors and disabled adult populations. Homeless Prevention funds continue to be limited to Emergency Solution Grant funds, which are capped at 30% of the total funded amount (\$140,000 annually, and Measure H funding, which is limited to adult households only at this time. HEAP funds have allowed Long Beach to expand the availability of prevention to all households locally but still continues to be a need for the local community which struggles with high housing costs. Furthermore, the HHAP funds will help create 10 new beds for TAY in Long Beach.

B. HHAP Funding Plans

1. Explain, in detail, how your jurisdiction plans to use the full amount of HHAP funds (including the youth set-aside) and how it will complement existing funds to close the identified gaps in housing and homeless services for the homeless population in your jurisdiction.

Long Beach plans to leverage Large City and CoC HHAP funds to enhance the comprehensive continuum that currently exists by funding the following programs and activities:

CoC:

Eligible Use Category	Program Description	Amount
Operating Subsidies and Reserves	Youth Services: Program will support the creation and operation of a 10-bed shelter for transitional age youth located at the Navigation Center.	\$200,000
Strategic Homeless Planning, Infrastructure Development CES and HMIS	Infrastructure Development: Support CIP activities to convert a portion of the Navigation Center into a 10-bed shelter for transitional age youth.	\$111,557
Outreach and Coordination (Including employment)	<p>Coordinated Entry and Marketing: Support outreach and communications to create community awareness about the CES and how to access it.</p> <p>Healthy Aging Center Coordinator (.5 FTE) Provide outreach and coordinate services to assist aging adult population in accessing permanent housing and to promote housing stability in supportive housing.</p>	\$413,068

Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	Prevention services for households who need gap rental or relocation assistance.	\$1,350,516
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Long Beach has initiated the development of a Strategic Plan for Youth and Emerging Adults that will serve as the guiding vision and framework for responding to the needs of youth in Long Beach. Strategies for youth who are at risk or experiencing homelessness includes identifying gaps in services, wraparound supports, employment, educational supports, provision of transitional housing, family strengthening strategies and reunification services. HHAP funding will support the CoC’s efforts to enhance a continuum of services for youth who are at risk or experiencing homelessness. The funding will support the operation of a 10-bed shelter for transitional age youth. The shelter will be located at the Navigation Center, a building that was purchased with HEAP funding. Through the creation of the TAY shelter, the CoC’s efforts to enhance a continuum of services for youth will be much more obtainable.

Furthermore, HHAP funding will support CIP activities to convert a portion of the Navigation Center into a 10-bed shelter for transitional age youth. HEAP and Local funds will be used to cover the majority of the related CIP expenses, and HHAP funds will be used to close the identified gaps to complete the related CIP projects. This building was originally acquired to serve as storage facility for people experiencing homelessness to store their belongings while seeking case management assistance. However, the building is large enough to accommodate a storage facility, as well as a 10-bed shelter. Long Beach is currently utilizing HEAP funds to increase availability of housing and resources for youth via Rapid Rehousing, and a shelter specifically for TAY youth will enhance those efforts.

Long Beach provides the oversight and implementation of the CES for the CoC. The CES facilitates the process by which the CoC identifies, assesses and prioritizes at risk and homeless households, housing and services based on vulnerability and severity of need. HHAP funding will support outreach and communications to create community awareness about the CES and how to access the system. Additionally, a Healthy Aging Center Coordinator will be funded at .5 FTE through HAPP funding to assist aging adult populations in

accessing permanent housing and to promote housing stability in supportive housing.

Finally, the homelessness prevention is to provide a short-term focused intervention to address people's housing crisis before they become homeless. The population for homelessness prevention services are households who have not experienced homelessness in the past who: are facing a housing crisis, are currently at risk of becoming homeless, and have been screened and identified as having high risk factors. HHAP funding will support prevention services for households who need relocation assistance. Services that will be provided includes housing relocation and stabilization services, short-term and medium-term rental assistance, security deposits, rental arrears, and/or late fees. These services are also being provided through HEAP funding and additional HHAP funds will close gaps in housing people experiencing homelessness in the Long Beach area.

2. How will you ensure that HHAP funded projects will align and comply with the core components of Housing First as defined in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8255(b)?

The Long Beach CoC requires that all funded agencies utilize a Housing First approach. Housing First is a best practice approach that has been adopted by the Long Beach CoC for many years and ensures that program participants are offered permanent, affordable housing as quickly as possible and provides the supportive services and connections to community-based supports people need to keep their housing and prevent recidivism. A proven approach in which all people experiencing homeless are believed to be housing ready and are provided with permanent housing immediately and with few to no preconditions. The CoC prioritizes people with the highest needs and vulnerabilities, engaging more landlords and property owners, and making projects client-centered spaces without barriers to entering and remaining in the project. Funded projects cannot have service participation requirements or precondition requirements for program enrollment. Projects funded through HHAP will be required to adhere to this best practice model.

