

City of Arcata

Homeless Services Plan: 2007-2016

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Table of Contents

1.0	HOMELESSNESS, POVERTY, AND HOUSING IN ARCATA	2
1.1	Why Individuals Experience Homelessness	3
1.2	Types of Homelessness	3
1.3	Who are Homeless Persons in Humboldt County	4
1.4	Where Do Homeless Persons Seek Overnight Shelter	5
1.5	What do Homeless Persons Need	6
2.0	INCOME AND HOUSING ASSESSMENT	8
2.1	Income	8
2.2	Additional Avenues of Support for Homeless Individuals	8
2.3	Housing Costs	9
2.4	Housing Units	10
3.0	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	15
3.1	ISSUE: PREVENT HOMELESSNESS FROM OCCURRING (PH)	17
3.2	ISSUE: HELP HOMELESS PEOPLE TO REGAIN HOUSING (RH)	21
3.3	ISSUE: TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (TH)	25
3.4	ISSUE: ENGAGEMENT HOUSING (EH)	29
3.5	ISSUE: HOMELESS YOUTH (HY)	33
3.6	ISSUE: REFER HOMELESS TO COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL SOCIAL SERVICES (R)	36
3.7	ISSUE: EXTREME WEATHER EMERGENCY SHELTER (ES)	40
4.0	EVALUATION AND MONITORING	43
5.0	DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS	44
6.0	ATTACHMENTS	47

SECTION 1

1.0 HOMELESSNESS, POVERTY, AND HOUSING IN ARCATA

The Homeless Services Plan: 2007-2016 (Plan) is the culmination of efforts that began with the Homeless Task Force and the Draft City of Arcata Homeless Shelter and Services Plan (HSU Plan) and Appendices written by the consultant team at Humboldt State University. The HSU Plan and appendices dated September 12, 2005 contain valuable information, including the history of the plan, services available, gaps in services, zoning and land use issues, potential funding sources for services, as well as the Homeless Task Force subcommittee and minority reports. These documents are incorporated into this plan by reference. The Plan lays the groundwork for the City's efforts to work with the County, Humboldt Housing and Homeless Coalition (HHHC), and other regional partners to end homelessness in Humboldt County within 10 years. The City intends to continue to work with the County and HHHC in their efforts to draft a countywide plan to end homelessness.

This Plan is designed to identify key characteristics of homelessness in Arcata, explore existing support services, and provide specific implementation measures to connect local and regional programs and services. This Plan, though emphasizing homelessness in Arcata, is primarily a description of how the City will coordinate with regional efforts to end homelessness. The County of Humboldt is developing a regional plan in conjunction with several governmental and non-governmental social services and groups. The Arcata Plan is a precursor to the regional plan and is written with a view towards supporting the regional goals. The ultimate goal is to eliminate homelessness in Arcata and the county. The planning period for this Plan is January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2016

The adoption of the Homeless Services Plan does not constitute an approval of any specific program, project, or expenditure and the Plan does not change the need to obtain any required approval of a specific program, project, or expenditure from the City, Redevelopment Agency, Planning Commission, Design Review Commission, or community. The Plan is intended to implement Housing Element Implementation Measure HE-36 (Initiate Efforts to Address the Shelter and Other Needs of the Homeless Population). While the Homeless Services Plan is more specific than the Housing Element as to the City's intentions and proposed programs over the ten-year period, it is not intended to limit the authority of the City to take advantage of shifts in market conditions or opportunities which arise in the ten-year period in order to effectively eliminate homelessness. The Homeless Services Plan, therefore, does not constitute a final "blueprint" for all City activities over the next ten years.

In the City of Arcata, an estimated 900 to 1,000 individuals experience some form of homelessness each year. There are a myriad of reasons that individuals find themselves homeless. Some homeless persons, who also tend to be a visible

segment of the homeless population, are challenged by mental illness or other disabilities. Others, though less visible, are still in need of assistance – disadvantaged youth discharged from the foster care system; single mothers recently divorced or fleeing domestic violence; low-income single adults and families who lack savings that might help them weather an unexpected job loss, illness, or eviction; veterans; and emancipated or runaway youth are a few examples of this population.

1.1 Why Individuals Experience Homelessness

Homelessness often arises as a result of an intersection between personal hardship and systemic breakdowns.

Personal hardships may include:

- Generational poverty;
- Lack of family and social networks;
- Lack of education and job skills;
- Domestic violence or divorce;
- Serious illness;
- Mental health conditions;
- Alcohol or drug addiction;
- Unwillingness to work and/or hold a steady job; and
- Mechanical problems while traveling

Systemic breakdowns may include:

- Lack of affordable housing;
- Cutbacks in health, mental health, and alcohol and drug treatment services;
- Lack of other key services including affordable child care, transportation, education, and job training;
- The lack of living wage employment opportunities;
- Lack of Student Loans; educational grants and/or scholarships; increased tuition; and student fees; and
- Lack of pre-release housing planning for persons discharged from the foster care system, jails and prisons, mental health programs, and drug and alcohol programs and hospitals.

1.2 Types of Homelessness

Chronic Homelessness: Individuals who suffer from chronic homelessness are often severely disabled with a mental health condition, physical illness, or substance abuse problem. They typically experience at least four episodes of homelessness in a three year time span and are homeless for a year or longer. They are the most visible segment of the homeless population and the focus of community frustration due to their ongoing habitation of public places and their non-conforming behavior. Although they represent a small percentage of the overall homeless population, chronically

homeless people use the majority of homeless services resources. Chronically homeless persons are costly to mainstream systems because of their frequent interactions with hospitals, mental health crisis services, detoxification programs, and the criminal justice system. Because the services they receive tend to be fragmented and accessed only in crisis, their high level of service usage does not translate into long-term gains in stability, but often reinforces their alienation and distrust of the service system.

Discharged into Homelessness: This segment of the homeless population is composed of individuals that have been released directly to the streets or shelters from public institutions, such as the foster care system, jail, prison, mental health program, hospital, or drug and alcohol programs. Too often, these systems do not engage in pre-release permanent housing planning to ensure that those discharged have stable housing and are linked to services necessary to facilitate ongoing stability and transition into the community. Individuals who have serious disabilities and who are discharged without receiving appropriate assistance often become part of the costly chronic homeless population.

Transitionally Homeless: Almost 90% of those who experience homelessness each year are experiencing a first or second episode of homelessness that typically lasts less than one year. An estimated two-thirds of this subpopulation lives in family households. Typically, a job loss, illness, or eviction causes them to lose their housing. They become homeless as a result of being unable to find affordable housing or a stable income source.

1.3 Who are Homeless Persons in Humboldt County

On January 25, 2005, the Humboldt Housing and Homeless Coalition (HHHC) conducted a “point-in-time count” of the homeless population in Humboldt County (Report on People Without Homes in Humboldt County, CA, January 25, 2005). The point-in-time count was a sample of unique respondents; the population was not completely censused, and individuals were included only once. Though efforts were made to count all people without homes, an unknown number were not located and surveyed or refused to be interviewed. For this reason, the count represents a lower estimate of the actual homeless population.

The survey documented a total of 755 homeless persons, of which 550 were adults and 205 were minor children. Seventy percent of the respondents were in Eureka; 16.6% were in Arcata; and 6.8% were in southern Humboldt. Males comprised 82% of the homeless population. Thirty eight percent of respondents were between 20 and 30 years of age, and 27% were between 40 and 49 years of age. The HHHC report also documented that 57% of respondents do not choose to remain homeless, eight percent choose to remain homeless, while 32% did not provide a response.

The Arcata responses were collected at the Arcata Service Center (79%); Arcata Night Shelter (12%); and on the Arcata Plaza (8%). The HHHC report documented that 8.6% of the Arcata respondents were born in Humboldt County, 26% lived in the

County for more than 6 years, and 23% lived in the County from one to five years. Approximately 77% of Arcata homeless respondents had either a GED or high school education and 37% had obtained some college education.

As stated above, the point-in-time estimate represents a minimum population number. Because the entire population was not censused, the actual population on the day of the count is very likely larger than 755. The report did not include an estimate of error; however, the HHHC report states that “if 75% of the population were surveyed the total number of homeless people would exceed 1,000 during a Humboldt winter’s night. If the count had been in July, there probably would be several hundred more people included in the survey.”

Point-in-time estimates of the homeless population are helpful to identify the number of people who are homeless on a particular day. The number of homeless individuals in an area fluctuates, but it is useful to have a point-in-time estimate the number of people who experience homelessness over a particular period of time. The Urban Institute has conducted numerous national studies of homelessness and estimates that anywhere from three to six times as many people are homeless over the course of a year than are homeless at one point in time. However, it is difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of homeless persons because there are many individuals who do not use social services. In the absence of social services contact, these individuals are excluded from population estimates.

1.4 Where Do Homeless Persons Seek Overnight Shelter

According to the HHHC report, “families with children tend to find temporary shelter in residential programs, motels or with family/friends whenever possible during the winter.” The survey documented that 74% of respondents were camping, 17% were staying in shelters, four percent were staying in motels, and three percent were staying with friends. The 775 respondents included 103 families with 208 children. Of the 208 children, 48 children were staying in motels, 37 were staying at the Eureka Winter Shelter, an additional 37 children were in a Transitional Housing Program, 37 were staying with family or friends, 35 were staying in a car, and four children were housed for the night at the Arcata Night Shelter.

Camping:

As stated above, 74% of the homeless individuals surveyed were camping in Humboldt County. Homeless encampments have been cited as a public health and safety hazard. Damage to private and public property, natural resources, and sensitive habitat has been reported as a result of campfires, garbage, and human feces. Homeless encampments have been reported in the following areas within the Arcata City limits:

- Arcata Community Forest;
- Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary;
- Humboldt State University forest tract;
- Forthyse (McDowell) forest tract between HSU and the Community Forest;

- Bushes along the railroad tracks;
- Undeveloped property between the skateboard park and Alliance road;
- Figas property west of Windsong Village;
- Under bridges; trees and brush within the highway 101 corridor;
- Riparian area adjacent to Mad River;
- Other City Parks; open space; and stream corridors; and
- Private property.

