



## Chief Executive Office.

### COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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June 28, 2023

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FAD (Jun 28, 2023 18:14 PDT)  
Chief Executive Officer

### **REPORT BACK ON ESTABLISHING AN ANTIRACIST LOS ANGELES COUNTY POLICY AGENDA (ITEM NO. 5, AGENDA OF JULY 21, 2020)**

On July 21, 2020, the Board of Supervisors (Board) unanimously adopted a motion creating the Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative, the Board's Eighth Board-Directed Priority, with eight core directives, including developing an action plan to implement the 67 recommendations developed by the Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH) Ad Hoc Committee (Ad Hoc Committee). To accomplish this directive, and upon the heels of the Los Angeles Housing Services Authority's (LAHSA) Black People Experiencing Homelessness Ad Hoc Committee sunsetting in 2021, ARDI established the BPEH Implementation Steering Committee building upon the [Ad Hoc Committee's efforts](#) to guide, track, coordinate on, and monitor the implementation of the 2018 Report recommendations. Attachment I provides a detailed progress report on efforts to achieve the Board's directive between August 2021 through April 2023.

Attachment II is a report entitled *The Road May Be Long, But the Journey is Just*, containing the 2023 update and implementation roadmap on the recommendations of the BPEH Ad Hoc Committee which includes an update on the above-noted directive including efforts to prioritize a set of recommendations focused on reducing racial disparities in homelessness. The report focuses on progress achieved to date in the six overarching themes identified in LAHSA's original 2018 Recommendations Report including:



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1) overarching recommendations, 2) cost of living and lack of employment opportunities, 3) criminal justice system involvement and reentry, 4) foster care and child welfare system improvement, 5) coordinated entry system access and assessment, and 6) permanent housing and retention. The 2023 Update and Implementation Roadmap on the Recommendations of the BPEH Ad Hoc Committee provides a progress update from December 2018 to March 2023, encompassing Phase 1 of the implementation strategy. The milestones highlighted in the report help lay the foundation for upcoming efforts to implement the 2018 Recommendations. The report includes lessons learned and additional priorities to consider as ARDI enters the next phase of the implementation and evaluation process.

These recommendations are presented against the backdrop of the proclaimed state of emergency on homelessness. Your Board has elevated the missions of the homeless emergency – encampment resolution, increasing interim and permanent housing placements, and providing mental health and substance use disorder services to people experiencing homelessness – to drive urgent and meaningful outcomes for our community members who are unhoused or without stable housing. The recommendations highlighted in the attachments, on the whole, support these efforts. Those recommendations that directly relate to the missions of the homeless emergency will be prioritized along with other efforts currently underway to achieve those missions.

Attachment III - Status Update on Top 20 Priority Recommendations Established by the BPEH Implementation Steering Committee, provides a status update for the prioritized recommendations.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me or D'Artagnan Scorza, Ph.D., Executive Director of Racial Equity, at (213) 974-1761 or [dscorza@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:dscorza@ceo.lacounty.gov).

FAD:JMN:JFO  
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#### Attachments

c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors  
County Counsel

## **Report Back Narrative on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH) Initiative Progress Update on Actions Taken: August 2021 through April 2023**

### **Background**

On July 21, 2020, the Los Angeles County (County) Board of Supervisors (Board) unanimously adopted a motion recognizing that racism against Black people results in significant disparities in family stability, health and wellbeing, education, employment, public safety, criminal justice, and housing. This historic motion established the Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative with eight core directives, including developing an action plan to implement the 67 recommendations developed by the Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH) Ad-Hoc Committee.

To carry out the Board's directives, in March of 2021, ARDI established the BPEH Implementation Steering Committee (ISC) to build on the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) [Ad-Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness 2018 Recommendations report](#). The ISC is charged with guiding, tracking, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of 2018 Report recommendations. The ISC is comprised of government agencies, community and faith-based organizations, subject matter experts, members of our community with lived experience, with a recent focus on prioritizing recommendations and developing an implementation strategy and action plan to address a myriad of disparate outcomes faced by Black people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles. While previous efforts to track progress on the implementation of the 2018 recommendations were initiated, the COVID-19 pandemic limited the extent to which efforts could progress. Additionally, the ARDI team recognized the need to develop role clarity across agencies, re-engage County departments to better understand progress made towards implementing the 67 recommendations and to identify the resources needed to align existing efforts with the Homeless Initiative (HI). Finally, to ensure that recommendations were being implemented, ARDI tracked efforts such as the CESTR review and analyzed data systems in HI and LAHSA.

### **Moving Towards Implementation**

The ARDI team was able to secure funding from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation that catalyzed and accelerated our implementation effort. In 2020, the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation created an Equity Fund with at least \$5 million in unrestricted equity grants provided to Black-led organizations. Additionally, the Foundation's Homelessness Initiative has made more than \$134 million available since 2020 to decrease racial disparities among people experiencing homelessness. The Hilton Foundation's philanthropic leadership in this area led to the identification of the prioritized recommendations for the County to collectively focus our efforts.

The ARDI team secured the consulting firm, DoGoodery, to assist with conducting a landscape analysis to inform the prioritization of the recommendations and development of an action plan. DoGoodery, the ARDI team and the ISC analyzed existing activities and initiatives that have occurred since the development of the 2018 recommendations. The analysis built upon previous efforts by the HI and LAHSA in 2019 where resources needed for implementation were identified. The analysis included departmental interviews with eight key departments, an online survey to 13 identified departments and units as well as a scan of programs and initiatives Countywide resulting in a crosswalk of efforts underway that could align with the 67 recommendations.

The ARDI team convened more than 340 participants, both in-person and virtually, during the BPEH Action Kick-off on January 9, 2023, where participants received updates from governmental partners such as LAHSA, Homeless Initiative (HI), Los Angeles Civil Rights, and community leaders. This event provided an opportunity for thought leaders, advocates, service providers, and people with lived experience to meet and learn about the unique challenges and needs of Black people experiencing homelessness. The event featured breakout sessions where participants were able to inform the prioritization of the 67 recommendations and inform the next phase in developing the action plan.

### **The Road May be Long, but the Journey is Just Report: 2023 Update and Implementation Roadmap on the Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness**

*The Road May be Long, but the Journey is Just* report provides a progress update from December 2018 to April 2023, encompassing Phase 1 of the implementation strategy. The milestones highlighted in the report help lay the foundation for future efforts to implement the 67 Recommendations. The report includes lessons learned and additional priorities to consider as we enter the implementation phase of the recommendations, including reporting and evaluation.

The report includes a synthesis of previous research related efforts, surveys, interviews, and stakeholder feedback summarized into themes and a series of profiles for each recommendation. The BPEH ISC then prioritized the 67 recommendations into 'High' 'Medium' and 'Low' priority identifying the top 20 to focus on implementing within the next 1-3 years. The categories included: 1) HI priority alignment, 2) progress made to date (at the municipal level and at the non-profit/community level), 3) funding availability, 4) opportunities to leverage funding (at the Federal and State level), 5) political will to act, 6) alignment with the current County legislative agenda, 7) alignment with ARDI's Racial Equity Strategic Plan goals, and 8) prevention and promotion (whether or not the recommendation addresses a root cause that leads to BPEH). The remaining 47 recommendations will go through a similar process as we make progress on the initial set and ongoing efforts to track progress including:

- 1) A report of progress to date with regards to efforts that align with the prioritized recommendations along with subsequent, periodic updates from ARDI, HI, City of Los Angeles and LAHSA.
- 2) The development of a work plan created by members of the ISC, consisting of roles and responsibilities, goals and objectives tracking, and plan for communicating progress to external stakeholders.
- 3) Establishing racial equity goals and outcome metrics for the Los Angeles homelessness sector with intention to create a regional vision, allocate sufficient resources, and drive coordination among sector partners.
- 4) Incorporating recommendations from Black-led service providers and persons with lived experience to develop culturally relevant interventions and recognize cultural workers and Black artists as part of the care team.

#### **Additional BPEH Initiative Efforts: Update on CESTTRR**

A key recommendation from the original 2018 report was to improve the Coordinated Entry System (CES) assessment tools. A research project was launched to refine and enhance the Coordinated Entry System Triage Tools. The BPEH ISC has maintained the importance of staying connected with this effort. In December 2022, we hosted the research team as they shared preliminary findings of their research and refinement effort. The BPEH ISC provided feedback on the findings and agreed with the sampling concern around African American males that was already raised by the research team. The research team has been working to address this issue and are currently wrapping up their updated analysis and report. Our next engagement with the research team will happen after the report release in summer 2023.

#### **Additional BPEH Initiative Efforts: Strengthening Data Infrastructure**

The ARDI team is developing indicators based on the prioritized recommendations and is conducting a landscape analysis of relevant stakeholders, data systems, and data sources needed to develop a robust set of metrics in partnership with the BPEH ISC, LAHSA, HI, Chief Information Office, Internal Services Department eGIS and the Prevention Services Task Force. This included research and data on the upstream factors that contribute to homelessness among Black people in the County working with key stakeholders and understanding existing data systems has strengthened ARDI's ability to develop the infrastructure needed to track the implementation of the prioritized recommendations alongside the development of LAHSA's Key Performance Indicators effort and the integration of the LA County Blue Ribbon Commission on Homelessness's (BRCH) recommendations on developing a set of homelessness and housing data and metrics.

The recently released State of Black Los Angeles (SBLA) County report includes a series of bar charts and dashboards providing data on several domains, including housing and homelessness. The housing and homelessness domain includes a total of six indicators, including rent burden, eviction, and homelessness. There is also a map showing the geospatial distribution of the rate of eviction filings in the County, an infographic showing the breakdown of homelessness in the County by Supervisorial District (including total number homeless, percent homeless, and percent of Black homeless), as well as links to the Ad Hoc Committee's 2018 report, and peer-reviewed literature on the issue of homelessness. The data and visualizations modeled in the SBLA County report generated substantial learnings that will be incorporated into the BPEH effort.

### **Next Steps**

Over the past two years, the ISC has made significant progress. Throughout this period, the Initiative progressed in several crucial areas:

- Research and updates on the CES Triage Tool, aimed at improving access to and retention of Permanent Supportive Housing for Black individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Development and approval of the Charter, a guiding document for the Initiative.
- Organization of the BPEH Summit, an event to reignite energy around the 2018 BPEH report recommendations and initiate action planning for the prioritized recommendations.
- Creation of a BPEH website where the latest updates and progress on the work to address and mitigate the disproportionate impact of homelessness on Black people is shared.
- Collaboration with external partners, such as DoGoodery, to assist in the discovery and landscape analysis process and present an implementation timeline to the ISC.
- Ongoing efforts to prioritize the 67 recommendations from the 2018 BPEH report and develop action plans for their implementation.

Moving forward, ARDI will work with the BPEH ISC to develop and implement action plans for the prioritized recommendations and fostering strong relationships across various sectors to ensure a collective focus on addressing racial disparities in homelessness.

## Acknowledgements

We thank the following members of the Black People Experiencing Homelessness Implementation Steering Committee for their work, effort, and support throughout the development of the report, *The Road May Be Long, But the Journey is Just*.

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- Dr. Tolu Wuraola, Los Angeles County, Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative



# The Road May be Long, but the Journey is Just Report

## 2023 Update and Implementation Roadmap on the Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness



County of Los Angeles  
**Anti-Racism,  
Diversity,  
& Inclusion**  
CREATING AN LA COUNTY  
WHERE WE ALL THRIVE





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# Executive Summary

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) established and launched the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH) in 2018, at the suggestion of former County of Los Angeles Board Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas. The committee was tasked with 1) investigating the factors that contribute to the disproportionate number of Black people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles, 2) discerning opportunities and mechanisms to increase racial equity in the delivery of homeless services, and 3) developing recommendations on how to better serve and assist the County's population of Black people experiencing homelessness. The Committee's insights were used to inform 67 recommendations aimed at addressing the many problems that were identified and an initial report.