4. PARTNERS ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

To successfully complete this section, all applicants must answer the following questions:

A. Collaborating Partner Efforts

Please note: per [Program Guidance](#), page 9, collaborative partners, at a minimum, should include representatives of local homeless service providers, homeless youth programs, law enforcement, behavioral health, county welfare departments, city and county public officials, educators, workforce development, community clinics, health care providers, public housing authorities, and people with lived experience. If any of these partnerships are not currently active in your jurisdiction, please address in question #3 below.

1. Describe, in detail, the collaborative partners who will be working with you on identified HHAP projects and how you will be partnering with them.

Long Beach will work with partners who demonstrate a successful track record in the ability to manage and administer homeless service programs. Long Beach will also leverage the existing system of care partners, both funded and unfunded, to support the success of funding programs. Long Beach will administer an RFP process for projects that provide supportive services including Safe Parking, Work Program, TAY Shelter services, Prevention Services and Shallow Subsidies. Long Beach is currently contracting with providers who administer all the aforementioned programs with the exception of the shallow subsidy program which will be a pilot program for Long Beach.

Through the Long Beach CoC, the City and its community partners strive to create a balance of emergency, bridge, transitional, permanent housing, and supportive services that empower individuals and families who are at-risk and experiencing homelessness, to make the critical transition from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing. The Long Beach CoC is a comprehensive system of care that is committed to respond to the diverse needs of individuals and families in Long Beach.

The Long Beach CES also works collaboratively with regional CES partners to ensure that all households accessing the Long Beach

CES are effectively linked to their corresponding CES where appropriate.

2. Describe any barriers that you experience in partnering, and how you plan to address them.

Examples could include: lack of key stakeholders or service providers, political bureaucracy, approval methods, lack of community input, etc.

Long Beach is committed to expanding its portfolio of partner agencies to enhance the diversity of service provision in the system of care. Long Beach actively promotes the wide distribution of RFP notifications and accepts proposals from organizations who have not been previously funded. The CoC has proactively expanded its portfolio in the last two funding cycles and successfully funded new CoC organizations. This represents an expansion to regional partnerships and includes participation from faith-based-organizations. The City of Long Beach will continually evaluate its outreach efforts to bring in CoC and non-CoC funded agencies and organizations as collaborating partners.

One strategy to promote the recruitment of new agencies is to support the creation of a capacity building workshop to provide training and education to community and faith-based entities seeking to administer programs on behalf of the city. The Homeless Services Advisory Committee is taking the lead on implementing this community support. The workshop is intended to address funding requirements that may present challenges to community-based agencies that have different expectations about how services should be provided. Other challenges that the workshop will address is the ideological differences in the way services are to be provided such as the adoption of a Housing First approach by providers who historically adhere to an abstinence model.

Lastly, the City is supporting partnerships between landlords and services providers to promote master lease models to increase housing options in the community. The lack of housing stock makes it challenging for service providers to assist clients in exiting homelessness in a timely manner. Thus, the City is open to innovative partnerships to promote housing stock expansion.

3. *If no collaborative partners have not been identified at time of application, describe the collaborative process of how you intend to include new and existing partners on HHAP projects.*

The City will conduct a Request for Proposals (RFP) process to recruit and select experienced service providers for direct service projects that are identified for implementation and contingent upon final funding amounts. The City is focusing efforts on implementing capacity building workshops for new and existing partners to provide technical assistance and support in applying for and administering funding as released by the City for local implementation. The Long Beach CoC also facilitates a biannual General Membership meeting for entities interested in learning about the local CoC's efforts to address homelessness and coordinated efforts with local and regional providers.

5. SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

To successfully complete this section:

Applicants that Submitted a Strategic Plan for CESH must:

- Identify the measurable goals set in your CESH Strategic Plan and explain, in detail, which of these goals HHAP funding will directly impact and by how much.

Please note: Per HSC § 50219(a)(6), all applicants' measurable goals must include the number of individuals they intend to serve, and the number of individuals they intend to successfully place in permanent housing with HHAP funding.

In 2018, Mayor Robert Garcia launched the Everyone Home Long Beach (EHLB) Initiative to address homelessness and housing in the City of Long Beach. EHLB was designed to build on the City's comprehensive homeless services and affordable housing efforts already underway and to identify innovative approaches to provide new pathways into housing and to prevent residents from falling into homelessness. The Taskforce was comprised of leaders from across the City, including CEOs and leadership from major institutions, a diverse group of Long Beach organizations, community members and those with lived experience. Institutions represented include California State University, Long Beach and Long Beach City College, Long Beach Unified School District, a variety of non-profit organizations, healthcare institutions, faith-based

organizations, Long Beach Transit, business organizations, Continuum of Care Board and Homeless Services Advisory Committee.

The report provides a strategic plan that provides policy and service recommendations that will improve responses to homelessness in Long Beach, including expanding prevention and mental health, and sets clear goals for housing that are needed to reduce the number of people who experience homelessness each year in Long Beach. A total of 7 goals with accompanying recommendations were outlined including: (1) strengthen governance and increase funding, (2) increase housing access, (3) reduce homelessness, (4) employ people, (5) support families, (6) connect to families, and (7) develop population-based service models.