The Arcata City Police and Environmental Services Departments clean up approximately 15 illegal, 2- to 5-person camps annually in the community forest. Dozens of additional camps are cleaned up annually in other areas of the City. Police also receive complaints from Arcata City residents who report being harassed or intimidated by homeless that have “staked a claim” to a portion of public or private property. Residents also complain that the aesthetics and overall intrinsic value of the community’s Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary and Community Forest are degraded by illegal camping.

1.5 What do Homeless Persons Need

One basic element to foster the end of homelessness is the creation of affordable housing. Despite their different histories and their multiple needs, homeless people need housing, which provides a base of stability and security. It is from this base that they can best address the other short-term or chronic issues that led to their homelessness. National research, as well as local experience, demonstrates that getting people into housing as quickly as possible and then providing the support and services they need to maintain housing leads to long-term stability and increased self-sufficiency. Providing support services without housing serves some of the immediate needs of homeless individuals, but does not provide them with the stability to address long term needs.

The City of Arcata recognizes the need for affordable housing for homeless individuals. The Arcata City Housing Element states that,

Homeless individuals and families have perhaps the most immediate housing need of any group. They also have one of the most difficult sets of housing needs to meet, due to both the diversity and complexity of the factors that lead to homelessness, and to community opposition to the siting of facilities that serve homeless clients.

In addition to housing, homeless individuals may also require case management, health care, mental health services, drug and alcohol treatment, employment and education services, child care, and transportation to maintain long-term housing. The intensity and duration of the services varies depending on the situation. Chronically homeless people suffering from serious disabilities need ongoing assistance. Others need only transitional services to get them back on their feet and stabilized in housing.

People at risk of losing their housing need prevention services to avoid becoming homeless.

The City, as required by the Housing Element, is required to provide opportunities for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of Arcata. The federal, state, and county governments have legally and historically provided social welfare programs to citizens in need. As the problems associated with homelessness are largely regional and national in scope, and since the City does not have the financial and technical resources to provide these services, these challenges are most effectively dealt with on the city level through a referral process.

In addition, homeless persons need sanitary facilities sufficient to provide basic hygiene. Public restrooms are a potential solution to this issue. However, public facilities would be designed for the general populace, including shoppers, tourists, students, and families, as well as the homeless population. Since the restrooms would be designed as a service for the general public, if they were vandalized, or otherwise became a public nuisance, the City would be forced to close them.

Section 2

2.0 Income and Housing Assessment

2.1 Income

Approximately 32% of all Arcata households are classified by the State as living in “poverty,” as they have extremely low incomes and are at risk of homelessness because they pay an excessive portion of their income in rent or mortgage. The 2000 Census documented that 4,947 individuals in Arcata live at or below the poverty level. If a household’s total income is less than 30% of the area median income for the household size, then everyone in the household is considered to be living below the poverty level.

Some proportion of the 4,947 impoverished individuals may be college students. The 2003 Housing Element reported that 6,028 graduate and undergraduate students were living in Arcata. Of this number, 1,361 were living on campus. The report further states that there are 3,376 Humboldt State University students living in the City in January 2003.

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), as of April of 2006, a 1-person household was living in poverty if their gross annual income was less than \$892 per month; a 2-person household making less than \$1,017 per month; and a 3-person household making less than \$1,146 per month.

The HHHC point-in-time count documented the monthly income levels of homeless respondents. Twenty four percent of the Arcata respondents received Supplemental Social Security (SSI) and/or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI); six percent received General Relief; two percent received TANF benefits and SSI; and one percent received VA disability. An additional nine percent of respondents reported having a job, two percent received unemployment benefits; and two percent earned income from odd jobs and/or recycling. Fifty eight percent of the respondents had a monthly income below \$100; eleven percent received \$100 to \$400 a month; ten percent had a monthly income between \$401 and \$800; fourteen percent received \$801 to \$1,000 a month; and four percent had a monthly income greater than \$1,000 a month. A single individual working 30 hours per week for minimum wage (\$6.75 per hour) would earn \$877 per month.

This information is important because it documents that a portion of the homeless population has income, which may be used for housing, personal hygiene, or other basic needs. People with a stable source of income have a greater chance of being able to stay in or gain access to housing.

2.2 Additional Avenues of Support for Homeless Individuals

One way to prevent homelessness or to help people enter stable housing is to make sure they are aware of and have access to federal, state, and local benefits to which

they are entitled. Such benefits allow people a greater chance of being able to stay in or gain access to housing. People that have access to benefits are more likely to receive ongoing case management and routine health care instead of the ambulance and emergency room care that most currently receive. It should be noted, many recipients of Social Security who are homeless lack adequate rental history, credit history, and savings for move-in costs or have other barriers to securing affordable housing. Many in this group are disabled, and will require more than money to obtain permanent housing.

Increasing Access to SSI for Homeless People: Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits can be a critical source of income for homeless people. Although many homeless people may be eligible for SSI benefits, few actually receive those benefits. The federal SSI program provides one person \$579 per month and is designed to help aged, blind, and disabled people who have little or no income by providing cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. Only 24% of the HHHC homeless respondents in Arcata receive SSI benefits, even though more respondents are likely eligible. Additionally, many homeless persons in Arcata experience mental health problems and have one or more chronic health conditions. SSI can help homeless people get housing and Medicaid health care coverage.

Optimizing the Use of Food Stamps: The Food Stamp Program is an important federal entitlement program that helps provide nutritious food to low income families. Proper nutrition is important in preventing homelessness. Quite simply, without adequate nutrition, it is more difficult to succeed in school, find jobs, and stay healthy. Food Stamps not only give homeless people access to food, but they help free-up financial resources that can be used for housing.

Using the Earned Income Tax Credit: As indicated by the January 2005 HHHC “point-in-time” survey, approximately nine percent of homeless people work either full or part-time. However, their incomes may only provide enough money to pay for short-term necessities and is not enough to pay for housing. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is an important benefit that may help working homeless people obtain the funds to pay for more than just the daily essentials. Outreach and tax preparation assistance can serve as a possible tool to help homeless people obtain this important relief.

2.3 Housing Costs

According to HCD, as of April of 2006, the fair market rent for a studio apartment in Humboldt County was \$455 per month; a one bedroom apartment \$471; and a two bedroom apartment was \$613 per month. The City conducted a small marketing study and found that studio apartments were renting for \$500 per month. The City's Housing Element, as well as numerous State and Federal policies state that a household is “overpaying for housing costs if their rent and utilities exceed 30% of their gross monthly income.” An unexpected job loss, illness, or eviction could render them homeless because high rents preclude them from accumulating a savings cushion.

The 17 persons in the HHHC point-in-time count that were making between \$800 and \$1,000 per month in theory could afford to pay from \$240 to \$330 per month for rent. To rent a studio apartment at market rate would require an approximately \$125 to \$215 monthly rental subsidy plus a utility allowance.

Programs such as Single Room Occupancy Supportive Housing, Apartments 1st!, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance are designed to help reduce rental burden by providing direct financial assistance for housing. However, housing costs for people transitioning out of homelessness may also include indirect costs of case management as well as costs associated with rent and utilities. For chronically homeless clients, case manager staffing levels of one case manager to ten clients, up to one to twenty clients, will likely be required.

2.4 Housing Units

The Arcata Community Development Agency's Redevelopment Implementation Plan 2006-2010 describes the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). One goal of the RHNP is to assure that every community provides an adequate mix of affordable housing to all economic sectors of their populations. The allocations are made to ensure that adequate sites and zoning are provided to address both existing and anticipated housing needs. The housing needs allocation calculations for the Plan period is extrapolated below (Table 2.1). The extrapolation was based on the fractional annual need of the Arcata RHNA allocation for the planning period 2001-2008 multiplied by 10, the number of years in the planning period of this Plan. The percentage for each income category is based on the RHNA, so the total allocation over the plan period was multiplied by each category's percentage to determine the allocation in each income category. The Housing Element Table HE-1b (not included here) shows the base numbers by income group.

The strategies and descriptions of units in this section are largely presented for illustrative purposes. The numbers of beds and units are estimates of existing units, as well as units that may be available if the implementation measures are followed. The strategies presented are not intended as a rigid plan for achieving unit totals.

The City currently has neither studio apartments nor any units that have affordability restrictions limiting occupancy to persons earning less than 30% of the area median income recorded on their titles. The City does have a total of 370 housing units that have income and rent restrictions recorded on their titles that limit occupancy to persons with incomes from 45% to 80% of the area median income. Two hundred forty nine of the housing units are restricted to low-income households; 103 are restricted to very-low income; and 18 are transitional housing for homeless. It is unknown, but likely that some housing units are rented by the private property owners at rents that are less than the fair-market rent.

There are approximately 53 shelter beds that are provided without title restrictions. Humboldt Domestic Violence provides eight domestic violence shelter beds, which are

considered by this report to be serving the homeless population. Up to 15 beds are regularly available at the Arcata Night Shelter. In addition, 30 beds may be available during inclement weather at local religious institutions. The beds that do not have regulatory restrictions on title are being provided by non-profit and religious institutions. Like all housing, providing these beds is expensive. The Arcata Night Shelter and local religious institutions rely on a cadre of volunteers. And like all such institutions, funding, management, or other issues may necessitate shelter closures. If they close, the City has no regulatory requirements or legal basis to require them to reopen. The number of such shelter beds is shown in Tables 2.3 & 2.4.