The Report and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (2018 Recommendations Report) was released in December 2018. Following the release of the report, the BPEH Steering Committee was formed to guide efforts to implement the report's recommendations. This 2023 Status Update seeks to capture progress since the 2018 Recommendations Report's release and share early learnings from the initial phase of implementation. This update also introduces a comprehensive recommendation implementation strategy for advancing a transformative, anti-racist, homelessness system that reduces the number of Black people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles. Led by the LA County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative (ARDI), this update focuses on progress in six overarching themes identified in the original 2018 Recommendations Report: 1) overarching recommendations, 2) cost of living and lack of employment opportunities, 3) criminal justice system involvement and reentry, 4) foster care and child welfare system improvement, 5) coordinated entry system access and assessment, and 6) permanent housing and retention.

Progress reported in this update covers efforts from December 2018 to March 2023, encompassing Phase 1 of the implementation strategy. The milestones highlighted in this update help lay the foundation for future efforts to more formally address the 2018 Recommendations Report provisions as they are detailed in the remainder of this report. This update also includes lessons learned and additional priorities to consider as we enter the formal implementation phase of the strategy. The update acknowledges historic inequities that continue to impact the quality of life of Black communities across our nation and in Los Angeles, considers the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on both exacerbating and increasing the visibility of injustices at the intersection of race and homelessness, and amplifies collective efforts to drive transformative systems change for the betterment of Black lives most impacted by structural oppression. When life outcomes for Black people experiencing homelessness improve, so will the lives of all in the nation.



## Context & Overview

***"Darkness cannot put out darkness: only light can do that. Hate cannot put out hate; only love can do that." -Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.***

The public deaths of three African American persons experiencing homelessness between 2015 and 2016—Charly “Africa” Saturmin Robinet, Brandon Glenn and Barbara Brown—sparked a powerful convergence between the movement to address Los Angeles’ growing homelessness crisis with the national Black Lives Matter movement. From this convergence came a new sense of urgency among policymakers, advocates, and the general public to understand the exponentially disparate numbers of Black people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles and identify solutions for addressing the disparity.

In 2017, Black/African American people made up 40% of the total population experiencing homelessness yet composed only 9% of the total census population for Los Angeles County.<sup>1</sup> Empirical literature suggests that the vast disparity in Black people experiencing homelessness cannot be explained by poverty alone. In some communities such as Skid Row, Black people make up nearly 62% of the total homeless population.<sup>2</sup> Data show that people experiencing unsheltered homelessness have increased contact with law enforcement and entrance into the criminal justice system, creating additional health and social barriers that threaten future housing and economic stability. As such, the disproportionate impacts of homelessness on Black people in Los Angeles lie at the intersection of numerous systemic inequities and racial injustices.

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<sup>1</sup> 2017 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count – Data Summary Los Angeles Continuum of Care

<sup>2</sup> Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. (2017). 2017 greater Los Angeles homeless count presentation Los Angeles County and Continuum of Care. Retrieved December 28, 2020, from <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=1873-2017-greater-los-angeles-homeless-countpresentation-los-angeles-county-and-continuum-of-care.pdf>



In April 2018 the County and City of Los Angeles convened the LAHSA Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH) to investigate racial disparities in homelessness through a cultural lens that centered the diverse lived experiences of Black populations in Los Angeles. Convened by the County and City of Los Angeles in April 2018, the Committee included 26 cross-sector stakeholders engaged in the continuum of homelessness service including community advocates with lived experience of homelessness, community-based organizations, elected offices, City and County departments, and other key stakeholders. The Committee strived to examine systemic problems contributing to the over-representation of Black people in Los Angeles' homeless population and to "eliminate racial disparities impacting Black people experiencing homelessness by ensuring equity within the homeless crisis response system."

An outside facilitator, recommended by the Government Alliance for Racial Equity (GARE), assisted in shaping each meeting agenda and guided Committee members in increasing their understanding and use of GARE's Racial Equity Toolkit to analyze racial disparities. The Committee met six times and held ten listening sessions over a period of eight months, beginning in April 2018. The final product was a dynamic report consisting of 67 recommendations—marking a groundbreaking effort to address systemic racism through community-driven solutions to mitigate homelessness among Black populations in Los Angeles. The report provided a roadmap for equity to organizations and governmental entities embracing the call to address the intersection of race and homelessness and its linkages to mainstream systems that fail to protect Black people from falling into homelessness. The 2018 Recommendations Report's central finding, that "homelessness is a by-product of racism in America," galvanized stakeholders to address and dismantle structural and institutional racism across agencies and systems in the homelessness services field in Los Angeles. The Ad Hoc Committee's 2018 Recommendations Report has had a catalytic impact on shifting the strategies and practices of numerous organizations now initiating their own equity journeys in response to growing consciousness of racial injustice, heightened awareness of increasing homelessness, and greater concern for the health of populations most impacted by inequity in the wake of a global pandemic.

# Where Are We Now? Laying the Foundation

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***"Remember to celebrate milestones as you prepare for the road ahead." -Nelson Mandela***

Since the release of the Recommendations Report in December 2018, substantial shifts have occurred in our political, social, economic, public health, and housing contexts with significant implications for implementing the 2018 recommendations. Namely, the coronavirus pandemic of 2020 brought to the public surface racial inequities in the areas of policing, housing, employment, education, technology, and health care, forcing many to face with new eyes the ongoing legacy of racial injustice that has burdened Black people in America for centuries. The confluence of these racial disparities has disproportionately impacted the health and wellbeing of Black and Brown communities, placing them at greater risk of COVID-19-related hospitalizations and death. George Floyd's murder by a police officer in May 2020 sparked a massive outcry from the public and drew new attention to the many systemic inequalities faced by Black people living in America. That this happened during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, further highlighted the disparities between Black and white Americans. These historic events and their aftermath have helped to change the dialogue about race, racism, and inequality in America and are important in the context of the 67 recommendations proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness.

At the local level, much has happened since the initial report in 2018. Between [July 2017 and September 2022](#), [87,148 people have been placed in permanent housing and 118,318 people have been placed in interim housing](#). Of those placed in housing, 91,221 were Black. Most recently, in January 2023, both the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the City of Los Angeles' Mayor's Office declared a State of Emergency for Homelessness in Los Angeles County. However, since the 2018 report strides have been made within local public agencies to prepare them to address racial disparities within their systems contributing to their reflection on the homelessness system. The County of Los Angeles created the Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion office housed within the CEO to address systemic inequities across County departments and services. Funding has been allocated by the City of

Los Angeles to open Peace and Healing Centers in nine historically excluded and marginalized communities across the County. The City of Los Angeles Reforms for Equity and Public Acknowledgement of Institutional Racism (L.A. REPAIR) program will give nine neighborhoods, termed REPAIR Zones, discretion as to how \$8.5 million of the City budget is spent. Additionally, LAHSA has created an Equity Department tasked with addressing the inequities in the Los Angeles homeless services system, launched an Equity Committee, and partnered with community stakeholders to develop a county-wide racial equity initiative. In addition, LAHSA now requires a racial equity training series for staff that addresses implicit bias, prejudice, and discrimination and to address fairness in the delivery of services. Moreover, the organization has partnered with California Policy Lab in the development of System Key Performance Indicators to inform programmatic equity goals. Coupled with this effort is the initial drafting of an Equity Based Allocation Policy and Equity Primer. Both are designed to ensure equity principles are incorporated in resource allocation, capacity building, and system administration. These are just a few of the developments since 2018, but they signify progress towards the goal of ending Black people experiencing homelessness and advancing racial equity in Los Angeles County as it pertains to system-access, assessment, and housing.

These County programs are designed to address homelessness in LA County with limited attention paid to specific target demographics. This leads to challenges in identifying data that determines which programs and services may be better suited towards helping Black people experiencing homelessness, those that may be underserving Black people experiencing homelessness, and creates problems in efficiency and effectiveness towards supporting Black people experiencing homelessness. Throughout the recommended actions to be taken, a theme or trend is collecting data, defining goals and objectives, and asserting commitments to Black people experiencing homelessness to ensure that these programs are addressing those specific needs or gaps in service.

Despite the many challenges for Black people experiencing homelessness exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic and other compounding crises, the Ad Hoc Committee has made strides in shaping the narrative on the experiences of unhoused or unstably housed Black people to inform the homelessness services delivery system in how it addresses anti-Black racism.

# Methodology

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A landscape analysis and discovery process was conducted for this report to prioritize recommendations based on need, support, funding, and urgency and to develop implementation strategies for the recommendations initially identified as 'High Priority'. For this analysis, information from academia, the public sector, and nonprofit sources were surveyed to identify what has happened since 2018 as it is related to the information contained in each of the Committee's 67 recommendations. State, City, and county-wide programs and initiatives were included, as well as local and national "best practices" as they pertained to the recommendations.

A Kickoff event was held in January 2023 where community stakeholders were convened to gather more information on the work that their organizations are doing surrounding the 67 recommendations. At this event, attendees were gathered (160 attendees - 62 in-person, 98 virtually) in different 1 hour and 15 minutes working breakout sessions divided topically by the six different categorical areas of the recommendations. In each breakout session, a facilitator guided the attendees through each recommendation; the discussion was open for input from the attendees about 1) successful current and/or prior efforts to support the recommendation; 2) existing supports (political will, social readiness, funding) to help advance the recommendation; 3) existing challenges (political will, social readiness, funding) to advancing the recommendation; 4) how quickly the recommendation could be implemented; and 5) who should take the lead on the advancement of the recommendation (municipal agency, non-profit, partnership, etc.). Following the Kickoff event, a survey was sent to all attendees to capture information that was not covered in the working breakout sessions to provide additional data for the report.

Building on the outreach that began in 2019, in January 2023 representatives from County departments were interviewed and surveyed to discuss departmental efforts and activities towards relevant recommendations. They were asked about: 1) the goals and objectives of specific programs and efforts from their departments and how success was currently being evaluated, 2) the number of people served by an initiative or program and how many Black people were served relative to the total population, 3) funding sources for programs and services, and 4) the barriers and challenges to implementation.

Three years of Homeless Initiative (HI) strategic planning and funding data and the County legislative agenda were analyzed. Research regarding available opportunities to leverage State and Federal funding for the recommendations was conducted, and other previously gathered information was used to create a rubric for prioritizing the 67 recommendations as high, medium, or low priority; this rubric was adopted by the BPEH steering committee in February 2023. All steering committee members were asked to participate in an exercise to score the 67 recommendations against the adopted rubric; they were provided with a recommendation analysis document which included detailed information on each recommendation organized according to the categories of the rubric. This included: HI priority alignment, progress made to date (at the municipal level and at the non-profit/community level), funding availability, opportunities to leverage funding (at the federal and state level), political will to act, alignment with the current County legislative agenda, alignment with ARDI's Racial Equity Strategic Plan goals, and prevention and promotion (whether or not the recommendation addresses a root cause that leads to BPEH). The scored responses from the steering committee members were used to designate each recommendation as low, medium, or high priority, which resulted in the 20 High Priority Recommendations that will be further detailed in this report.

## Stakeholder Insights

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Key takeaways were gathered from the BPEH Initiative Kickoff event was held in January 2023 comprised of community members, local academics, politicians, philanthropists, department heads, and subject matter experts that have been instrumental in helping to glean new insights and perspectives regarding the progress to date and challenges of implementing the recommendations of the Ad Hoc committee. For example, stakeholders have identified: a need for uniformity in the tracking of data; the involvement of nonprofits in program development and design; the necessity of collaboration across departments; the need for sufficient funding and staffing to implement the work; an understanding of the role of equity/racism/intersectionality/anti-blackness in this work and increased trainings to achieve this understanding for case managers and government agencies; supports to those with lived experience and expertise in the homeless services workforce; and accountability and prevention as general themes and imperatives for progress across all 67 recommendations.