Measurable goals that HHAP funding will directly impact include:

Eligible Use Category	Expected number of individuals to be served	Expected percentage of individuals to be successfully placed in permanent housing
Operating Subsidies and Reserves	Youth Services Program: Approximately 25 individuals annually	Goal of 80%
Strategic Homeless Planning, Infrastructure Development CES and HMIS	Infrastructure Development: Not Applicable	Goal of 80%
Outreach and Coordination (Including employment)	Coordinated Entry and Marketing: Approximately 480 individuals annually Healthy Aging Center Coordinator: Not Applicable	Goal of 80% Not Applicable
Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	Prevention services: Approximately 350 individuals annually	Goal of 80%

Applicants that did not Submit a Strategic Plan for CESH must:

- Identify clear, measurable goals that HHAP will be expected to achieve in your jurisdiction.

Examples:

- Decrease the percent of our jurisdiction's total homeless population that is unsheltered by 10 percentage points annually (baseline of 65% from 2018).
- Reduce the number of people who become homeless for the first time across our jurisdiction by 20% annually (baseline of 2,000 households from 2018)
- Increase the percent of successful shelter exits into permanent housing by 5 percentage points annually (baseline of 60%).

Please note: Per HSC § 50219(a)(6) all applicants' measurable goals must include the number of individuals they intend to serve, and the number of individuals they intend to successfully place in permanent housing with HHAP funding.

Not Applicable.



**HOMELESS HOUSING, ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION PROGRAM (HHAP)
ANNUAL BUDGET TEMPLATE**

APPLICANT INFORMATION

CoC / Large City / County Name:	COC-606	Receiving Redirected Funds? Y/N	No
Administrative Entity Name:	City of Long Beach	Total Redirected Funding	\$ -

HHAP FUNDING EXPENDITURE PLAN*

ELIGIBLE USE CATEGORY	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	TOTAL
Rental Assistance and Rapid Rehousing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Subsidies and Reserves <i>Includes Youth Set-Aside (at least 8%)</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00
Landlord Incentives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Outreach and Coordination (including employment)	\$ 137,689.00	\$ 137,689.00	\$ 137,690.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 413,068.93
Systems Support to Create Regional Partnerships	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Delivery of Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,350,516.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,350,516.00
New Navigation Centers and Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Strategic Homelessness Planning, Infrastructure Development, CES, and HMIS (up to 5%)	\$ -	\$ 111,557.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,557.00
Administrative (up to 7%)	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 156,000.00
						\$ 2,231,141.93
			TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION			
	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	TOTAL
Youth Set-Aside (at least 8%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00

*Narrative should reflect details of HHAP funding plan

COMMENTS:

FINAL

THOMAS B. MODICA
Acting City Manager

January 31, 2020

Kelly Colopy
Homeless Services Officer, Interim
Long Beach CoC
2525 Grand Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90815

Dear Kelly,

This letter serves to acknowledge that the Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC) is working in coordination and collaboration with the City of Long Beach in the expenditure of State Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP) funds.

According to the 2019 City of Long Beach Point-in-Time Count, Long Beach is home to 1,894 people experiencing homelessness on any given night. In 2019, the City of Long Beach CoC permanently housed 1,315 people.

This success would not be possible without collaboration between the City of Long Beach, the Continuum of Care, and the many partners in our city. We hope to continue to build on these efforts as we deploy HHAP funding to enhance our successes in ending homelessness in our community.

In addition to our October 31, 2019 meeting of all seven HHAP applicants in Los Angeles County (four CoCs, two cities, and one county) to discuss strategy and uses of HHAP funding, we look forward to further coordination as described in our HHAP applications to address the urgent homelessness crisis that we face in the City of Long Beach.

Thank you and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



TOM MODICA
Acting City Manager





County of Los Angeles
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OFFICE OF HOMELESSNESS

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 493, Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 893-7736
<http://homeless.lacounty.gov>

SACHI A. HAMAI
Chief Executive Officer

PHIL ANSELL
Director

January 31, 2020

Teresa Chandler, Deputy City Manager
City of Long Beach
411 West Ocean Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90802

**Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Application
Letter of Support**

Dear Ms. Chandler,

This letter serves to acknowledge that the County of Los Angeles is working in coordination and collaboration with the City of Long Beach in the expenditure of State Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP) funds.

According to the 2019 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, Los Angeles County is home to 58,936 people experiencing homelessness on any given night. Throughout the County in 2018, the Los Angeles region was able to house 21,631 over the course of the year.

This success would not be possible without collaboration between Los Angeles County, the City of Long Beach, the four Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the County, and the many other cities of the County. We hope to continue to build on these efforts as we deploy HHAP funding to augment our successes and move more people out of homelessness and into housing.

In addition to our October 31, 2019 and January 8, 2020 meetings with all seven HHAP applicants in Los Angeles County (four CoCs, two cities, and one County) to discuss strategy and uses of HHAP funding, we look forward to further coordination as described in our HHAP applications to address the urgent homelessness crisis that we face.

Thank you and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

PHIL ANSELL
Director, Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative

Board of Supervisors

HILDA L. SOLIS
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Second District

SHEILA KUEHL
Third District

JANICE HAHN
Fourth District

KATHRYN BARGER
Fifth District