The City's Zoning Administrator's interpretation regarding Provisions of Services and Housing in Need dated November 2, 2005 stated that the department will consider provision of housing and care within existing religious institutions' structures with adequate sanitation facilities as an allowable use. The City does not collect data on how many churches are providing emergency shelter in conformance with this interpretation. However, this action provided the potential for significant opportunities for legal emergency housing within existing religious institutions. In addition, Implementation Measure EH-4 calls for opening the Multipurpose Room at the existing Homeless Services Center as an Extreme Weather Emergency Shelter, which could provide 20 beds.

The 2003 City of Arcata Housing Element and most recently the Redevelopment Agency's 2006-2010 Implementation Plan provide a housing needs assessment to determine how many very-low, low, moderate, and above moderate housing units will be required to be constructed through 2010. Arcata housing needs were expanded through 2015 and it was projected that Arcata will need 74 low and 115 very-low income housing units from 2006 through 2010, or a total of 189 units. It was also projected that an additional 78 low and 121 very-low income units will be needed from 2011 through 2015. The actual number of housing units required, rather than projected units, will be determined when the Housing Element is updated in 2008. The Arcata City Council reviewed 157 parcels during the site selection process for an emergency shelter and a day-use center. The Samoa Boulevard and South G Street Neighborhoods were prioritized by the Council for the location of the emergency shelter and day-use center. Vacant and under-utilized residentially zoned parcels were also specifically identified in the Housing Element: 2003, Table HE-49 and in the Implementation Plan: 2006-2010, Figure 3.

This plan assumes that the homeless population will grow at the same 1% per year rate as the housed population in Arcata. Given the 1% growth assumption and the 2005 HHHC point-in-time count of the homeless population, it is projected that if no permanent housing is provided the Arcata homeless population will grow from 125 to 138 individuals during winter months and that the peak summer homeless population will grow from 300 individuals to approximately 331 in 2015. Based on the point-in-time count, population projections, existing homeless shelter units, and the regional housing needs allocation projections, it is estimated that over the next 10 years, the City will need approximately 90 units of "consistently available" housing for persons

earning 30% or less than Area Median Income in the winter months and an additional 30 to 50 units of temporary short term cold weather shelter during inclement weather.

Section 3 of this Plan proposes strategies and implementation measures designed to maintain the existing 18 restricted transition housing beds at Arcata House (Table 2.2) and 23 shelter beds currently available at the Arcata Night Shelter and the Humboldt Domestic Violence shelter (Table 2.3). This Plan also proposes specific strategies, implementation measures, and timelines to guide development opportunities for an additional 92 shelter and housing units over the next 10 years that have restriction of income and occupancy recorded on title.

The additional 74 units would result in a total of 92 shelter and housing units with affordability restrictions and an additional 23 without affordability restrictions recorded on title available to Arcata's homeless population. This total does not include the beds that religious institutions and the Arcata Service Center may provide as extreme weather emergency shelters. Table 2.2 provides an outline of new units potentially available to the homeless population. Actual numbers and types of units will be determined on a project-by-project basis with input from local non-profit homeless service providers, the HHHC, and the county regional government partners.

These 74 additional units will be augmented by the 387 units of low and very-low income units projected to be developed through 2015 in the Housing Element and Redevelopment Implementation Plan.

Table 2.1a – City of Arcata Regional Housing Needs Allocation for 2001-2008.

Income Group	%	Basic Construction Need		Built, Permitted, Under Construction		Remaining Need
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Very Low	25	161	25	255	96.6%	9
Low	16	103	16			
Moderate	17	109	17	254	67.0%	125
Above Moderate	42	270	42			
Total		643		143		205

Table 2.1b – City of Arcata Regional Housing Needs Allocation for 2001-2016.

Income Group	%	Basic Construction Need		Built, Permitted, Under Construction, Proposed, or in Pre-development		Remaining Need
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Very Low	25	322	25	393	74.5%	527
Low	16	206	16			
Moderate	17	219	17	438	57.7%	758
Above Moderate	42	540	42			
Total		1286		831		1285

Data for 2.1a were presented in the City of Arcata Housing Report in Compliance with Government Code Section 65400 Calendar Year 2006 and account for all development through the end of 2006. The table is based on the Housing Needs Allocation per the Humboldt County Association of Governments. The extrapolation shown in 1.2b includes the units through 2006, as well as those proposed in the Homeless Services Plan Implementation Measures and projects in pre-development in early 2007.

Table 2.2 – Example of how housing needs for Arcata’s homeless population could be met using affordability restrictions recorded on title.

Type of Housing	Number of Existing Units	Example of New Units	Total Units
Arcata House # 1 CUP (11th Street)	6	4	10
Arcata House # 2 CUP (15th Street)	6	2	8
Arcata House # 3 2nd Unit (Janes Road)	6	4	10
Development Of A 4-Plex Apartment Style Transitional Housing		14	14
Development of Single Room Occupancy Rental Units (220 sq ft)		10	10
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and Apartments 1 st		10	10
Emergency Housing at New Service Center Location		30	30
TOTAL	18	74	92

This table shows an example of how the housing needs of homeless and very-low income individuals may begin to be met. This does not represent an action plan or approval of projects and programs. Rather, this is presented for illustrative purposes.

Table 2.3 – Existing emergency shelter beds available to Arcata’s homeless population without affordability restrictions recoded on title.

Type of Housing	Number of Existing Units
Arcata Night Shelter	15
Domestic Violence Shelter	8
Total	23

1 – The existing 15 units included here are at the Arcata Night Shelter, which is not within the City limits.

2 – Humboldt Domestic Violence Services operates a 24-hour, temporary shelter for victims and their children

Table 2.4 – Existing intermittent shelter beds potentially available to Arcata’s homeless population.

Type of Housing	Number of Existing Potential Beds
Arcata Service Center Multipurpose Room ¹	20
Religious Institutions ²	30
Total	50

1 – Per Implementation Measure EH-4

2 – For a full discussion on potential availability of shelter beds in Religious Institutions, see Section 2.4 text.

Section 3

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

3.0 Implementation Measures

This section presents a range of strategies and implementation measures that are intended to coordinate housing opportunities as outlined in the City's Housing Element with governmental, non-profit, and faith based social welfare programs. The measures focus on linking individuals with existing and proposed services, supporting regional coalitions of service providers, and providing support where feasible for new and existing facilities that service the homeless population. It is important to note that the City has not historically, nor does this Plan propose that the City would, directly develop or manage any housing units. The City has also historically not provided social welfare programs directly to Arcata residents. The federal, state, and county governmental agencies are legally required to and have historically provided the mandated social welfare programs. Non-profit and religious organizations have also voluntarily provided food, shelter, case management services, and other social services. The Plan also encourages these agencies to improve coordination and cooperation with non-profit and religious institutions and to consider direct subcontracting with these organizations to facilitate direct service delivery.

The purpose of this section is to outline specific implementation measures that work towards the preservation, improvement, and development of housing opportunities for homeless by providing a foundation upon which detailed housing activities can be developed and implemented.

The goals of the Plan are stated as headings in each of the subsequent sections. Each issue targets a specific facet designed to reduce homelessness. The priorities in this plan accord with those identified in the HSU draft Plan; the City's priorities are to work with County-wide Continuum of Services providers, support and expand emergency and transitional housing, address permanent housing needs of extremely low-income individuals (including permanent supportive housing), support services that prevent homelessness, and ensure connectivity between homeless individuals and services to re-house the homeless. The following are the City's priority goals:

1. Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding or Joint Powers Agreement with the County and other jurisdictions to coordinate services,
2. Support development of single room occupancy and supportive living,
3. Support the relocation of the Arcata Service Center to a permanent site,
4. Support the creation of an emergency shelter.

The priority implementation measures are those within the three-year implementation range. Because planning beyond three years is less certain, longer term goals are included in review and reprioritization under the monitoring section of this Plan. A common problem with developing timelines in a 10 year plan is that most, if not all,

implementation measures are prioritized in years 1-3. This is unrealistic and generally unproductive.

This plan has prioritized implementation measures into four categories based on their respective positions in the planning or implementation stages. The first category, Year 1 implementation measures, is composed of those measures that are currently budgeted, have funding, and are permitted or are under construction. These measures are included in the Fiscal Year 2006-2007 budget. Some measures that would otherwise fall into this category and are currently underway, but do not have an expiration or completion date, such as a social service program, are labeled "ongoing." Year 2 measures, the second category, are those currently in the feasibility analysis, funds procurement, or permitting stage and are expected to be included in the Fiscal Year 2007-2008 budget. Year 3 measures are in the conceptual stage but are expected to be included in the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 budget. These may have a plan or rough scope of work. Implementation measures in the 4-10 year category are those projects that the City would like to assess for prioritization in year three.

These categories pertain to planning and project activities that the City may fund. Many of the measures are recommended deadlines for activities that will not require City funding. For this class of activities, the annual categories represent calendar years.

The Implementation Measures are not the only measures the City will consider. All projects will be reviewed as they are presented. If a wind-fall opportunity for land, for instance, is presented, funds and energy may be directed towards taking advantage of that opportunity. Furthermore, the list of Partner Agencies is neither inclusive nor exclusive; the City will partner with the most effective agency to address each implementation measure regardless of the agency's list status.

3.1 ISSUE: PREVENT HOMELESSNESS FROM OCCURRING (PH)

Lack of affordable housing is both a cause of homelessness and one of the most significant barriers faced by people trying to regain housing after having been homeless.