In addition to the January Kickoff event, ARDI conducted surveys and interviews with County departmental representatives, including representatives from the Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Probation, Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA), Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR), Department of Mental Health (DMH), and Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) that provided us with insights regarding necessary action and potential challenges relevant across all of the Committee’s recommendations. For example, the necessity of a centralization of services to mitigate competition with other homeless service providers; alignment of eligibility requirements across departments; gaps in services that need to be modified with permanent and sustainable solutions; targeted outreach; a need for sufficient funding; the coordinated involvement of non-profits and CBOs for strategic decision making; making County services more accessible; more robust engagement with community stakeholders on a regular basis; ensuring equity and equity related issues are addressed and prioritized across departments and that metrics are tracked; more comprehensive data collection; and more training and licensure of the homelessness service workforce.

The following sections of this update detail the prioritization of the 2018 Report’s recommendations, and actionable next steps.

## **Recommendation Action Tables**

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The following action tables detail important information intended to guide the successful implementation of each individual High-Priority recommendation: 1) the leading County point of contact, 2) additional County and community partners, 3) HI priority alignment and funding, 4) municipal and non-profit progress made to date, 5) potential implementation challenges, 6) available funding, 7) opportunities to leverage funding, 8) political will to act, 9) alignment with the current County legislative agenda, 10) actionable steps to implementation, and 11) an implementation timeline.

These High-Priority recommendations have been elevated to Phase I of the implementation strategy. However, all recommendations will be implemented in subsequent phases as capacity and funding are garnered.

# High Priority Recommendations: Phase I Implementation

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Overarching Recommendations	<b>1</b>	Develop and launch a racial equity initiative at LAHSA.
Overarching Recommendations	<b>2</b>	Establish a countywide racial equity initiative to provide enhanced coordination and oversight for existing and emerging efforts to advance racial equity across systems and County departments, to holistically address intersections across systems of care.
Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	<b>10</b>	Continue to enhance and expand existing fair hiring practices to reduce barriers to employment, including legislation to restrict the use of criminal history records (such as the California Fair Chance Act and City of Los Angeles' Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance). Ensure legislation is accompanied by funding and a provision for credible community partnerships to support implementation (through measures such as public awareness campaigns, education, lessor/lessee trainings, and enforcement.)
Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	<b>12</b>	Establish a process to collect employment data related to people experiencing homelessness to include: employment status, industry type, name of employer, wage, length of employment, and location. Use data to better understand trends and industry sector patterns and explore opportunities to involve employers

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
		in public-private partnerships to address housing and employment needs for Black people experiencing homelessness.
Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	<b>13+14</b>	<p>13. With input from community organizations with successful program models, advocate for and fund the establishment of a cross-agency community partnership that provides a holistic approach to addressing employment barriers—including employment training and placement, mental health services, leadership training to advocate for workers’ rights, and mentorship opportunities.</p> <p>14. Ensure that living-wage workforce development programs and employment training programs are aligned with major growth sectors in the Los Angeles region, adequately funded, accessible to people experiencing homelessness (e.g., proximate locations, transportation and childcare assistance, low-barrier eligibility requirements, compensated through stipends, etc.), and offer services tailored to Black people experiencing homelessness—particularly Black youth. Program development should include a broad range of opportunities, including entrepreneurial and small business opportunities.</p>
Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	<b>15</b>	Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs.
Criminal Justice System	<b>17</b>	Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to remove barriers to accessing public



Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Involvement and Re-entry		benefits and financial aid for those exiting incarceration.
Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	<b>18</b>	<p>Fund and build capacity for programs that support people who have been incarcerated and who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of experiencing homelessness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring Black people who have been incarcerated and/or have lived experience of homelessness</li> <li>• Utilizing effective wrap-around service models</li> <li>• Employing trauma-informed care training and practices</li> </ul>
Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	<b>23</b>	<p>Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advancing efforts to enhance funding, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a system-wide fiscal cost, and racial equity analysis of criminal justice investments, with the goal of redirecting high-cost system expenditures (e.g., criminal justice system spending) to housing and service investments to help those exiting long-term incarceration, formerly incarcerated individuals, and people with lived experience of homelessness thrive in the community.</li> <li>• Engaging the philanthropic community to leverage funding and strengthen new and existing partnerships, specifically to support formerly incarcerated individuals and/or re-entry efforts.</li> </ul>

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinating with appropriate agencies to target and leverage any housing dollars to support those living with criminal history and those exiting long-term incarceration.</li> </ul>
Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	<b>26</b>	Enhance education and coordination between the child welfare system and homeless services system, to improve access to services for families and youth.
Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	<b>32</b>	Enhance the Homeless Initiative Strategy B6 (Family Reunification Housing Subsidy) to include broader supports, such as co-locating CES agency staff at the dependency courthouse (Edmund D. Edelman Children’s Courthouse) to support families whose children have been detained and those who are attending with open DCFS cases, to prevent detainment of children.
Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	<b>33</b>	Increase investments in family preservation initiatives and expand supports to include housing specialists and rental assistance for parents involved in the child welfare system for the purpose of keeping families together or helping those parents displaced because of child welfare involvement and court orders mandating family separation.
Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	<b>42</b>	Explore ways DCFS can assess for housing stability at the outset of engagement and continually and use a problem-solving approach to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing.
Coordinated Entry System	<b>45</b>	Utilizing a human-centered systems design approach, develop a roadmap for Black

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Access and Assessment		community members to understand how to connect to services within CES.
Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	<b>51</b>	Examine the key factors contributing to the success of the DHS multi-disciplinary team outreach model (shown to be a promising practice with a robust structure and flexibility that is ideally suited to help clients in a trauma-informed, culturally competent manner) and identify ways to incorporate these factors into all outreach teams, as appropriate.
Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	<b>55+56 +57</b>	<p>55. Conduct rigorous and robust data analysis to examine and evaluate the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing CES Triage Tools (VI-SPDAT, VI-FSPDAT, and Next Step Tool) for capturing the vulnerabilities of Black participants experiencing homelessness and connecting Black participants to appropriate housing and services to end their homelessness. The analysis should examine the design of the tool, cultural appropriateness of the questions, and cultural humility with which it is administered, and should include an analysis of how Black participants score and what services they are prioritized for compared to participants with similar characteristics in other race and ethnic groups.</p> <p>56. Based on the results of the CES Triage Tool analysis, consider identifying supplemental tools (post-CES Triage Tool) that could help providers gather all information necessary to identify and link participants to the most appropriate</p>

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
		<p>housing and service interventions and effectively manage caseloads.</p> <p>57. Analyze data to examine the effectiveness of the CES assessment process, including how long it takes to assess people, how often people are assessed, the length of time between assessment and enrollment into housing and services, and how long Black people (of different acuities) stay on the streets.</p>
Permanent Housing and Retention	<b>58</b>	<p>Continue to expand tenant protections at the local level and advocate for changes at the state and federal level where applicable to ensure more robust protections within the private market as well as within public housing and voucher programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to remove barriers to eligibility and expand access to public housing</li> <li>• Protections to preserve and enhance the rights of tenants living in public housing</li> <li>• Protections against Section 8 and other housing subsidy discrimination</li> <li>• Expansion of source of income discrimination protection</li> <li>• Expansion of just cause eviction requirements to all residential rental housing</li> <li>• Prohibition of criminal background checks in tenant screening</li> <li>• Broader rent control measures</li> </ul>

Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to counsel and financial assistance for eviction proceedings</li> <li>• Stronger protections against landlord retaliation</li> </ul>
Permanent Housing and Retention	<b>60</b>	<p>Increase the quality of housing retention services in PSH and RRH through trainings (using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience) for relevant provider, LAHSA, city, and County staff, data collection, and evaluation.</p> <p>Note: Rec has been modified with language from Rec #4</p>
Permanent Housing and Retention	<b>63</b>	<p>Implement targeted efforts to support homeownership and other wealth-building initiatives, including linking Family Support Service Programs to homeownership programs (e.g. funded by federal HOME Program, Southern California Homeownership Financing Authority, or California Mortgage Credit Certificate programs), and by linking participants to homebuyer and financial literacy education. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.</p>
Permanent Housing and Retention	<b>64</b>	<p>Implement targeted efforts (particularly to seniors) to prevent loss of home-ownership, including education around financial literacy and investment, education to protect against scams, and access to resources to prevent foreclosure. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.</p>

# Implementation Steering Committee

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The Implementation Steering Committee, comprised of 17 academics, community partners, subject matter experts, and individuals with lived experience has been instrumental in the prioritization and implementation process. Their work, expertise, and commitment to this Initiative has helped to guide the original report and this update.

The Implementation Steering Committee is dedicated to the success of the actions outlined in this report and are committed to working with municipal agencies to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations. As such, the Committee proposes the following interventions:

- A report of progress to date with regards to efforts that align with the 20 prioritized recommendations along with subsequent, periodic updates from LA County ARDI and HI, City of Los Angeles, and LAHSA.
  - Relevant County departments should be included, as appropriate
- The development of a work plan created by the members of the Implementation Steering Committee, consisting of roles & responsibilities, goals and objectives tracking, and plan for communicating progress to external stakeholders.
  - This plan would also include indicators that are co-created between the Implementation Steering Committee members and relevant municipal entities, including County, City, and LAHSA.
  - The indicators would provide clear metrics, including a timeline of where the recommendations should be in 1 year, 3 years, etc.; on-going community stakeholder engagement and weigh-in; establishment of inter-agency collaboration and alignment; and a process for problem solving and sharing best practices to institutionalize what works well and pivot what does not.
- Establishment of racial equity goals and outcome metrics for the Los Angeles homelessness sector with intention to create a regional vision, allocate sufficient resources, and drive coordination among sector partners.
- Inclusion of persons with lived expertise at the center of all processes in the planning, design, and implementation of homeless services.

- Stewardship political support from City and County leadership to support a regional vision, create a system of accountability, and manage expectations for department roles and responsibilities in executing system-change recommendations called out in the report.
- Infusion of the homeless services system with flexible funding to incentivize racial equity projects including enhanced data collection capacity, research, program innovation, and staff support (i.e., racial equity training, skills development, mentoring programs).
- Trusting of recommendations from Black led service providers and persons with lived experience on the development of culturally relevant interventions and recognition of cultural workers and Black arts as part of the care team.
- Allocation of future public funding such as Measure H proceeds, through a racial equity lens based on demographic needs of each community versus funding evenly across all service planning areas (SPAs) or proportionately based on the annual homeless counts.
- Integration of cooperative spirit, innovation, and rapid response in the deployment of the regional COVID response into the cultural norm of the homeless services system.
- Target resources and policy shifts to reduce disparities.

## Overarching Recommendations

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The murder of George Floyd by the police in May 2020, the emergence of the Black Lives Matter movement, and the racial disparities that were highlighted in the wake of the Covid pandemic, have caused the topics of both anti-blackness and racial equity to become more mainstream in policy conversations. Los Angeles, and municipalities across the country have been forced to step up to respond to these systemic inequities through the creation of various departments, programs, and policies. There have been [changes to policing law](#), an [increase in racial bias trainings in many workplaces](#), and [financial investments intended to help narrow the racial wealth gap](#). Here in Los Angeles, following the work of the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority's (LAHSA's) report formed around the recommendations created by the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (BPEH), a

board motion established the [Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion \(ARDI\)](#) initiative to guide Los Angeles County with programming and resources to achieve its equity goals.

The County has established several departments, offices, programs, and policies that collectively advance the recommendations. For example, with regards to the overarching recommendations, The Homeless Mortality Prevention Initiative, developed by the Department of Mental Health, seeks to better understand the health care needs of individuals experiencing homelessness and includes service providers and people with lived experience, including Black people, in various stages of the research.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors initiated the [Equitable Development Work Program](#) through the Department of Regional Planning. One of the tools envisioned by the work program is the Equity Indicators Tool, a web-based mapping tool that displays socioeconomic, demographic and other information to identify areas that are experiencing greater degrees of challenges, “The work program includes land use ordinances and other tools to ensure implementation of the Los Angeles County General Plan in a manner that allows County residents at all income levels to benefit from growth and development, encourages the preservation and production of safe and affordable housing, and reduces neighborhood health disparities.” The tool also includes information on the percentage of people of color to demonstrate racialized patterns of inequity, as well as other information related to vulnerable populations and the quality of the built environment.

Furthermore, in June 2022, the Board of Supervisors passed a motion to create a Skid Row Action Plan aimed at transitioning Skid Row into a safe and healthy community. The plan includes increasing permanent and interim housing, creating a safe services space, a 24/7 health and behavioral health center, and a drug user health hub. These policies aim to provide long-term solutions for homelessness and support for those who need it.

On January 1, 2018 the [Homeless Adult And Family Multidisciplinary Team Member \(Assembly Bill 210\)](#) became active, permits multi-disciplinary personnel teams (MDTs) of participating agencies to share and exchange information made confidential by State law to facilitate the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless adults and families to housing and supportive services within the County. The data that is extracted



using these tools and should be used to not only improve program design, but also to help improve lives and address inequities.

In addition, the City of Los Angeles adopted an ordinance creating the Civil and Human Rights Commission and Executive Director in June 2019, to “establish public policy that promotes understanding between and among communities and to discourage discrimination that denies equal treatment to any individual because of an immutable characteristic or real or perceived status”. This office was later renamed - the Civil, Human Rights, and Equity Department (CHRED). In addition to participating in the ARDI BPEH committee, CHRED completed a Racial Equity Study on BPEH, starting with the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Workforce Development Departments. The Racial Equity Audit Study on BPEH supports the City’s racial equity agenda and builds upon the 2018 Committee’s recommendations. As of March 2023, CHRED seeks a Research Study Partner to lead that work. The City of Los Angeles (City), Civil, Human Rights and Equity Department (CHRED) is seeking a qualified consultant to develop a Racial Equity Audit and Action Plan to reduce Black homelessness and address systemic barriers to Black economic stability across the City of Los Angeles. The proposer will complete this audit with the Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Economic Workforce & Development Department, and Housing Department.

The objectives of the Racial Equity Audit and Action Plan are three-fold:

1. Examine systemic barriers Blacks and intersectional underserved identity groups like older and aging, youth, LGBTQ+, and people with disabilities face accessing and enrolling in City services and programs;
2. Evaluate factors contributing to the overrepresentation of BPEH; and
3. Develop an Action Plan, including recommendations, metrics and benchmarks, that builds upon the work of the 2018 Committee report, to effectively meet the needs of BPEH, and increases racial equity within the workforce and homeless service delivery system.

An initial \$1 million from the County’s Homeless Initiative (HI), seeded by the LA County Board of Supervisors through Measure H funds, supported the launch of initial Ad Hoc Committee projects leading this foundational progress on implementation. The Homeless Initiative has made progress on ensuring

that family reunification programs and services are reflective of low-barrier principles, with an emphasis on providing housing assistance with limited requirements or barriers to entry. The Homeless Initiative has also been working diligently with the Department of Children and Family Services to enhance family reunification efforts in line with the 2018 Report Recommendations.

Philanthropic leaders also began initiating and exploring conversations on race, racial justice, and equity. Locally, the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation was moved by a confluence of the Report and Recommendations and conversation of its peers to refocus some of its homeless services investment portfolio into racial equity initiatives, including the founding of the Homeless Policy Research Institute and Social Venture Partners (Racial Equity in Homelessness Initiative). In 2020 alone, the Hilton Foundation invested at least \$5 million in unrestricted racial justice and equity grants to Black-led organizations addressing homelessness and numerous other intersecting issues. Since the 2018 Recommendations Report, the United Way of Greater Los Angeles' Home for Good Funders Collaborative has invested over \$5 million in supportive housing and elevated their role in COVID-19 homelessness emergency response through their support of Project Roomkey as well.



## Recommendation 1:

Review/investigate, develop/design, and launch a racial equity initiative at LAHSA to address system wide disparities impacting Black people experiencing homelessness to improve outcomes.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> <li>City of Los Angeles, Office of Racial Equity within the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative</li> <li>Budgetary</li> <li>Policy</li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAHSA has made progress since the 2018 Recommendations Report. It has taken steps to strengthen confidence among funders and increase public trust through transparent sharing of data. Additionally, it has influenced homeless service providers to take steps towards pursuing racial equity strategies to improve programs and services for Black and Brown people.</li> <li>LAHSA has instituted a Director of Equity position, who has conducted an organizational audit and developed priorities to enhance racial equity. LAHSA has also enacted an equity dialogue series, introduced racial equity trainings for providers, and is building a theory of change to address anti-blackness.</li> <li>Furthermore, LAHSA has invested in its data infrastructure and is working with providers to improve data accuracy on program and services users. They will soon incorporate racial and ethnic</li> </ul>

	<p>data on all internal and external facing dashboard to assess allocation of resources and low-resource communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, ARDI has established racial equity plans in the County, and a County Commissioner for Racial Justice position has been created.</li> <li>• The DPH has developed a work plan with domains and deliverables for their Center for Health Equity. All County employees have taken implicit bias training following a 2016 motion.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The departments are still operating independently without proper collaboration and coordination with other inter-agency departments and organizations.</li> <li>• Goals, objectives, and outcomes need to be defined through a community engagement process that defines accountability. Communication of the progress of these goals needs to be established, as well.</li> <li>• As new programs and initiatives are rolled out, there is a concern that Black and Brown people will be held responsible for fixing the inequitable systems.</li> <li>• This becomes an additional burden both emotionally and in terms of capacity and it needs to be recognized and supported.</li> <li>• It is also essential to establish mental and emotional support mechanisms for these employees. To improve the implementation of programs and initiatives, it is crucial to share both positive and negative experiences of Black and Brown employees.</li> <li>• There is no defined strategy to transform policies improve system and service delay.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to identify a dedicated municipal funding stream</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philanthropy should be engaged to help support specific initiatives and objectives</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of the Director of Equity position at LAHSA, the ARDI Initiative at the County of Los</li> </ul>

	<p>Angeles, and the Office of Racial Equity within the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department at the City of Los Angeles show there is political support across the three key municipal entities to develop and enact municipal racial equity initiatives across the County of Los Angeles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUD has released an <a href="#">Equity Action Plan</a> that outlines its own equity goals and activities to reach those goals.</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This recommendation doesn't currently require a state or federal advocacy strategy, and so therefore does not need to be added to the legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement system coordination between LAHSA, LA County ARDI and HI, and the City of Los Angeles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing authorities should also be incorporated into this strategy (HACLA, LACDA)</li> <li>◦ All facets of the system should be reviewed to systematically transform policies and programs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA should conduct an analysis of where systems can be streamlined to better conduct inter and cross agency alignment</li> <li>• A dedicated funding stream needs to be identified to support this work</li> <li>• Actions and their results need to be communicated to community partners and members</li> <li>• Community partnerships including LAHSA's LEAB or other engagement with PWLE should be engaged in the design, development, and implementation of this work</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation Timeframe:</p>	<p>Short-term (1-3 years)</p>

## Recommendation 2:

Establish a countywide racial equity initiative to provide enhanced coordination and oversight for existing and emerging efforts to address racial disparities among Black people experiencing homelessness across system partners and County departments, to holistically address intersections across systems of care and social determinants of health. Evaluate to ensure racial disparities are being addressed in ways that are effective, measurable, and specific to meeting the unique needs of Black people experiencing homelessness. Ensure system partners and County departments not only work collaboratively but are accountable for initiative outcomes and goals.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion (ARDI)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion (ARDI)</li> <li>◦ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>◦ Center for Health Equity- led by DPH</li> <li>◦ Department of Health Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Office of Racial Equity within the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ System design and implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Budgetary</li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS participated in the County's first Equity Summit on Implicit Bias and Cultural Competency and has implemented racial equity</li> </ul>

initiatives in training, language access, workforce equity, and data. DPSS also participates in the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE). DCFS is developing a new section within the Office of Equity to address racial disparity and disproportionality of African-American children and families. Regional Planning has developed a draft of the Equity Indicators Tool, which is a tool to evaluate, monitor, and advance equity objectives in the implementation of the General Plan.

- LAHSA has taken steps to enhance racial equity within the organization, including creating an Equity Director position and conducting an organizational audit and developing key priorities to improve the organizational culture. The organization has also launched an equity dialogue series and introduced racial equity trainings, including for service providers. These efforts are aimed at raising awareness and consciousness about racial equity and helping to develop a theory of change to address anti-blackness.
  - This would include shifting outcomes as the purpose of shifting culture is to shift systems of oppression that prevent equitable outcomes for housing among Black people.
- Additionally, conversations around intersectionality and white supremacy culture have been initiated at the County to inform the design and implementation of programs and initiatives. It is important for agencies to coordinate, fund, and align their efforts and to ensure that extra burdens are not disproportionately placed on Black and Brown staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Black and Brown staff are burdened by having to do double duty of educating leaders about racial equity instead of departments and organizations hiring subject matter experts to develop interventions that shift culture.</li> <li>• DMH submitted a reorganization request to the CEO to establish an enterprise Housing, Education &amp; Employment Division. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The reorganization intends to help Black people experiencing homelessness and will need to have explicit goals and measurable outcomes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Center for Health Equity led by the Department of Public Health (DPH) was launched in October 2017. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Its <a href="#">Action Plan</a> was release in February 2019.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community would likely support efforts to advance racial equity in homelessness to improve the social determinants of health of Black people through enhanced coordination and oversight of existing and emerging initiatives. However, the use of the Equity Indicators Tool may face opposition regarding the distribution of resources in the planning process and decision-making on development proposals.</li> <li>• There is a need to align initiatives across public funders and avoid working in silos within and across public agencies.</li> <li>• It is essential to share stories of success and challenges.</li> <li>• We must ensure that burdens are not disproportionately placed on Black and Brown staff. Creating mental and emotional safety-nets for Black and Brown employees as public agencies design and initiate the countywide</li> </ul>



	racial equity strategy is crucial.
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding has not been identified.</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding has not been identified.</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The creation of the ARDI office is evidence of political will, but there is not an identified policy that advances this recommendation.</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This recommendation doesn't currently require a state or federal advocacy strategy, and so therefore does not need to be added to the legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAHSA, the City, and ARDI need to work together in a coordinated and meaningful way.</li> <li>Housing authorities should also be brought in to assist with the efforts.</li> <li>The bureaucratic restrictions that come with this work should be identified and streamlined.</li> <li>Partnerships should lead the way in advancing this recommendation.</li> <li>Mental and emotional safety-nets must also be put in place for Black and Brown employees, and stories of both struggles and successes should be shared to help inform racial equity initiatives.</li> <li>Funding needs to be identified to advance this recommendation</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

# Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities

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Historically, and to this day, Black Americans are confronted with more challenges finding and obtaining employment than their white counterparts, such as discriminatory hiring practices, unequal access to job opportunities, discriminatory policies and practices within companies, and unconscious bias. [The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997](#) (NLSY97) is conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and gathers extensive data about respondent's labor market and educational experience and behavior.<sup>3</sup> The initial nationally representative sample was generated in 1997 and was made up of 8,984 men and women born from 1980 to 1984.<sup>1</sup> The participants were between the ages 12 and 16 as of December 31, 1996. Interviews were conducted annually from 1997 to 2011 and have been conducted on a biennial basis since then.