Strategy:

- Strategy PH – A Maintain the existing 121-unit stock of quality affordable housing units that have recorded income restrictions for persons below 50% of the area median income.
- Strategy PH – B Increase the number of new affordable housing units that have recorded income restrictions for persons below 50% of the area median income to a total of 527 by 2016.
- Strategy PH – C Provide financial and technical support to non-profit organizations, landlords, developers, and City staff to develop and maintain the capacity to develop and manage projects and programs that support affordable housing.
- Strategy PH – D Work with tenants and landlords to resolve financial, behavioral, and maintenance problems before evictions occur.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
PH-1	Eviction Prevention Program: Establish a program that links non-profits, landlords, tenants, and other stakeholders to address key causes of homelessness before loss of housing occurs.	The City will work with partner agencies to: a. Provide housing education to tenants and prospective tenants on accessing housing, cleaning up credit records, budgeting classes, and acceptable behavior to help people locate housing, prepare for housing interviews, and maintain their housing for the long term.	a. Year 1, ongoing	Community Development RDA Housing Authority	RDA CDBG HOME Other State and federal

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		b. Enhance the capacity of agencies that act as mediators between the landlord and tenant so they are able to intervene quickly when problems arise that could lead to eviction. c. Increase access to rental assistance (e.g., Section 8, TBRA). d. Expand landlord-tenant mediation services & help find funding for the Eviction Prevention Line	b. Year 1, ongoing c. Year 1, ongoing d. Year 1, ongoing	Arcata House Arcata Endeavor Arcata Mediation Services	programs
PH-2	Affordable Housing Preservation: Establish a program to preserve affordable housing at risk of converting to market-rate.	The City will: a. Maintain a City-wide “restricted” affordable housing unit database that includes the number of units reserved for the extremely-low, very-low, low, and moderate income households, as well as the termination date of the affordability restrictions. b. Monitor affordable housing projects at least annually to ensure that the units are occupied by income qualified households, rents do not exceed required levels, and that the units are being adequately maintained. c. In order to require additional years of affordability restrictions of property owners, the program will identify funding sources potentially available and promote programs such as: 1. Housing Rehabilitation 2. Tenant Based Rental Assistance. 3. Condominium and mobile home park ownership. 4. Other federal, state and local programs. d. Notify property owners and tenants of	a. Ongoing b. Ongoing c. Ongoing	Community Development RDA	RDA CDBG HOME Other State and federal programs

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		potential funding opportunities to improve their properties. e. Evaluate zoning laws in terms of non-traditional housing	d. Year 1, Ongoing e. Year 1		
PH-3	Replacement of Displaced Housing: Adhere to replacement housing requirements for low income housing in the Coastal Zone and for projects funded with Redevelopment Agency, Federal, and State funds.	a. The City will require all developers to replace and/or finance the replacement of all legally restricted low and moderate income housing lost as a result of their development. b. Update the City's Zoning Ordinance to include the requirement for low and moderate income housing stipulated in Article 10.7 and include a mechanism for the replacement of housing by the developers of the project. c. Review the City's Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan that was adopted on June 19, 2002 through Resolution NO. 012-86 to ensure that the Plan includes provisions for permanent displacement.	a. Ongoing b. Year 1 c. Year 1	Community Development RDA Planning Commission	CDBG HOME RDA Other State and federal project funding sources
PH-4	Mobile Home Park Preservation: Establish a program to preserve affordable housing in existing mobile home parks.	The City will: a. Investigate implementing a Mobile Home Ground Lease/Rent Control Program. b. Investigate the State's Mobile Home Park Resident Ownership Program to see whether such a program would benefit mobile home park residents in Arcata.	a. Year 1 b. Year 1	Community Development RDA HBHCD	RDA CDBG HOME HCD

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
PH-5	Land Acquisition for Housing: Monitor private and pursue public acquisition of vacant, underutilized, and/or blighted properties for development as affordable housing and/or homeless facilities.	The City will: a. Monitor major and minor subdivisions and ensure that Inclusionary Zoning requirements are implemented. b. Monitor vacant, under-utilized, and/or blighted properties for sale. c. Work with non-profit and for-profit housing organizations to facilitate the development of these sites. d. Where feasible, land bank properties for future affordable housing development.	a. Ongoing b. Ongoing c. Ongoing d. Ongoing	Community Development RDA HBHDC HBHCD	HOME RDA
PH-6	Permanent Supportive Housing: Consider the establishment of permanent extremely-Low-income housing.	The City will support partner agencies to: a. Develop single room occupancy (SRO) type housing units for extremely low income persons earning less than 30% of the area median income that have a stable source of income such as Social Security, Veterans, Pension, Trust Funds, or other stable income. b. Expand permanent supportive housing for people who are mentally ill, disabled, or in drug & alcohol treatment programs.	a. Year 3 b. Year 4-10	Community Development RDA HBHDC RCAA Arcata House	RDA CDBG HOME Other State and federal programs

3.2 ISSUE: HELP HOMELESS PEOPLE TO REGAIN HOUSING (RH)

Homelessness is a very damaging experience, both physically and emotionally, and exacerbates other problems that people may be experiencing. Homelessness is not only an extreme form of poverty due to a lack of financial resources, but also includes the loss of basic dignity as people lose privacy, security, and control over their lives. The longer the time period that a person is homeless, the more difficult it is for them to recover.

Strategy:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Strategy RH – A | Identify housing as the basis for all other work that people who are homeless must do to regain stability and enhance self sufficiency. |
| Strategy RH – B | Work towards the establishment of a full continuum of housing opportunities. |
| Strategy RH – C | Work with non-profit organizations, religious institutions, businesses, individuals, the County of Humboldt, and other cities to assist people to regain quality permanent, safe, and sanitary housing. |
| Strategy RH – D | Once housing is established, work to link people with the services and support systems to address other needs. |
| Strategy RH – E | Constantly reevaluate individual circumstances of temporary shelter and transitional housing clients to graduate clients into permanent housing and discharge clients that are not meeting program criteria. |
| Strategy RH – F | Prioritize services at the programmatic level to those individuals that want to transition into permanent housing and self-sufficiency. |
| Strategy RH – G | Work with prospective tenants and landlords to facilitate access to housing by people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. |

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
RH-1	Basic Housing Assistance Center: Work with the Housing Authority, HBHDC, Consumer Credit Counseling Services, and other organizations to establish a client and tenant education, screening, and referral center.	The City will work with partner agencies to: - Develop and update an on-line database listing of affordable housing programs and units throughout the County. - Develop programs to alleviate the common barriers to housing such as negative credit histories and criminal behavior. - Establish an eviction prevention hotline. - Support programs that help homeless people re-enter housing by encouraging landlords to accept people who have nontraditional rental histories (e.g., hotels, transitional housing) and/or poor or no credit histories. - Support the Housing Authority's efforts to maintain and distribute a referral listing of landlords that accept Section 8 vouchers in order to assist voucher recipients in finding housing.	- Ongoing - Ongoing - Ongoing - Ongoing - Ongoing	Community Development RDA HHHC HBHDC Housing Authority Consumer Credit Counseling Services	RDA CDBG HOME Other State and federal programs
RH-2	Interim Housing: Secure short-term housing (one to six months) focused on helping people that have a high probability of success to quickly access permanent housing when they have been recently evicted, emancipated, or are experiencing other dramatic life changes such as domestic violence, job loss, or divorce.	The City will work with partner agencies to: - Secure a "master lease" on existing apartments throughout the County and/or secure lease addenda that require ongoing supportive services for clients. The first approach provides financial security to lessors, while the second provides higher probability of success for the client. - Review the City's land use code, and update as needed, to ensure that religious institutions and private property owners are able to provide legal interim housing in religious institutions, 2nd units, and/or unused bedrooms.	- Year 3 - Year 1	Community Development RDA HBHDC Arcata House Religious Institutions Businesses Private Individuals	RDA CDBG HOME Other State and federal programs

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
RH-3	Childcare: Encourage network between child care and homeless service providers	The City will work with partner agencies and childcare providers to: a. Develop clear processes to inform homeless individuals about existing child care opportunities. b. Develop additional child care resources for homeless families.	a. Year 1 b. Year 3	Community Development Northcoast Children's Services Arcata House MAC Religious Institutions HCCC	RDA CDBG Other State and federal programs

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
RH-4	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program: Provide temporary gap financial rental assistance to clients graduating from approved transitional housing programs.	The city will: a. Work with the Housing Authority and RCAA to execute contracts and finalize program guidelines, client and unit selection procedures, housing quality standards, and case management and monitoring requirements. b. Prioritize eligible clients that: 1. Have demonstrated a commitment to gaining permanent housing; 2. Have established and consistently contributed to their housing savings account; 3. Are drug and alcohol free; 4. Have a stable, verifiable income; 5. Have graduated from budgeting, credit, and life skills classes; 6. Are families with children, elders, or disabled members. c. Work with other jurisdictions to establish a commitment to coordinate HOME grant funding applications and local financial administration expenses to ensure the program's long term success.	a. Year 1 b. Year 1 c. Year 3	Community Development RDA Housing Authority RCAA Arcata House	HOME
RH-5	Housing Trust Fund: Provide long-term financial funding for PH Programs	a. City of Arcata will work with partner agencies to set up a trust fund to help people gain housing	a. Year 3	Community Development County of Humboldt	HOME CDBG RDA

3.3 ISSUE: TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (TH)

Long-term housing stability is linked to the ability to earn a “housing wage.” In order to maintain stable permanent housing, a person’s housing costs, including rent or mortgage payment and utilities, must be less than 30% of their gross income. Ideally, this housing cost allocation leaves people with the resources to cover other necessities and to put aside savings as a cushion against future crises that could lead to homelessness. Unfortunately, homeless people often have difficulties in obtaining decent employment because of the lack of opportunities in today’s economy, their limited work history and experience, and the reluctance by employers to hire them.

Strategy:

Strategy TH – A	Focus on clients whose goals include gaining permanent housing.
Strategy TH – B	Focus on clients who have a verifiable source of income or a verifiable offer of employment.
Strategy TH – C	Focus on families with children, elders, and/or the disabled.
Strategy TH – D	Focus on clients that are willing to candidly discuss the events that caused their homelessness.
Strategy TH – E	Focus on clients that are drug and alcohol free.
Strategy TH – E	Focus on clients that are willing to attend budgeting, credit, and life skills classes as needed.
Strategy TH – F	Focus on clients that are willing to establish a housing savings account that is jointly managed by the client and Service Provider.
Strategy TH – G	Support programs designed to teach motivated homeless persons basic personal hygiene, body language, dress, attendance, communication, and other general social skills that are necessary to obtain and maintain employment.