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<sup>3</sup> BLS 2022

Supplemental interviews of the NLSY97 cohort took place between February 2021 and May 2021. This data shows that about 77 percent of the national cohort was working for pay or profit during the period of time that they were questioned during the interview (one week prior to the interview). However, non-Black men and women were more likely to have worked than Black men or women. Specifically, the numbers show that more men (81%) worked than women (73%), and non-Black, non-Hispanic men were more likely to work than non-Black, non-Hispanic women (83%, and 75% percent respectively). [Black non-Hispanic men and women were about equally likely to have worked in the prior week \(70%\).](#)<sup>4</sup>

Wage gaps and employment discrimination are historical, persistent, and present significant challenges to the socioeconomic outcomes of Black people.



National data shows that [the average Black worker earns an average of just \\$791 per week, while the average white worker earns \\$1,046.](#)<sup>5</sup> Employment discrimination is another issue, Black men are less likely to be hired for a job than an equally educated white man due to systemic biases in hiring practices. A famous study by sociologist Devah Pager, showed that [Black job applicants were only half as likely as equally qualified white applicants to receive a job offer.](#)<sup>6</sup>

According to the US Census, before the Covid-19 pandemic, the "[Black population was more likely to be poor, less likely to have health insurance and more likely to work in the front-line jobs that put them at risk](#)"<sup>7</sup>– this is the result of long-term systemic issues related to the employment environment and employment practices, redlining and other exclusionary housing practices, and the mass incarceration of Black men. This has been exacerbated for the duration of the pandemic, with Black households disproportionately more affected than white households. [Los Angeles County lost 437,000 jobs in 2020](#)<sup>8</sup>, and nationally there were more unemployed Black people than white people for the duration of the pandemic.<sup>3</sup> There are racial disparities in the

<sup>4</sup> Auginbaugh and Rothstein 2022

<sup>5</sup> Department of Labor 2023

<sup>6</sup> Pager et al. 2009

<sup>7</sup> Monte and Perez-Lopez 2021

<sup>8</sup> Pathways for Economic Resiliency 2021

unemployment numbers in Los Angeles County, as well. [37.6% of Black workers, compared to 26.3% of Hispanic workers, and 22% of white workers filed for unemployment during the pandemic.](#)<sup>4</sup> Discriminatory practices left Black households in a precarious situation prior to and during the pandemic, which led to U.S. census data showing that Black households were more likely than white households to have used credit cards, gotten loans, or borrowed money, taking on significantly more debt than white households to cover expenses during the pandemic)<sup>3</sup> For people in the service industry who lost jobs during the pandemic and some who are experiencing job loss in technology, what's been extremely important is transferable skills, work/life balance, conflict resolution, professional and leadership development, connections/mentorship, and navigation/preparation for advancement opportunities. The financial assistance and/or stipend has been extremely helpful to see movement and progress over a period of 6 to 12 months' time.

The County of Los Angeles has several programs aimed at addressing the lack of employment. [LA:RISE](#) provides a pathway to employment for individuals who face high barriers, while [HireUP](#) is a career pathway program for individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. [Careers for a Cause](#) trains individuals for a career in social services, with the goal of matching them with homeless service providers for employment. [Alternative Staffing Organizations \(ASO\)](#) provides subsidized temporary employment positions with the goal of achieving financial stability through stable employment. [Innovative Employment Solutions \(INVEST\)](#) provides employment opportunities and barrier mitigation services to LA County Adult Probationers, while the [Los Angeles County Jail Based Job Center](#) aims to fill the gap between justice-involved job seekers and the local workforce. The Workforce Development Board is responsible for policy oversight of the [County's Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act \(WIOA\)](#) workforce development system. Lastly, the [Regional Homeless Opportunities for Meaningful Employment \(HOME\)](#) program combines transitional subsidized employment with employment services to help those receiving services while experiencing homelessness obtain unsubsidized employment.

The County of Los Angeles implements several public benefit programs to support the cost of living for its residents. These programs include [CalWORKs](#), which provides temporary financial assistance and employment-focused services to families with minor children, [General Relief Opportunities for WORK \(GROW\)](#), which provides employment and training services for employable General Relief customers, [TAYportunity](#), a special employment program for transition-aged youth, [CalFresh](#), which helps low-income households increase their food-buying power, and [Medi-Cal](#), which provides comprehensive health

coverage to those with limited income and resources for free or low-cost. These public benefits aim to address cost of living issues by offering financial assistance, employment support, and access to health and nutrition services to those who need them.

The City of Los Angeles offers programs through its Economic Workforce Development Department (EWDD) and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) to support job seekers and entrepreneurs, as well as provide resources and assistance to residents of public housing. EWDD operates 16 [WorkSource Centers](#) and 3 portal offices throughout the city, providing free services to adults, dislocated workers, veterans, the homeless, and the re-entry population. The centers offer job training, individual support, business development, job placement, and continued education. They also support the [HIRE LA Youth Employment Program](#) and the County's [Youth@Work](#) youth employment program, which offer internships and job opportunities for youth to explore different careers and learn job skills.

HACLA operates a fully-functioning, certified [WorkSource Center](#) located in Watts, serving as a primary entry point for services to residents in this portion of South Los Angeles. The center provides job training, individual support, job placement, and post-employment assistance to over 1,600 people annually and has placed nearly 15,000 residents in growth-sector employment industries. HACLA also operates the [Jobs Plus](#) program specifically for residents of Nickerson Gardens, its largest public housing development. This program provides training, job referrals, and post-employment assistance to get work-able individuals into jobs and careers. HACLA has also partnered with universities and health providers to develop a Community Health Worker curriculum as part of a Department of Health pilot and is working with Nickerson Gardens residents to train them to work in health-related careers.

The [Fair Chance Act](#), was enacted on January 1, 2018, and is a California law that prohibits employers with five or more employees from inquiring about a job applicant's conviction history before making a job offer. This law is commonly known as the "Ban the Box" law. The [Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance \(FCIHO\)](#) is a City of Los Angeles initiative that requires private employers and City contractors to refrain from including any criminal history inquiries in job applications or postings. Employers are only allowed to ask about criminal history after making a conditional job offer. If a job offer is withdrawn because of a candidate's criminal history, the FCIHO mandates that the applicant be given a fair chance to respond.

[St. Joseph's Center](#) is a community organization that is dedicated to getting



people housed and providing them with wraparound services to ensure that they remain housed. Along with housing services, St. Joseph's Center also offers two programs that work directly with people who have lived

expertise, including [Careers for a Cause](#) and the Black People Experiencing Homelessness- Lived Expert Academy. These programs aim to empower individuals and provide them with the necessary support channels to succeed. Other community organizations support cost of living and employment issues in Los Angeles by offering various programs and services. [Chrysalis](#) provides job-readiness programs and paid transitional employment, Los [Angeles Alliance for a New Economy \(LAANE\)](#) advocates for policies and programs that benefit low-income communities, and [Weingart Center](#) provides essential tools and services to individuals experiencing homelessness.

## **Recommendation 10:**

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Continue to enhance and expand existing fair hiring practices to reduce barriers to employment, including legislation to restrict the use of criminal history records (such as the California Fair Chance Act and City of Los Angeles' Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance). Ensure legislation is accompanied by funding and a provision for credible community partnerships to support implementation (through measures such as public awareness campaigns, education, lessor/lessee trainings, and enforcement.)

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Economic Opportunity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Consumer &amp; Business Affairs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion</li> <li>○ Economic &amp; Workforce Development Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgetary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Campaign funding</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Legal considerations for hiring practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stabilize</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DEO: \$7,121,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City and County of Los Angeles have implemented several programs to help individuals facing barriers to employment, including those who are homeless, formerly incarcerated, or have other challenges.</li> </ul>

- One such program is LA:RISE, which helps individuals transition from unemployment to permanent employment.
- Another program, HireUP, provides job training and career placement opportunities for individuals experiencing housing insecurity or homelessness.
- The Alternative Staffing Organizations program aims to provide temporary employment and long-term financial stability to those affected by homelessness.
- Additionally, the County's Workforce Development Board oversees the Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act and the Regional Homeless Opportunities for Meaningful Employment program, which combines transitional employment with wrap-around services to assist those experiencing homelessness in obtaining and retaining unsubsidized employment.
- These programs prioritize fair chance hiring practices and aim to provide equal opportunities to those with barriers to employment.
- The County also implements and enforces The Fair Chance Act, which went into effect on January 1, 2018.
  - A California law that prohibits employers with five or more employees from asking about an applicant's conviction history before making a job offer. This type of law is also known as a "Ban the Box" law.
- In addition to the state law, the City of Los Angeles instituted and enforces the Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance (FCIHO).
  - The FCIHO requires private employers and City contractors not to include inquiries into a job applicant's criminal history on



	<p>job applications or during the initial stage of the hiring process. the Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance to encourage employers to consider job candidates with a criminal history and reduce employment barriers for those who have served time in prison.</p>
<p>Challenges:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agencies can play a role in advancing this goal. However, there is a lack of data or accurate data collection to identify where the gaps are.</li> <li>• There is a need for collective information and the use of proxy indicators to identify target demographics, and to improve existing infrastructure.</li> <li>• There is also a need for better alignment amongst programs to address limited opportunities to access livable-wage jobs.</li> <li>• Economic stability programs have not been established to scale, specifically to serve BPEH to create housing stability.</li> </ul>
<p>Funding Availability:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEO: \$7,121,000</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Work Opportunity Tax Credit</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">AB 628 Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative</a></li> </ul>
<p>Political Will to Act:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Fair Chance Act</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance (FCIHO)</a></li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational programs should be developed to inform people about their rights regarding fair</li> </ul>

	<p>hiring and hiring managers regarding fair hiring practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide funding for and implement professional development and job coaching, sponsored training for living wage jobs, household support (child care, internet access, professional attire) to advance education and skill and provide workers with new opportunities.</li> <li>• Establish alignment between programs and living wage jobs.</li> <li>• Data collection efforts need to be expanded and improved upon in order to identify where gaps exist. This should include placement data across programs.</li> <li>• Proxy indicators should be developed to identify target demographics.</li> <li>• An assessment of County hiring practices should be done to identify additional best practices that can be implemented to advance fair hiring.</li> <li>• Funding needs to be allocated to promote fair hiring processes.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 12:**

Establish a process to collect employment data related to people experiencing homelessness to include: employment status, industry type, name of employer, wage, length of employment, and location. Use data to better understand trends and industry sector patterns and explore opportunities to involve employers in public-private partnerships to address housing and employment needs for Black people experiencing homelessness.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Economic Opportunity</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Department of Social Services</li> <li>○ Department of Public Health</li> <li>○ Department of Mental Health</li> <li>○ Department of Housing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Economic Workforce Development Department</li> <li>○ Housing Authority</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> <li>• Career for a Cause</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stabilize</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DEO: \$7,121,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS may have the ability to implement, however, it is uncertain whether the necessary data would be available in the CalSAWS system.</li> <li>• As part of the Data sharing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DEO, DPSS has the ability to collect certain employment-related data for program participants for further monitoring.</li> <li>• DPSS is also looking into engaging partnerships with public-private agencies to provide employment services for General Relief Opportunities for Work (GROW) and CalFresh Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) participants.</li> <li>• Meanwhile, DEO is already implementing the Board-adopted local and targeted worker hiring policy, as well as a Project Labor Agreement. Additionally, they are running the County Fair Chance Hiring campaign and collecting detailed employment data on all priority populations, including those experiencing homelessness.</li> <li>• As the central workforce agency for the County, DEO is implementing the County Community Benefits Agreement, changing the public mindset around hiring justice-involved individuals through the Fair Chance Hiring Campaign, and working with public and private partners through the high-road employment program for the homeless population, HireUP.</li> <li>• Moreover, reentry services currently include people with lived experience and provide wraparound services.</li> <li>• To further advance the cause, the City has many openings across sector</li> <li>• Careers for a Cause at Compton College is a program that helps people identify and access</li> </ul>

	<p>these opportunities, elevate their skill sets, and make professional connections with non-profit organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarly, HOPICS has piloted programs to help employees create their own safety nets.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocates are pushing for easier public benefit enrollment by reducing the number of questions and information requested on applications.</li> <li>• There could be opposition to this if the information is not already requested on CalWorks applications.</li> <li>• The lack of collective data and information sharing is a challenge, and proxy indicators are needed to identify target demographics and improve existing infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEO: \$7,121,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Work Opportunity Tax Credit</a></li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Homeless Adult And Family Multidisciplinary Team Member- Assembly Bill 210</a></li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This recommendation doesn't currently require a state or federal advocacy strategy, and so therefore does not need to be added to the legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with local organizations: Work with community-based organizations, homeless service providers, employers, and other stakeholders to develop a data collection strategy that is culturally competent, trauma-informed, and ensures the privacy of the participants.</li> <li>• Design the data collection process: Develop a</li> </ul>

comprehensive survey that includes questions on employment status, industry type, name of employer, wage, length of employment, and location. The survey should be designed to capture data from a diverse range of Black people experiencing homelessness, including those with criminal histories, disabilities, and those who are undocumented.

- Train data collectors: Ensure that data collectors are properly trained on how to approach and communicate with individuals experiencing homelessness in a respectful and sensitive manner. Provide them with the necessary tools and resources to gather accurate data.
- Implement the data collection process: Set up data collection sites in areas where people experiencing homelessness are likely to congregate, such as shelters, food banks, and community centers. Engage individuals with lived experience in the process to help build trust and encourage participation.
- Analyze the data: Once the data is collected, analyze it to identify trends and industry sector patterns. Use this information to better understand the needs of Black people experiencing homelessness and to identify opportunities for public-private partnerships to address housing and employment needs.
- County departments that deliver public benefit programs need to coordinate on cross-eligibility and expanding intake forms to capture necessary data.
- People who come through the doors of places that serve people experiencing homelessness may be qualified candidates for jobs in those places. Spaces where agencies and funders can have these conversations need to be created.
- Data collection efforts need to be expanded and proxy indicators should be developed to identify

	target demographics and improve existing infrastructure.
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendations 13 & 14:**

With input from community organizations with successful program models, advocate for and fund the establishment of a cross-agency community partnership that provides a holistic approach to addressing employment barriers—including employment training and placement, mental health services, leadership training to advocate for workers’ rights, and mentorship opportunities.

Ensure that living-wage focused workforce development programs and employment training programs are aligned with major growth sectors in the Los Angeles region, adequately funded, accessible to people experiencing homelessness (e.g., proximate locations, transportation and childcare assistance, low-barrier eligibility requirements, compensated through stipends, etc.), and offer services tailored to Black people experiencing homelessness—particularly Black youth. Program development should include a broad range of opportunities, including entrepreneurial and small business opportunities.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LA County Homeless Initiative</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Department of Social Services</li> <li>○ Department of Public Health</li> <li>○ Department of Mental Health</li> <li>○ Department of Economic Opportunity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Economic Workforce Development Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> </ul>

Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Systems and processes development &amp; implementation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDACS: \$7.1 million</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stabilize</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DEO: \$7,121,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Connect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: \$25,295,000</li> <li>• DPH: \$975,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County provides workforce development training and placement services that are aligned with high growth sectors, while also offering supportive services such as transportation and basic needs assistance to program participants.</li> <li>• DPSS offers employment training and education support to Black youth and homeless individuals through the GROW Youth Employment Program.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEO serves as the County's central workforce agency, implementing the Community Benefits Agreement, the Fair Chance Hiring Campaign, and the HireUP program for homeless individuals.</li> <li>• The Peer Support Specialist Bill allows for billing to MediCal, but there may be issues with federally funded programs and the capacity of partners to bill through MediCal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Peer Support Specialist Bill is a piece of legislation that allows individuals with lived experience of mental illness or substance abuse to bill for their services provided as peer support specialists under the MediCal program.</li> <li>○ This bill aims to recognize the value of lived experience in supporting individuals with mental health and substance abuse issues and to provide a pathway for individuals with that experience to enter the workforce as peer support specialists.</li> <li>○ Moreover, the capacity of partners to bill through MediCal could lead to potential growth in this industry.</li> <li>○ However, there may be some issues with federally funded programs that could bar people with criminal justice backgrounds from providing these services, and some partners may not have the capacity to bill through MediCal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The WIOA Local Area Plan and Regional HOME initiative also provide support for workforce development and employment opportunities.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing this recommendation may result in labor or union issues because of possible additional duties outside of the current job specifications.</li> <li>• The Peer Support Specialist Bill permits billing to</li> </ul>

	<p>MediCal, but there may be issues with federally funded programs preventing people with a criminal justice background from participating.</p>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEO: \$7,121,000</li> <li>• DHS: \$25,295,000</li> <li>• DPH: \$975,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Work Opportunity Tax Credit</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Youth Engagement, Education, and Employment</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Community Economic Development Projects</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">AB 628 Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative</a></li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific policy and/or legislation that advances this recommendation has not been identified</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate County, LAHSA, and City departments need to be directed to work together on this cross-agency initiative.</li> <li>• Establish a task force: Create a task force consisting of community leaders, business owners, workforce development experts, previous program graduates/people with lived experience, and government officials to design and implement a cross-agency community partnership program that addresses employment barriers. The task force should be representative of the diversity of the community and include input from community organizations with successful program models.</li> <li>• Identify funding sources: Advocate for funding from federal, state, and local sources, as well as private foundations and corporations to support the implementation of the cross-agency</li> </ul>

community partnership program.

- **Conduct outreach:** Conduct outreach to individuals and organizations in the community to promote the availability of the program and encourage participation. Outreach should target communities that experience significant barriers to employment.
- **Align programs with major growth sectors:** Ensure that living-wage workforce development programs and employment training programs are aligned with major growth sectors in the Los Angeles region, such as healthcare, technology, and entertainment. This alignment will increase the likelihood of program participants securing sustainable employment opportunities.
- **Tailor services to Black people experiencing homelessness:** Tailor program services to Black people experiencing homelessness, particularly Black youth, by providing culturally relevant programming that meets their unique needs. This programming should include leadership training to advocate for workers' rights, mental health services, and mentorship opportunities.
- **Provide low-barrier eligibility requirements:** Offer low-barrier eligibility requirements to ensure that individuals experiencing homelessness can participate in the program. This may include flexible schedules, transportation and childcare assistance, and compensated stipends.
- **Provide entrepreneurial and small business opportunities:** Offer a broad range of opportunities, including entrepreneurial and small business opportunities, to promote economic self-sufficiency among program participants.
- **Evaluate program success:** Regularly evaluate the success of the program by collecting and analyzing data on program outcomes, such as

	<p>job placement rates, program completion rates, and participant satisfaction. Use this information to continually improve program design and delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding needs to be identified across agencies to support the development and implementation of this initiative.</li> <li>• There needs to be a thoughtful effort around integrating PWLE into the development and implementation of the initiative. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ People who come through the doors of places that serve people experiencing homelessness are qualified candidates for jobs in those places; agencies and funders need to have these conversations.</li> <li>○ Where there is inter-agency collaboration, if someone with lived experience isn't working out in one role/organization, they could be recommended to another role/organization</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A Lived Experience Academy should be developed. The Academy could emphasize LE success stories and barriers to success and offer incentives for participation including training in areas that are considered to be major growth sectors.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 15:**

Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Social Services</li> <li>○ Department of Public Health</li> </ul> </li> <li>● LAHSA</li> <li>● City of Los Angeles</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advocacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DHS: \$4,226,000</li> <li>■ DPSS: \$4,600,000</li> <li>■ DMH: \$1,156,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <li>● FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DMH: \$1,993,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stabilize <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DPSS: \$5,001,000</li> <li>○ DMH: \$1,513,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>

<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, DEO is actively advocating at both state and federal levels to continue offering subsidies and stipends to participants who are enrolled in workforce development programs.</li> <li>• LAHSA (Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority) has sent an email advocating for it as well. This initiative aims to encourage the hiring of individuals who have personal experience with homelessness or other related issues by organizations and ensure that they can still receive benefits while being employed.</li> </ul>
<p>Challenges:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding for an effective advocacy campaign</li> </ul>
<p>Funding Availability:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS: \$5,001,000</li> <li>• DMH: \$1,513,000</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Work Opportunity Tax Credit</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">AB 628 Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative</a></li> </ul>
<p>Political Will to Act:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAHSA: sent an email advocating for this recommendation</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify key stakeholders: Identify key stakeholders at the local, state, and federal levels who are responsible for benefit program policies and engage with them to advocate for reform.</li> <li>• Research and analyze policy options: Research and analyze policy options for reforming benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs. This may include exploring options such as adjusting income eligibility thresholds, phasing out benefits more gradually, and implementing "earned income disregard" policies.</li> <li>• Collaborate with advocacy organizations: Identify and collaborate with advocacy organizations that are working on similar issues and have expertise in policy reform efforts related to benefit programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ These may include Nourish CA, BAILA</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>Network, HungerActionLA, Western Center on Law &amp; Poverty, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy: Develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy that includes community education, lobbying efforts, and targeted outreach to policymakers.</li> <li>• One voice: Develop shared objectives, strategies, and talking points for engaging elected officials and other decision-makers.</li> <li>• Mobilize community support: Mobilize community support for policy reform by engaging with community leaders and partnering with community organizations to raise awareness about the issue.</li> <li>• Provide data and evidence: Provide data and evidence that demonstrate the benefits of reforming benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs. This may include case studies, program evaluations, and data on the positive impact of such reforms in other jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Enact Legislation: Call for the drafting of a bill that codified this reform.</li> <li>• Monitor progress: Monitor progress and engage in ongoing advocacy efforts to ensure that policy reform efforts are successful and continue to support individuals and families as they work to increase their income and achieve economic self-sufficiency.</li> <li>• LAHSA recommends that funders should require organizations to hire individuals with lived experience for a specific number of hours per week and add this component to the contract.</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation Timeframe:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

# Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry

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At a national level, it has been well documented that [Black people are incarcerated at a disproportionate rate - nearly five times that of white people](#);<sup>9</sup> and [California maintains a Black/white inmate disparity of 9 to 1](#).<sup>2</sup> This is not because Black people commit more crimes than white people; rather, [it is a result of the way that urban Black communities are policed](#).<sup>3,4</sup> A popular example of this in the academic literature has to do with the crime of drug possession: [national household surveys show that white people and Black people use drugs at roughly the same rates](#);<sup>10</sup> however, [Black men are more than ten times as likely to be arrested and sent to prison for a drug](#)

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<sup>9</sup> The Sentencing Project 2021

<sup>10</sup> Moore and Elkavich 2011



[related offense than their white counterparts](#).<sup>11</sup> Again, scholars have reasoned that this is because [inner-city, urban areas are more likely to be heavily policed than are rural or suburban areas](#).<sup>12,13</sup> Black neighborhoods in Los Angeles are a prime example of this; in the 1980s, [the crack epidemic resulted in the heavy militarization of the police in these neighborhoods, which led to an unprecedented number of arrests and the disproportionate incarceration of many Black Americans](#).<sup>14</sup> Michelle Alexander, author of *[The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness](#)*, argues that the criminal justice system has used the War on Drugs as a tool for racial oppression, particularly targeting Black people, by criminalizing drug use and imposing harsh sentences that disproportionately affect Black communities. This has resulted in the incarceration and disenfranchisement of a large number of Black people. Alexander contends that this system is not just a result of individual biases, but a structural and institutional problem that is deeply embedded in American history and society.<sup>15</sup> It has also been well documented that [Black people face more challenges with the criminal justice system](#), including after being released from prison, than their white counterparts.<sup>16,17,18,19,20</sup> These challenges include the stigma related to a criminal label, and significant obstacles related to voting, securing housing, employment, and income following their release from prison. Covid-19 has exacerbated these challenges for all groups, but [Black formerly incarcerated people have suffered a heightened disadvantage](#).<sup>21</sup>