- Strategy TH – H Support entry level job training programs and programs designed to retrain displaced workers that have recently lost jobs.
- Strategy TH – I Support local programs, businesses, and individuals that link the homeless to potential jobs.
- Strategy TH – J Encourage eligible homeless persons to apply for mainstream benefits, such as Food Stamps, General Relief, Social Security, and Unemployment, that can be used to more quickly regain permanent housing.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
TH-1	Maximize effectiveness of Arcata House: Encourage efficiency optimization of existing services and/or expansion of services.	The City will encourage Arcata House to: a. Consider increasing occupancy at its existing facilities through a Conditional Use Permit, b. Maintain existing bedrooms for transitional shelter purposes. c. Complete renovations currently underway funded from the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Capital Development fund. d. Analyze site for construction of a secondary dwelling unit or addition that could increase occupancy. The addition could potentially be used for transitional housing for temporarily homeless families e. Consider expanding its operation through the purchase or construction of additional housing.	a. Ongoing b. Ongoing c. Year 2 d. Year 3 e. Year 3	Community Development Arcata House	RDA CDBG HOME

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
TH-4	Additional Transitional Housing: Explore options for new transitional housing within the City.	The City will work with partner agencies to a. Develop an apartment-style transitional house with group quarters for families and/or individuals; b. Develop agreements to provide supportive services for residents of transitional housing.	a. Year 4-10 b. Year 4-10	Community Development Arcata House HBHDC RCAA RDA NCSAC	RDA CDBG HOME Other federal programs
TH-5	Regional Transitional Housing: Integrate City services with those of partner agencies.	The City will: a. Work with Multiple Assistance Center (MAC) to address homelessness on a regional basis. b. Work with partner agencies to increase the number of transitional housing beds for teens and/or youth.	a. Ongoing b. Year 4-10	Community Development MAC HHHC Arcata House	CDBG HOME Other federal programs
TH-6	Drug/Alcohol Supportive Housing: Encourage partner agencies to develop Drug/Alcohol Supportive Housing	The City will: a. Work with partner agencies to develop transitional housing designed to support people recovering from drug and alcohol abuse. b. Work with partner agencies to increase the number of clean-and-sober beds for people graduating from drug/alcohol programs	a. Year 4-10 b. Year 4-10	Community Development Arcata House HBHDC MAC RCAA NCSAC	CDBG HOME Other federal programs

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
TH-7	Pre-release Planning: Develop strategies and procedural networks to reintegrate institutionalized persons who are being released from jails, prisons, mental health programs, drug and alcohol programs, and hospitals into permanent housing.	The City will work with partner agencies to: a. Develop linkages between service providers to attempt to prevent homelessness of persons released from correctional facilities and drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs. b. Increase the number of “clean and sober” beds for people exiting alcohol and drug treatment. c. Identify resources for medically compromised people to receive respite care upon release from the hospital.	a. Year 2 b. Year 4-10 c. Year 3	Non-profit service providers: RCAA, Arcata House HHHC County Mental Health Parole, Sheriff, and Probation Officers	CDBG HOME Other federal programs
TH-8	Permanent Supportive Housing: Consider the establishment of permanent extremely low-income housing	The City will: a. Consider supporting the development of single room occupancy (SRO) type housing units for extremely low income persons earning less than 30% of the area median income that have a stable source of income such as Social Security, Veterans, Pension, Trust Funds, or other stable income.	Year 4-10	Community Development RDA HCD HBHDC RCAA	CDBG HOME Other federal programs
TH-9	Apartments First! Program: Support the Apartments First! Program	The City will work with Arcata House to: a. Support the Apartments First! Program, which provides permanent supportive housing to people who are disabled and/or chronically homeless.	Ongoing	Community Development Arcata House	CDBG HOME Other federal programs

3.4 ISSUE: ENGAGEMENT HOUSING (EH)

Engagement, or emergency, housing is designed to provide short term shelter and/or gateway access to transitional services for those who are unwilling or unable to access other housing options. Engagement housing has few rules and requirements and offers access to services on an optional basis. Engagement housing is intended to provide a safe, sanitary, and controlled environment and enable service providers to triage clients to case managers, countywide services, and transitional housing.

Strategy:

Strategy EH – A Provide emergency housing that is adequately staffed and managed to ensure the housing conditions are safe and sanitary.

Strategy EH – B Offer triage referrals to countywide homeless services.

Strategy EH – C Maintain emergency housing clients and activities “on-site.”

Strategy EH – D Manage clients to minimize negative impacts to the neighborhood.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
EH-1	Emergency Housing: Acquisition and development of dormitory style housing that will be available to homeless.	The City will support partner agencies to: a. Receive site control through fee title, purchase agreement, or long-term lease on suitable parcel for the construction of emergency housing. b. Apply for and receive Emergency Housing and Assistance Program Capital Development Deferred Loans (EHAPCD) to acquire and develop emergency housing. c. Apply for Conditional Use Permit; Planned	Year 2	Community Development Arcata Endeavor	RDA CDBG HOME Other federal programs

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		Development Permit; Zoning Change; and/or Subdivision as may be required by the City's Zoning Code. d. Develop required site, elevation, and building plans and specifications. e. Prohibit overnight camping outside of the shelter. f. Complete the required NEPA and CEQA environmental documents. g. Contract with a non-profit organization to operate and manage the property according to the Land Use Conditions of Approval; Management Plan; Lease Agreement; and other documents as may be required. h. Complete all required construction. i. Encourage services that work within the Humboldt County Continuum of Care and that move people into housing or help them access appropriate services within 90 days of point of entry.			
EH-2	Day Drop-In Center: Relocate the existing Arcata Service Center, which provides hot meals, showers, referral and other client services, adjacent to or within the Emergency Housing as a supporting subordinate function.	The City will: a. Complete site improvements to reduce potential pedestrian/bus accidents at the existing site near the bus station. b. Monitor the existing facility for compliance with the Lease, Management Plan, and Conditional Use Permit. c. Enforce the "no overnight accommodations" requirements.	a. Year 1 b. Ongoing c. Ongoing	Community Development Arcata Endeavor	RDA

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		d. Discourage unacceptable client behavior on-site, in "over-flow" areas, and in the immediate neighborhood, particularly around times of meal services. e. Determine the most appropriate location for a Day Drop-in Center. f. Close the existing Arcata Service Center and convert the facility.	d. Ongoing e. Year 2 f. Year 3		
EH-3	Emergency Housing at Religious Institutions: Zoning Code update to allow for permitted emergency housing at religious institutions	The City will: a. Update the City's zoning code to include emergency housing as an allowable use of religious institutions' buildings, provided the institution has received a permit for such use and is designed to accommodate the occupancy.	Year 1, ongoing	Community Development Religious Institutions Arcata Endeavor Arcata House Arcata Night Shelter	N/A
EH-4	Extreme Weather Emergency Shelter:	The City will work with partner agencies to: a. Open the Drop-in Center multipurpose room at the existing Arcata Service Center as an extreme weather shelter when approved by the City Manager. b. Provide short-term, extreme weather shelter opportunities in religious institutions' buildings.	a. Year 1 b. Year 1 c. Year 3	Community Development Arcata Endeavor Arcata House Religious Institutions Arcata Night Shelter	RDA FESG

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
EH-5	Operating Funds:	The City will: a. Work with the service provider to allow on-site, commercial, industrial, and other uses to generate operating funds.	Year 3	Community Development Arcata Endeavor Arcata House SBDC AEDC	N/A

3.5 ISSUE: HOMELESS YOUTH (HY)

Minors are ineligible to stay at an Emergency Shelter or transitional shelter without a parent. Homeless youth, therefore, present an entirely separate challenge, and cannot be addressed by the services intended for the adult homeless population.

Strategy:

Strategy HY – A The City will encourage homeless youth to stay in their school of origin and to encourage school districts to provide transportation to and from school.

Strategy HY – B When other options for housing are not available, encourage use of existing services for homeless youth.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
HY-1	Youth Services Bureau (Launch Pad): Encourage the continuation of the Launch Pad Program operated by RCAA in Eureka.	The City will encourage Launch Pad to continue and expand services offered including: a. Providing transitional housing designed to foster independent goal-oriented living to youth ages 16 to 18. Such services are intended to permanently transition youth out of homelessness. b. Providing case management covering education, employment, psychological/social health, money management, and service learning; c. Providing life skills training; d. Offering group activities intended to socially integrate clients;	Ongoing	Community Development RCAA	EHSG

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
HY-2	Homeless Liaison: The City will encourage the Northern Humboldt Unified School District to continue to apply for funding under the McKinney-Vento Act to continue their Homeless Outreach Project.	The Homeless Liaison should: - Identify youth that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. - Develop collaborative relationships with local shelters, transitional programs, street outreach teams, and other programs that provide services to homeless youth. - Assists homeless students and their families to get connected to the services they need in school and the community by offering a safe confidential space to talk, air out stress, and brainstorm ideas. - Provide mentoring, life skills development, job search, and work experience. - Encourage County Mental Health/Crisis Counseling to have a mobile unit at local high schools. Counseling should be available to help homeless students deal with the stress associated with being a student in transition. - Provide: - Laundry vouchers and laundry supplies; - Hygiene supplies; - Lamination for important documents; - Backpack project; - Food bank resource; - Education courses; and - Tutoring - Develop shoe and clothing vouchers. - Develop support groups for homeless students and siblings.	Ongoing	Community Development School Districts Mobile Medical Office Humboldt County Mental Health	EHSPG