George Floyd's murder and America's confrontation with racial and social justice came in the midst of the [Covid-19 pandemic](#).<sup>22</sup> Along with this came [a variety of procedural responses from the criminal justice system](#), including decarceration, scaled-back policing, and limiting arrests for low-level crimes, all of which were intended to lead to fewer incarcerated people in the wake of

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<sup>11</sup> Mauer and Cole 2011

<sup>12</sup> Brunson and Gao 2014

<sup>13</sup> Anderson 1992

<sup>14</sup> Murch 2015

<sup>15</sup> Alexander 2010

<sup>16</sup> Mauer 2006

<sup>17</sup> Rios 2011

<sup>18</sup> Alexander 2012

<sup>19</sup> Drucker 2013

<sup>20</sup> Ghandoosh 2015

<sup>21</sup> Bertram 2020

<sup>22</sup> Piquero 2021

the health crisis of the pandemic and the renewed racial and social justice movement associated with George Floyd's murder.<sup>1</sup> However, some evidence has shown that there were racial disparities related to the contraction of Covid in state prison systems. For example, [in Missouri, Black prisoners made up one-third of the overall prison population, yet they accounted for 58% of positive Covid tests.](#)<sup>23</sup> We know that [racial bias impacts medical care outside of prison,](#)<sup>24</sup> so it is not unreasonable to assume that these same factors are operating within prisons and could be to blame for the disproportionate number of Black prisoners contracting Covid.

The County of Los Angeles has implemented various programs and initiatives to provide alternatives to incarceration and support reentry for individuals who have been previously incarcerated, with a particular focus on housing support. The [Office of Diversion and Reentry \(ODR\) Housing](#) program provides permanent supportive housing, intensive case management, and formal probation to homeless individuals with serious mental health disorders who are incarcerated in the County jail. Other diversion programs include [MIST-CBR](#), [FIST-CBR](#), and [The Off-Ramp](#), which divert individuals facing misdemeanor or felony charges and found incompetent to stand trial into community-based settings. The [Department of State Hospitals Diversion](#) supports the diversion of people with serious mental illnesses who have the potential to be deemed incompetent to stand trial on felony charges. This program has served 748 individuals in LA County since May 2019; however, we do not have demographic data at this time.

In addition to diversion programs, the County also provides pre-arrest community-based diversion through [LEAD](#), which diverts individuals with repeated low-level drug and sex work-related offenses at the earliest contact with law enforcement. The [Maternal Health](#) program prioritizes diverting pregnant women from jails to the community with supportive services and housing. [Reentry Intensive Case Management Services \(R-ICMS\)](#) provides case management and service navigation to justice-involved individuals, while [Developing Opportunities and Offering Reentry Solutions \(DOORS\)](#) provides comprehensive supportive services to address the barriers to reentry for justice-involved individuals, particularly those on adult felony supervision, their families, and the community.

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<sup>23</sup> The Marshall Project 2020

<sup>24</sup> Williams and Wyatt 2015

Furthermore, the County of Los Angeles offers various housing programs to assist justice-involved people. [Reentry Interim Housing](#) provides temporary housing to justice-involved people and offers on-site case management, employment support, expungement, family reunification, and preparation for rental permanency. [Breaking Barriers](#) is a 24-month rapid rehousing program that serves adults on felony probation in Los Angeles County who are experiencing homelessness and can work full-time. [Providing Opportunities for Women in Reentry \(POWR\)](#) links systems-impacted women to safe housing, employment, family reunification, support groups, mental health, and substance use treatment to reduce recidivism, improve their well-being, and achieve self-sufficiency.



Other programs and initiatives include [Measure J/Care First Community Investment](#), which dedicates no less than ten percent of the County's locally generated unrestricted funding to address the disproportionate impact of racial injustice through community investments such as youth development, job training, small business development, supportive housing services, and

alternatives to incarceration. The [Whole Person Care Reentry Program](#) targets LA County jail inmates with anticipated release in 90 days who are eligible for Medi-Cal and are high utilizers of health or behavioral health services. The program serves individuals with chronic medical conditions, mental illness, substance use disorders, homelessness, or pregnancy. Similarly, the [CalAIM PATH Initiative](#) to support the justice-involved, a five-year, \$1.85 billion initiative through the State of CA can be leveraged.

The County also provides after-care services for youth transitioning from camp back into their own communities through the [Camp Community Transition Program](#), which ensures prompt school enrollment, community service, and participation in selected programs provided by community-based organizations until termination. The [Division of Juvenile Justice Unit](#) supervises juveniles placed on community-based probation supervision after being released from the State of California's Division of Juvenile Justice, while the [Intensive Gang Supervision Program](#) provides intensive supervision of gang identified probationers.

Overall, the County of Los Angeles has implemented a range of programs and initiatives to support individuals involved in the criminal justice system and promote successful reentry into the community.

Several community organizations in Los Angeles County support Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry Community Programs and Initiatives. Just a few of these, include [Homeboy Industries](#), [Center for Employment Opportunities](#), [A New Way of Life Reentry Program](#), [Timelist Group](#), and [Project 180](#). These organizations provide various services, such as tattoo removal, mental health services, education, legal services, employment services, transitional work crews, wraparound vocational support services, and leadership-training programs, to help individuals who were formerly gang-involved or recently incarcerated become contributing members of the community and reduce recidivism rates. They also offer support in obtaining IDs and Social Security cards, applying for public assistance, dealing with outstanding debts, supporting sobriety, finding permanent housing, and regaining custody of children.



**Recommendation 17:**

Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to remove barriers to accessing public benefits and financial aid for those exiting incarceration.

<p>Leading Entity:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Additional Partners:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>◦ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>◦ Justice, Care, &amp; Opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles</li> <li>• Homeboy Industries</li> <li>• Center for Employment Opportunities</li> <li>• A New Way of Life Reentry Program</li> <li>• Project 180</li> </ul>

Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Advocacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DHS: \$4,226,000</li> <li>▪ DPSS: \$4,600,000</li> <li>▪ DMH: \$1,156,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C6: Targeted SSI Advocacy for Inmates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DHS: \$4,226,000</li> <li>▪ DPSS: \$4,600,000</li> <li>▪ DMH: \$1,156,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DMH: \$1,993,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ C: Increase Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C6: Targeted SSI Advocacy for Inmates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding:</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DMH: \$1,993,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Stabilize           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS: \$5,001,000</li> <li>• DMH: \$1,513,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS, in partnership with the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), has been responsible for administering programs that provide Medi-Cal benefits to inmates upon their release from incarceration.</li> <li>• These programs are implemented through the Pre-Release Application process and are designed to support inmates in accessing necessary healthcare services once they are released.</li> <li>• SB 731- Sunset Law is a California state law that requires regular review and assessment of various state agencies, boards, and commissions. In the case of DPSS's inmate-related programs and its partnership with DHCS, the Sunset Law ensures that these programs are regularly reviewed and evaluated for their effectiveness and efficiency. As a result, DPSS is required to continually assess and improve their programs to ensure that they are meeting the needs of inmates and promoting successful reentry into the community.</li> </ul>
<p>Challenges:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>• Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> </ul>
<p>Funding Availability:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS: \$5,001,000</li> <li>• DMH: \$1,513,000</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding has not been identified</li> </ul>

Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SB 731 Sunset Law</a></li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't align with the current County legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order for the County to begin advocating on behalf of this recommendation, the following steps needs to be taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Every two years the County Legislative Affairs Office will extend an invitation to County departments to submit new or revised legislative priorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The appropriate County department or office will need to submit this recommendation as a priority.</li> <li>▪ Legislative Affairs will designate a point of contact to work with the department on the priority language to ensure it is not in conflict with other priorities.</li> <li>▪ Other departments may be asked to weigh-in, as appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Once this process is complete, the priority will be added to the legislative agenda and the County can begin the advocacy process.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Alternatively, a Board Motion can add a priority to the legislative agenda during the interim period. 2023 just released.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Once this has been added to the legislative agenda, the following actions can be taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify key stakeholders: Identify key stakeholders at the local, state, and federal levels who are responsible for benefit program policies and engage with them to advocate for reform.</li> <li>○ Research and analyze policy options: Research and analyze policy options for reforming benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



through workforce development programs. This may include exploring options such as adjusting income eligibility thresholds, phasing out benefits more gradually, and implementing "earned income disregard" policies.

- Collaborate with advocacy organizations: Identify and collaborate with advocacy organizations that are working on similar issues and have expertise in policy reform efforts related to benefit programs.
  - These may include Nourish CA, BAILA Network, HungerActionLA, Western Center on Law & Poverty, etc.
- Develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy: Develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy that includes community education, lobbying efforts, and targeted outreach to policymakers.
- One voice: Develop shared objectives, strategies, and talking points for engaging elected officials and other decision-makers.
- Mobilize community support: Mobilize community support for policy reform by engaging with community leaders and partnering with community organizations to raise awareness about the issue.
- Provide data and evidence: Provide data and evidence that demonstrate the benefits of reforming benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs. This may include case studies, program evaluations, and data on the positive impact of such reforms in other jurisdictions.
- Monitor progress: Monitor progress and engage in ongoing advocacy efforts to ensure that policy reform efforts are successful and continue to support individuals and families as they work to increase their income and achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li></ul>
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## Recommendation 18:

Fund and build capacity for programs that support people who have been incarcerated and who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of experiencing homelessness by:

- Hiring Black people who have been incarcerated and/or have lived experience of homelessness
- Utilizing effective wrap-around service models
- Employing trauma-informed care training and practices

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Economic Opportunity</li> <li>○ Probation Department</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>○ Justice, Care, and Opportunities Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>● LAHSA</li> <li>● Homeboy Industries</li> <li>● Center for Employment Opportunities</li> <li>● A New Way of Life Reentry Program</li> <li>● Project 180</li> <li>● Timelist</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budgetary:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding for programs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The DHS Correctional Health Services provides the Whole Person Care (WPC) Reentry Program, which started on January 1, 2018, and has been continuing in transition from WPC funding to CalAIM funding.</li> <li>● This program has served 27,171 individuals since its inception, of whom 8,393 (30.9%) were Black. The program aims to reduce emergency department and inpatient hospitalizations post-release.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure program effectiveness, the WPC has created a reentry health advisory committee consisting of community members. The program is funded through the 1115 Medicaid Waiver and CalAIM PATH funding, with an expected increase in funding with CalAIM 90-day pre-release Medi-Cal eligibility. The program's annual budget for pre-release is approximately \$3.5 million, excluding the Reentry ICMS post-release program through ODR.</li> <li>• The AB109 Housing Services program, started on June 1, 2012, assists AB109 probationers by providing housing, employment services, system navigation, and auxiliary funds. The program provides transitional housing facilities for various categories of individuals, such as women and sex offenders. The program is funded with AB109 revenue, and the current annual budget is \$12 million. To fulfill the program's objectives, additional funding is needed to provide housing services to participants and to compete adequately in the current housing market.</li> <li>• The MHHC Program is an on-going program that assists adults with mental health issues who are facing homelessness by providing housing and supportive services while under probation supervision. The program began on August 1, 2016, and is ordered by the court to participate in the program. Deputy Probation Officers supervise individuals and coordinate placement in the ODR Housing Program. Community-based treatment and housing providers collaborate with the DPOs to ensure appropriate service delivery and compliance.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The AB109 Housing Services program is funded with AB109 revenue, and the current annual budget is \$12 million. To fulfill the program's objectives, additional funding is needed to provide housing services to participants and to compete adequately in the current housing market.</li> <li>• To ensure success in the role of supporting a program/grant, it's important to provide adequate support for PWLE (People with Lived Experience). This can be done by creating a supportive environment that acknowledges the unique contributions that PWLE bring to the table and fosters their participation and engagement. This may include providing training, mentorship, networking</li> </ul>