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
HY-3	Family Friendly Transitional Shelters: Encourage existing providers to develop areas designed for the needs of families with children.	a. The City will encourage the Arcata House, Arcata Night Shelter, and other transitional housing facilities, when feasible, to have a separate area for homeless families with children.	Year 3	Arcata House Arcata Night Shelter	CDBG HOME FESG EHAP
HY-4	Raven Street Outreach: Encourage RCAA to continue and expand services where feasible.	The City will: a. Encourage RCAA to continue and expand where feasible its RAVEN youth outreach program, which: 1. Provides a safe location in the county where homeless youth congregate; 2. Provides youth-driven recruiting and outreach; 3. Operates a drop-in center in Eureka, which provides bathrooms, showers, and meals; 4. Offers access to mental health services provided by the County Street Outreach Services (SOS) program. b. Encourage the county SOS van, "Street Social Worker," and other providers to increase street outreach services.	Ongoing	RCAA County Mental Health SOS	EHSPG

3.6 ISSUE: REFER HOMELESS TO COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL SOCIAL SERVICES (R)

The homeless often need specialized intensive assistance to get back into housing and become linked with the services and treatment they need for continued stability. This is particularly true of the chronically homeless, many of whom suffer from mental health conditions, drug or alcohol addiction, and/or physical disabilities. The City, per the Housing Element, is required to provide opportunities for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of Arcata. The federal, state, and county governments are legally bound to provide and have historically provided social welfare programs to citizens in need. As the problems associated with homelessness are largely regional and national in scope, and since the City does not have the financial and technical resources to provide these services, these challenges are most effectively dealt with through a referral process.

Strategy:

Strategy R – A	Work with the 33 organizations of the Humboldt Housing and Homeless Coalition to coordinate services and prioritize gaps in services.
Strategy R – B	Work with the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services to implement their Program and Expenditure Plan as per the Mental Health Services Act.
Strategy R – C	Work with federal, State, County, non-profit organizations, religious institutions, private business, and individuals to link homeless to services.
Strategy R – D	Connect the homeless to existing regional services before creating new services in Arcata.
Strategy R – E	Focus financial and technical resources on housing the homeless.
Strategy R – F	Support multi-disciplinary mobile outreach teams to contact and encourage homeless persons to participate in housing, medical, and social services.

Strategy R – G

Encourage the Arcata Endeavor, Food Not Bombs, Saint Vincent DePaul, Eureka Rescue Mission, Food Bank, and other organizations and individuals to provide nutritious food that is prepared and served in sanitary facilities.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
R-1	Countywide Coordination of Services: Maintain and enhance coordination with existing countywide services.	The City should: - Enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Humboldt Housing and Homeless Coalition (HHHC). - Enter into a Memorandum of Agreement, Joint Powers Agreement, or Covenant to End Homelessness with the County of Humboldt, City of Eureka, City of Fortuna, and other communities to work cooperatively to develop and implement regional solutions to ending homelessness. - Encourage Staff to attend meetings and coordinate activities with HHHC. - Provide HHHC with technical and financial assistance where appropriate, feasible, and Council approved for: - The preparation of the Countywide Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program (SHP) grant. - The rating and ranking of pre-application proposals used for the FESG application. - The completion of annual point-in-time census surveys. - Connect homeless individuals with services outlined in the Humboldt County Homeless Services Continuum of Care (Attachment B), including the following:	- Year 2 - Year 3 - Ongoing - Year 1, Ongoing - Ongoing	Community Development County of Humboldt Arcata House HBHDC County Mental Health HHHC SOS Arcata Endeavor All Faith Partnership	CDBG RDA County RDA SHP Other federal funds

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		1. Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless persons. 2. Increase to 71% the proportion of homeless persons staying in permanent housing for more than 6 months 3. Increase to 61% the proportion of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing 4. Increase employment of homeless persons from 2005/2006 levels by 11% 5. Ensure that the Continuum of Care (CoC) has a functional Homeless Management Information System 6. Increase access to services by improving coordination of mainstream homelessness services f. Develop a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness (County and HHHC) g. Explore the possibility of providing transportation to homeless persons to connect them with mainstream benefits and services. h. Work with HHHC to do outreach and education to homeless service providers that have not actively participated in HHHC project i. Increase training of City law enforcement. j. Consider creating a police review board.	f. Year 3 g. Year 3 h. Ongoing i. Year 3 j. Year 3		

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
R-2	Back-to-basics: Maintain and enhance coordination with partner agencies.	a. The City will continue support for back-to-basics program, which provides basic life and job skills to homeless persons transitioning out of homelessness.	Ongoing	Community Development Arcata Endeavor Arcata House	RDA CDBG
R-4	Welfare-to-Work Referral: Support existing referral process.	a. The City will work with partner agencies to connect homeless persons to County Welfare-to-work Services.	Year 4-10	Community Development County of Humboldt Arcata House	Unknown
R-5	Childcare: Coordinate services with partner agencies	a. The City will work with partner agencies to develop a referral method to connect homeless people with subsidized child care.	Year 4-10	Community Development Arcata House MAC	Unknown
R-6	Day-Labor pool: Coordinate partner agencies and private businesses and individuals to provide a day-labor pool	a. The City will work with stakeholders to consider the creation of a day-labor pool.	Year 4-10	Community Development Arcata House	Unknown

3.7 ISSUE: EXTREME WEATHER EMERGENCY SHELTER (ES)

Extreme weather is typically a regional phenomenon. And, as a result, coordination and implementation of relief efforts should be done at the regional level. The City should not attempt to initiate extreme weather shelters independently, unless the weather condition is a localized event. The Humboldt County Red Cross chapter has the responsibility of housing and feeding displaced citizens during times of emergency. Currently, the Red Cross only opens shelters upon the request of the Humboldt County Office of Emergency Management due to funding purposes. According to the Humboldt County Office of Emergency Management, an extreme weather/storm condition is a generalized term used to describe thunderstorms, tornados, heavy precipitation, high winds, extreme heat or cold, and drought. Damage may result in temporary utility outages, fallen trees, flooding, and landslides. The strategies and measures below focus on identifying existing resources that may be used, as well as new resources that should be developed.

Strategy:

Strategy ES – A Develop resources necessary to respond immediately to loss of housing due to natural disaster.

Strategy ES – B Provide safe, sanitary living conditions to persons affected by disaster.

Strategy ES – C Maximize efficiency of access to resources for the affected population.

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
ES-1	Extreme Weather Emergency Shelter; Establish an Extreme Weather Plan.	a. Upon declaration of an emergency from the Humboldt County Office of Emergency Services, the City Manager will evaluate needs and resources and may elect to activate any City facilities needed for emergency shelter. The Humboldt County Red Cross chapter has the responsibility of housing and feeding displaced citizens during	Year 2	Community Development Environmental Services County of Humboldt HHHC &	RDA County RDA

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		times of emergency. 1. The City shall assign a liaison to the Red Cross; 2. Establish communications with other volunteer agencies; 3. Evaluate City staffing, facility, financing, and equipment needs; 4. Establish an Emergency Command Center, which would coordinate relief efforts. b. The primary site shall be the existing City owned building that currently houses the Arcata Service Center. The City will work with partner agencies, such as religious institutions, that may be operating non-governmental extreme weather shelters. c. The City Manager will, at his/her election, notify the Recreation Manager and request that the Parks and Recreation Department: 1. Activate a call-up of working personnel. 2. Initiate a call-up of off duty personnel, as needed, and direct them to report to City Hall or the designated shelter. 3. Assist in the overall coordination of housing and care of evacuated persons. 4. Contact the Arcata House, Arcata Endeavor, Arcata Night Shelter, and Red Cross to request support services. 5. Support emergency services organization by making tools, equipment, and other resources available. 6. If additional sites are required for shelter sites, the City Manager shall have the		Partner Organizations	

#	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE	SPECIFIC ACTION REQUIRED	TIMELINE	PARTNER AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
		authority to open the following City owned buildings: i. Arcata Community Center; ii. Neighborhood Center (14th & D Streets); iii. Judo Hut; iv. Redwood Lodge; v. Redwood Lounge.			
ES-2	Federal Assistance: If the President declares a federal disaster, the City will request assistance from FEMA.	a. Temporary Housing Grants: The City will assist applicants to apply for up to 18 months of assistance for those displaced from their pre-disaster primary residence or whose residence has been rendered uninhabitable as a direct result of the disaster. b. Replacement Housing: The City will assist applicants to apply for federal, state and City loan and grant funds to assist property owners to replace properties rendered uninhabitable as a direct result of the disaster.	Ongoing	City of Arcata County of Humboldt Community Development	RDA County RDA

Section 4

4.0 Evaluation and Monitoring

The measures proposed in this plan are ambitious. Much of the work outlined is underway, yet the full implementation of the plan will take several years. The success of the plan is contingent on the continued evaluation, modification, and commitment of the partner agencies.

The City's primary role in the overall Continuum of Care (CoC) network is one of referral, whereas the City's role locally is focused on providing housing. As a member of the CoC network, the City will continue to participate in the development of regional solutions to homelessness. The City will support existing monitoring efforts, including HHHC's annual point-in-time count, and the county's HIMS. In addition, the City will support the expansion of monitoring of the regional plan.

In its local function, the City will monitor its housing goals, measuring success against the goals of this Plan as well as those of the Housing Element and the Implementation Plan: 2006-2010. The broader goals and implementation measures of this Plan should be reviewed by City Staff and approved by City Council every three years over the life of the Plan. The focus should be on assessing progress and redefining priorities. The goals and timelines proposed in the plan should be reviewed for implementation, and measures that were beyond the 3-year timeframe should be assessed for inclusion in the next 3-year timeframe.

Section 5

5.0 Definitions and Acronyms

Affordable Housing – Housing that is restricted to income qualified residents. Limits are based on a percentage of area median income.

AMI – Area Median Income – Median income for the county as published by HCD.

Case management - a collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitation and advocacy for options and services to meet an individual's health needs through communication and available resources to promote quality cost-effective outcomes

CDBG – Community Development Block Grant program – CDBG's purpose is to fund housing activities, public works, community facilities, and public service projects serving lower-income people in small, typically rural communities. It is a division of HCD.

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act

Chronic homelessness – a condition evidenced by repeated, long-term, stints of homelessness.

Community Development – Arcata Community Development Department

Continuum of Care – the groups, agencies, and organizations cooperating to provide services to prevent and resolve homelessness in Humboldt County.

Day Drop-in Center – A facility that provides services primarily for homeless clients, such as but not limited to hot meals, food boxes, food distribution, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, transportation, television, mail and phone contact services, support groups, and service referrals, but do not provide overnight accommodations.

Emergency Shelter – Consistent with the General Plan 2020 definition, an Emergency Shelter is defined as “a facility that provides immediate and short-term housing and supplemental services for the homeless. Shelters come in many sizes, but an optimum size is considered to be 20 to 40 beds. Supplemental services may include food, counseling, and access to other social programs.”

Engagement Housing – In this Plan, Engagement Housing shall have the same definition as Emergency Shelter.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Authority

GMI – Gross Monthly Income – Monthly income before taxes.

HBHDC – Humboldt Bay Housing Development Corporation – a nonprofit housing developer dedicated to affordable housing.

HCD – Housing & Community Development Department - California's principal housing agency, the mission of HCD is to provide leadership, policies and programs to expand and preserve safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote strong communities for all Californians.

HHHC – Humboldt Housing & Homeless Coalition – coalition of service providers and jurisdictions whose purpose is to coordinate homeless services efforts.

HOME – Home Investment Partnership Program – HOME Program's missions is to provide leadership, policies and programs to preserve and expand safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote strong communities for all Californians. It is a division of HCD.

Housing Authority – Housing Authorities of the City of Eureka and County of Humboldt - assists low-income families with safe, decent, and affordable housing opportunities

Low income – households earning 80% or less than the area median income.

MAC – Multiple Assistance Center – Facility in Eureka that provides safe housing, case management, and access to direct services.

Master lease - Controlling lease by which subsequent leases are governed. In this context, a non-profit organization would lease apartments from a landlord, then sublease the apartment to a person transitioning out of homelessness.

Moderate Income – households earning between 120% and 80% of area median income.

NCSAC – North Coast Senior Access Center – A social services resource center for seniors.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

Permanent Supportive Housing – Generally low- to very-low income housing for persons requiring on-site social services, which are provided through the management of the site.

Point-in-time count – annual demographic sampling of homeless population conducted by HHHC.

Poverty Level – As used in this document, the U.S. Census Bureau's definition was referenced. The definition is based on a table of household sizes and threshold incomes, which are adjusted annually by the consumer price index. The table used for the 2000 Census can be viewed at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html>

RCAA – Redwood Community Action Agency - locally based, private non-profit organization that provides a wide range of services to low and moderate income residents of Humboldt County.

RDA – City of Arcata's Redevelopment Agency – Agency responsible for housing and community development within the City of Arcata.

Religious Institution – In this context, generally used to mean the structures that are permitted as places of gathering for religious groups.

Restricted unit – housing unit that has legal barriers in the form of CC&Rs, Deeds of Trust, or some other recorded documentation requiring the sale or lease of the unit to income qualified tenants.

Section 8 - Federal assistance provided by the United States Federal government dedicated to sponsoring subsidized housing for low-income families and individuals. It is formally known as the Housing Choice Voucher Program, but is still commonly referred to as simply Section 8.

Single Room Occupancy – Affordable housing designed to house single individuals in studio-like apartments.

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) - Social Security Disability Insurance is a payroll tax-funded, federal insurance program. It is designed to provide income to people unable to work because of a disability until their condition improves and guarantees income if their condition does not improve.

SOS – Street Outreach Services – County of Humboldt Mental Health Department social service provided to homeless youth on the street.

Supplemental Social Security (SSI) - is a monthly stipend provided to some citizens and some lawfully admitted aliens by the United States federal government. Individuals must prove to the Social Security Administration that they are blind, disabled or over the age 65 with limited income to receive money. A disabling condition for Social Security's purposes is a condition that prevents someone from performing substantial gainful activity, which is objectively measured at \$860, gross, per month in 2006. The condition must be expected to last at least one year or be reasonably expected to end in death.

Supportive Housing - The City does not have a specific use category for Supportive Housing as outlined in the City's Housing Element. As persons in a supportive housing are living independently with minimal assistance in permanent housing, no additional permit review should be required for these projects. It was determined that Supportive Housing should be reviewed as a standard Multi-family Housing type use, and as such would be allowed if the corresponding permit requirements were received for the proposed zoning district:

TANF – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - successor to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program providing cash assistance to indigent American families with dependent children through the United States Department of Health and Human Services. It is the United States' federal assistance program commonly known as "welfare". Before 1996, eligibility was determined simply by entitlement.

Transitional Housing - Consistent with the General Plan 2020 definition, an Transitional Housing is defined as "shelter provided to the homeless for an extended period, often as long as 24 months, and generally integrated with other social services and counseling programs to assist in the transition to self-sufficiency through the acquisition of a stable income and permanent housing."

Vacant, Under-utilized, and/or Blighted properties – properties identified by the City as such. A map of such areas is available at the Community Development Department in City Hall.

Very Low income – households earning 50% or less than the area median income (alternative definitions may include lower percentages).

6.0 Attachments

ATTACHMENT A – LAND USE ZONING	48
ATTACHMENT B – HUMBOLDT COUNTY HOMELESS SERVICES CONTINUUM OF CARE	50
ATTACHMENT C – WORKS REFERENCED	51
ATTACHMENT D – POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	52

Attachment A – Land Use Zoning

On January 9, 2007, the Planning Commission recommended the following be incorporated into the City's update to the Land Use Zoning Code.

Allowable Land Uses: The following land uses should be allowed if the corresponding permit requirements were received for the proposed zoning district. If there is no permit listed, then the use would not be allowed in that zoning district.

Zoning District	CC	CG	CV	CM	IL	IG	PF
Emergency Shelter		UP			UP	UP	MUP
Drop in Center		UP			UP	UP	MUP

Zoning District	CC	CG	CV	CM	IL	IG	PF
Transitional Housing		UP			UP	UP	MUP

Zoning District	RVL	RL	RM	RH
Transitional Housing	UP	UP	UP	UP

Supportive Housing - The City does not have a specific use category for Supportive Housing as outlined in the City's Housing Element. As persons in a supportive housing are living independently with minimal assistance in permanent housing, no additional permit review should be required for these projects. It was determined that Supportive Housing should be reviewed as a standard Multi-family Housing type use, and as such would be allowed if the corresponding permit requirements were received for the proposed zoning district:

Zoning District	RVL	RL	RM	RH
Multi-family Housing 2 units		P	P	P
Multi-family Housing 3-9		UP	P	P
Multi-family Housing 10 or more			P	P

Zoning District	CC	CG	CV	CM	IL	IG	PF
Multi-family Housing	P ⁽³⁾	P ⁽³⁾		P ⁽³⁾	P		

CC	Commercial Central	CG	Commercial General	CV	Commercial Visitor
CM	Commercial Mixed	IL	Industrial Limited	IG	Industrial General
PF	Public Facility				
P	Principally Permitted	UP	Use Permit	MUP	Minor Use Permit
(3)	Residential Units should be only be located above the non-residential uses or at the ground floor level behind the street fronting non-residential use				

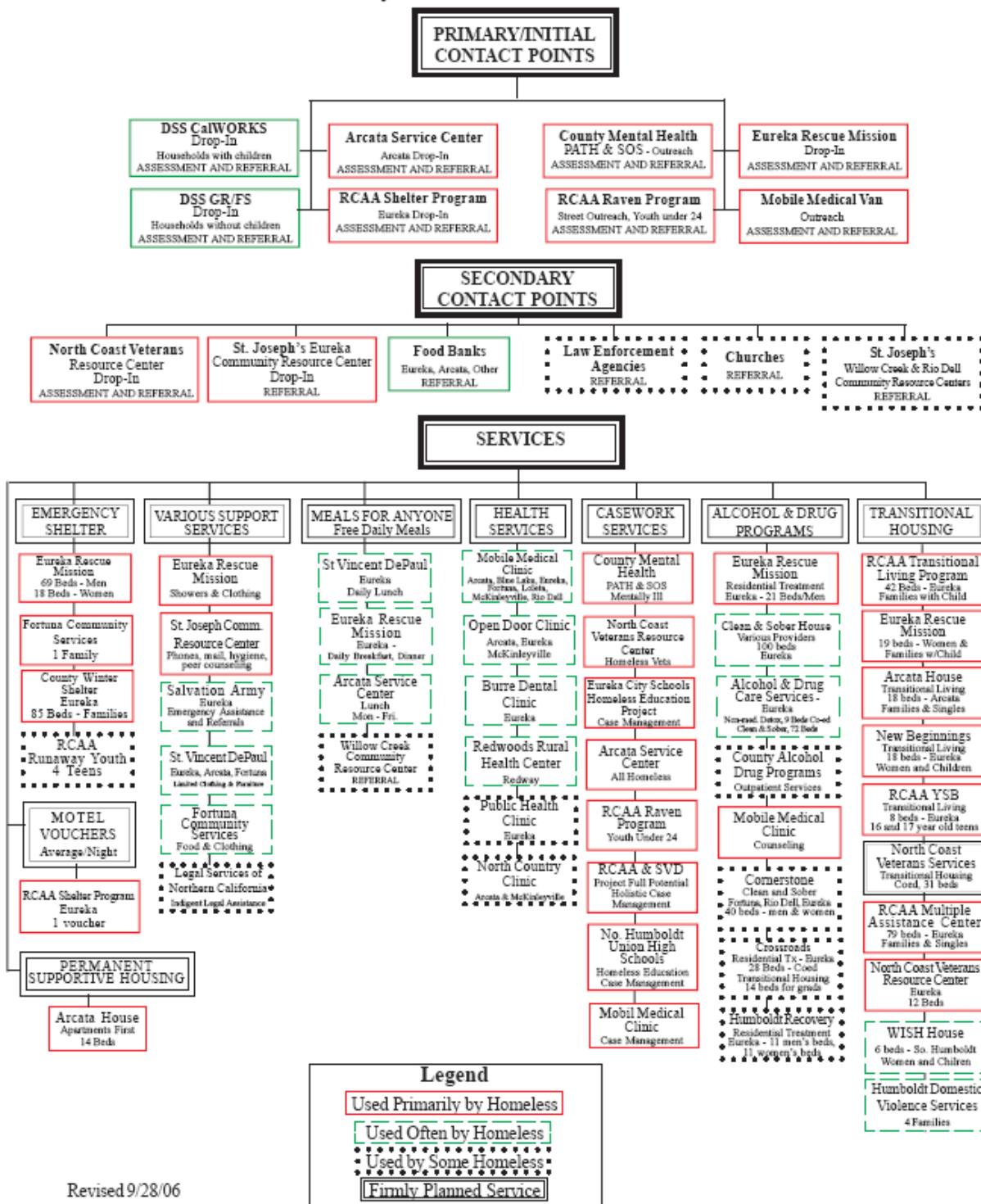
Emergency Shelter – Consistent with the General Plan 2020 definition, an Emergency Shelter is defined as “a facility that provides immediate and short-term housing and supplemental services for the homeless. Shelters come in many sizes, but an optimum size is considered to be 20 to 40 beds. Supplemental services may include food, counseling, and access to other social programs.”

Transitional Housing - Consistent with the General Plan 2020 definition, an Transitional Housing is defined as “shelter provided to the homeless for an extended period, often as long as 24 months, and generally integrated with other social services and counseling programs to assist in the transition to self-sufficiency through the acquisition of a stable income and permanent housing.”

Drop-in Center - A facility that provides services primarily for homeless clients, such as but not limited to hot meals, food boxes, food distribution, showers, laundry facilities, clothing, transportation, television, mail and phone contact services, support groups, and service referrals, but do not provide overnight accommodations.

Attachment B – Humboldt County Homeless Services Continuum of Care

Humboldt County Homeless Services Continuum of Care



Attachment C – Works Referenced

2003 Housing Element. March 2004. City of Arcata.

City of Arcata Homeless Shelter and Services Plan Appendices. September 12, 2005

City of Eureka Abbreviated Consolidated Plan. June 2004. City of Eureka

Draft City of Arcata Homeless Shelter and Services Plan. September 12, 2005. Prepared by a team of Consultants from Humboldt State University

Draft Five-Year Strategic Plan on Homelessness, 2003-2007. Santa Cruz County Continuum of Care Coordinating Group.

Ending Homelessness in Ten years: A County-Wide Plan for the Communities of Contra Costa County. 2004. Contra Costa County.

Implementation Plan: 2006-2010, Arcata Community Development Project Area. December 2005. Plan West Partners, Inc. for Arcata Community Development Agency.

Mental Health Services Act Community Services and Supports Three-Year Program and Expenditure Plan, Draft for Public Review and Comment. October 7, 2005.

Report on People Without Homes in Humboldt County, California, on January 25, 2005. August 2005. Humboldt Housing and Homeless Coalition, Kermit Thobaben, Redwood Community Action Agency.

Summary Report of D Street Neighborhood Center public meeting on Draft Homeless Services Plan. February 28, 2006. City of Arcata.

Updated Monterey County's Community-Based Homeless Services Plan. Monterey County.

ATTACHMENT D – POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Funding implementation measures will be difficult to track since this Plan is intended to coordinate with regional plans and existing non-City services. Table 3.1 lists potential funding sources through which the City and other organizations may seek funding. The City is most likely to apply directly for grants that promote housing; however, the City has been awarded grant funds that provide assistance to homeless service providers within the City limits. The Tenant Based Rental Assistance program is another regional program, which may be used to prevent homelessness, for which the City will likely apply in the future.

Table 3.1 Potential Funding Sources for Homeless Services

Funding source	Description	Eligibility	Due
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Federal funds granted to communities. Funds can be used for acquisition of property for public purposes, rehabilitation of public and private buildings, public services; planning activities; assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities;	Cities, counties, nonprofits.	Varies by funding cycle
Emergency Housing and Shelter (EHAP)	Forgivable Capital Development Deferred loans for Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing and Safe Havens authorized by Prop. 46, a bond issue. Provides up to \$1million.	Cities, counties, nonprofits. To qualify, an applicant must have provided emergency shelter every night for the past year.	
Federal Emergency Shelter Grants (FESG)	Federal grant funds distributed by the state to nonprofit orgs to fund emergency shelters, services and transitional housing for homeless individuals and families. Limited to \$100K/year per agency.	Local government agencies and nonprofit organizations in small communities that do not receive shelter funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).	Highly competitive. Limited funds available for rural areas. AH and AE are already accessing these funds.
Emergency Housing and Shelter Program Grants (EHSPG)	Facility operating grants for emergency shelters, transitional housing projects, and supportive services for homeless individuals and families. The allocation in 2005 for Humboldt County was about \$45K. This grant has historically always gone to RCAA	Local government agencies and nonprofit corporations that shelter the homeless on an emergency or transitional basis, and provide support services	Each county receives an allocation.
HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)	HUD allocates funds by formula among eligible State and local governments to strengthen public-private partnerships and to expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing, with primary attention to rental housing,	State and local governments that become participating jurisdictions may use HOME funds to carry out multi-year housing strategies.	Annually, varies

Table 3.1 Potential Funding Sources for Homeless Services

Funding source	Description	Eligibility	Due
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)	for very low-income and low-income families.. HOPWA distributes program funds using a statutory formula that relies on AIDS statistics (cumulative AIDS cases and area incidence) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Currently the Humboldt County allocation (about \$20K/year) is allocated to the North Coast AIDS Project	Cities, counties, & other jurisdictions. Award is formula based.	
The Low-income Housing Preservation Program (LHPP)	Authorizes unrestricted prepayment of many federally-subsidized mortgages in 1996, and has provided "enhanced vouchers" to most affected residents through annual appropriations. Unfunded.	Owners, nonprofits and tenant associations.	No funding available
Supportive Housing for the Elderly (SHP-E)	HUD provides capital advances to finance the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of structures that will serve as supportive housing for very low-income elderly persons, including the frail elderly, and provides rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable.	Private nonprofit organizations	Awards are usually announced in September.
The Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (SHP-PD)	Interest-free capital advances to finance the development of rental housing with supportive services for persons with disabilities. Can finance the construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of supportive housing. Does not have to be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income persons with disabilities for at least 40 years	Nonprofit organizations with a Section 501(c)(3) tax exemption from the IRS	2006
The Supportive Housing Program (SHP)	To provide new permanent housing or expand already existing permanent housing.	States, units of local government, other governmental entities such as PHAs, and private nonprofits.	Awarded annually through the Continuum of Care Process.
Single Room Occupancy Housing Program (SROP)	Provides rental assistance for homeless persons in connection with the moderate rehabilitation of SRO dwellings. SRO housing contains units for occupancy by one person. These units may contain food preparation or sanitary facilities, or both.	PHA's	Needs to be prioritized by local Continuum of Care and submitted as part of the C of C application.
Shelter-Plus Care Program (SPCP)	Provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for	States, units of general local government, Indian	Needs to be prioritized by

Table 3.1 Potential Funding Sources for Homeless Services

Funding source	Description	Eligibility	Due
	homeless persons with disabilities and their families who are living in places not intended for human habitation (e.g., streets) or in emergency shelters. The program allows for a variety of housing choices, and a range of supportive services funded by other sources, in response to the needs of the hard-to-reach homeless population with disabilities.	tribes and PHAs	local Continuum of Care and submitted as part of the C of C application.
Grants for Regulatory Barrier Removal Strategies and Implementation	To help meet the costs of developing and implementing strategies to remove regulatory barriers to affordable housing	States and local government	Does not appear to be available for construction or operation. Not available for new projects.
Lead-Based paint hazard reduction program	Evaluate and reduce lead hazards in private housing rented or owned by low-income families.	states, Indian tribes, and local governments	
The John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program	Assist communities to become more viable, by providing incentive funds to carry out neighborhood development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income families.	Nonprofit neighborhood development organizations with a history of successfully completing similar projects	
Hope for Youth—Youth Build	Provide economically disadvantaged young adults with opportunities to obtain an educational experience that will enhance their employment skills as a means to achieving self-sufficiency.	Nonprofit organizations, state and local housing agencies, state and local governments, and other organizations eligible to provide education and employment training under Federal employment training programs	Not yet funded for 2006.
HOME program re-allocations			Unable to locate any information about this funding source.
Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing	Capital costs of major rehabilitation, new construction and other physical improvements Demolition of severely distressed public housing Acquisition of sites for off-site construction, Community and supportive service programs for residents, including those relocated as a result of revitalization efforts	Any Public Housing Authority that has severely distressed public housing units in its inventory is eligible to apply.	2005 deadline was 9/4

Table 3.1 Potential Funding Sources for Homeless Services

Funding source	Description	Eligibility	Due
Competitive Grants under the HOPWA program.	A national competition to fund model programs for development of housing for people with AIDS. Usually 15-20 projects funded nationally to areas with a high incidence of AIDS. Arcata's incidence of AIDS is not very high compared to urban areas.	Cities, states and nonprofit orgs	