	<p>opportunities, and resources to help PWLE succeed in their roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's important to note that we don't fund values that we talk about. This means that while we may talk about the importance of supporting PWLE, we must also ensure that we are providing tangible resources and support to help them succeed.</li> <li>• The difference between a Person with Lived Experience (PWLE) and a Person with Lived Expertise (PWLE) is that the latter has developed their expertise through direct experience and on-the-ground work. While both groups bring valuable perspectives and insights to the table, PWLE have a unique level of expertise that comes from their direct experience.</li> <li>• It's important to provide emotional support for PWLE as well, recognizing that their experiences may have been challenging or traumatic. This can be done by creating a safe and supportive environment where PWLE can share their experiences and feelings without fear of judgment or stigma. It may also involve providing access to counseling or other mental health resources as needed.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Whole Person Care Reentry Program is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Offender Reentry Program</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">CalAIM PATH Initiative to support the Justice-Involved</a></li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SB 731 Sunset Law</a></li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate funding specifically for programs that support individuals who have been incarcerated and are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of experiencing homelessness.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a comprehensive training program that includes trauma-informed care practices and wrap-around service models for all staff working with this population.</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with community organizations</li> </ul>

	<p>that have experience working with this population and have successfully implemented programs that support reentry and housing stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Utilize data-driven approaches to track progress and measure the effectiveness of these programs in addressing the needs of this population.</li> <li>● Provide ongoing support and resources to individuals after they have secured employment to ensure long-term stability.</li> <li>● Increase programmatic funding to better be able to compete in the housing market.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medium-term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 23:

Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advancing efforts to enhance funding, such as: Conducting a system-wide fiscal cost, and racial equity analysis of criminal justice investments, with the goal of redirecting high-cost system expenditures (e.g., criminal justice system spending) to housing and service investments to help those exiting long-term incarceration, formerly incarcerated individuals, and people with lived experience of homelessness thrive in the community.

- Engaging the philanthropic community to leverage funding and strengthen new and existing partnerships, specifically to support formerly incarcerated individuals and/or reentry efforts.
- Coordinating with appropriate agencies to target and leverage any housing dollars to support those living with criminal history and those exiting long-term incarceration.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation Department</li> <li>○ Justice, Care, and Opportunities Department</li> <li>○ Department of Mental Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgetary               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding; cost analyses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ House</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Alignment:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAHSA: \$18,491,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DHS: \$79,683,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>• DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Mental Health (DMH) is a part of a Board of Supervisors (BOS) authorized initiative/collaboration known as Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI).</li> <li>• While some funding recommendations are being explored, any efforts to enhance funding beyond the scope of ATI would require Board approval.</li> <li>• As of December, 2020: With the elimination of the State funded Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program, DMH is working with the State contractor, Telecare to transition individuals to DMH funded mental health programs.</li> <li>• As housing was an important component of this program, DMH was approached by Hilton Foundation regarding their interest in partnering with DMH by providing funding for the housing of the remaining ISMIP individuals and new former prison inmates that will transition their mental health care to DMH.</li> <li>• The AB109 Housing Services program, which provides housing, employment services, and system navigation to AB109 probationers, has served 10,928 people since 2013, with 67% of referrals placed in housing. Of these, 3,782 Black individuals were referred, and 69% of them were placed in housing.</li> <li>• The program's objective is to provide temporary housing and support with the long-term goal of establishing permanent housing.</li> <li>• Additional funding is needed to adequately serve medically and mentally fragile participants, including 290 sex offenders, and arson offenders who are unable to enter certain facilities.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current annual budget for the program is \$12,000,000, and additional funding is required to compete in the current housing market.</li> <li>• The program also includes two mobile resource centers that travel throughout Los Angeles County to meet with homeless probationers and refer them to housing, with plans to secure funding for an additional seven mobile resource centers through the BSCC Mobile Office Grant.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will need to be clear coordination across multiple agencies (County/City /LAHSA).</li> <li>• Multiple jurisdictions may inhibit data-sharing</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AB109 Housing Services (Probation Department) is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.</li> <li>• LAHSA: \$18,491,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>◦ \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DHS: \$79,683,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>◦ \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>• DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">AB 109 Housing Services</a></li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This recommendation is not currently aligned but also doesn't have an advocacy component</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a fiscal cost and racial equity analysis of criminal justice investments to identify areas where funding can be redirected to housing and service investments for individuals exiting long-term incarceration and people with lived experience of homelessness.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships with the philanthropic</li> </ul>

	<p>community to secure additional funding for housing and service investments for formerly incarcerated individuals and people with lived experience of homelessness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with appropriate agencies to target and leverage housing dollars to support individuals living with criminal history and those exiting long-term incarceration.</li> <li>• Advocate for changes in funding policies at the state and federal levels to prioritize housing and service investments for individuals exiting long-term incarceration and people with lived experience of homelessness.</li> <li>• Engage with community-based organizations and service providers to coordinate efforts and ensure that resources are effectively reaching those in need.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of housing and service investments for formerly incarcerated individuals and people with lived experience of homelessness, and make necessary adjustments to improve outcomes.</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation Timeframe:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

# Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement

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Black children are overrepresented in the foster system care relative to white children. [This issue first appeared in the academic literature in the early 1970's](#)<sup>25</sup> and has remained unchanged. Data shows that [Black children account for 14% of the general population, yet account for 23% of youth in foster care](#).<sup>26</sup> Statistics in Los Angeles County are similarly alarming – [Black children account for less than 8% of the County's youth population, but nearly 25% of the foster care population](#)<sup>27</sup>. [In 2020, nearly 75% of all Los Angeles County children that were placed into foster care were either Black or Latino](#).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Giovannoni 1972

<sup>26</sup> Kids Count Data Center 2019

<sup>27</sup> Tiano 2021

There have been a number of theories that explain the disproportionate number of Black children in foster care services in the United States, and this remains a topic of academic inquiry. We know that even after the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation and 13th Amendment Black children without households or means to subsist were not free. The orphaning of Black children was monetized in free labor and/or wage theft during Reconstruction. This practice of "taking" and "holding" has been a physical and spiritual stronghold that is present in our child welfare and juvenile justice systems to this day. For example, even still [Black children may be taken into foster care services too quickly, before other options are adequately explored](#)<sup>28</sup>, there may be a [disproportionate need as a result of a disproportionate number of Black children living in poverty and facing other structural barriers](#)<sup>29</sup>, [and the existence of racial bias and discrimination within the child welfare system - both at the individual level and within policies and practices](#)<sup>5</sup>; all have been theorized as possible explanations for the disproportionate number of Black children within the foster care system.

Further, the literature has established that most states, including California, face various challenges relating to the foster care system. For example, retaining a stable and quality workforce, having enough families that are willing and able to provide a home to foster youth, and inadequate services for youth and their foster families, all present unique challenges to foster care service providers (Dozier 2005; Font 2020; Burns et al. 2022). According to data from the Black Male Institute at UCLA (2020), [Black foster youth in LA County are more likely than other foster youth to be suspended or expelled, chronically absent, or drop out of school; they are also more likely to be placed into special education classes](#).<sup>30</sup> Like other issues faced by foster youth, the Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated these problems.

The County of Los Angeles has a variety of programs and services that support foster youth and housing, recognizing the unique challenges faced by these individuals.

One such program is the [Bringing Families Home Program](#), which provides rapid re-housing and case management services to families in the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness. The [Family Reunification Housing](#)

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<sup>28</sup> Owen and Statham 2009

<sup>29</sup> Fluke et al. 2011

<sup>30</sup> Harvey et al. 2020

[Subsidy](#) offers similar support to families where the parents' homelessness is the only barrier to the return of their children.

The [Bridge to Work Program](#) helps current and former foster youth aged 16-20 to gain work experience and support. Meanwhile, the [Countywide Youth Bridges Program](#) provides opportunities for youth to work at one of 35 County departments and receive mentorship, job skills training, and other supportive services.

The [Independent Living Program](#) offers transitional housing, educational support, and financial aid options, while the [Emergency Shelter & Homeless Services](#) program helps homeless youth aged 18-24 find transitional housing.

The [Village Family Services](#) offers multiple behavioral health programs and services to help youth transition out of foster care, while the [Transitional Housing Placement Program – Non-Minor Dependents](#) provides high-level independent living classes to prepare young people for life outside of foster care. The [Supervised Independent Living Program](#) provides foster care payments and supportive transition services to non-minor dependents who are ready to live independently. Finally, the [Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Transitional Housing Program](#) offers transitional housing and independent living skills support to youth aged 18-24 who are at risk of homelessness. [Divinity Prophet](#) serves a majority Black youth across Los Angeles County, and provides them with housing, college readiness, vocational skills, medical and psychological care. The [RightWay Foundation](#) and the [Coalition for Responsible Community Development](#) also provide guidance and transitional services to young people exiting foster care and cover a large portion of Los Angeles County.

The [California Fostering Connections to Success Act](#), also known as AB 12, permits youth to continue receiving supportive services after turning 18, allowing them to maintain a strong support system during their transition to adulthood until the age of 20. This program provides participating youth with assistance in achieving their education and employment goals and helps them establish meaningful relationships with caring adults. Additionally, new housing options are now available to youth who are 18 years of age or older.

In addition, nonprofits like [Sanctuary of Hope](#), a Black-led organization, have a history of working with the County on improving systems and conditions for youth in the foster care system. In addition to providing programs and services that support transitional housing to foster youth who are aging out of the



system and are at risk of becoming homeless, the organization has several residential programs that offer safe and stable housing, as well as case management and support services. Furthermore, organizations like Sanctuary of Hope work directly with municipal agencies to identify and address systemic barriers to acquiring permanent housing for those exiting the foster care system.

## Recommendation 26:

Enhance education and coordination between the child welfare system and homeless services system, to improve access to services for families and youth.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>○ Department of Children &amp; Family Services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Department of Public Social Services</li> <li>○ Development Authority</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> <li>• Sanctuary of Hope</li> <li>• Coalition for Responsible Community Development</li> <li>• RightWay Foundation</li> <li>• CASA of Los Angeles</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Coordination</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS' Homeless Services section provides departmental training on Family Reunification Housing Subsidy and Bringing Families Home countywide rapid re-housing programs. They have also set up a Departmental B6 Homeless Services email to enable Departmental staff to contact</li> </ul>

	<p>program staff with referrals or questions about homeless services provided by DCFS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS is the first child welfare system in the country to onboard a supportive housing division. They have passed a board motion that requires social workers to have an identified housing plan for every young person exiting the system within 90 days. If a plan is not identified, they should connect them with an agency that provides bridge housing and a case manager.</li> <li>• Probation, LAHSA, DMH, and DPSS all work with the same youth population, and so there needs to be open communication among these departments. The goal is to streamline the process to ensure that youth do not have to experience homelessness before accessing CES help. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This process should also include strengthening collaboration with CBOs whose work can be leveraged to support the needs of young people prior to exit.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The LA County Department of Mental Health and LAHSA are some of the municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners involved in this program. The program aims to ensure that no youth who exit foster care become homeless and that all youth who exit services at the age of 21 are connected to housing services. The number of people served or affected by this program annually is 196, with 35.6% being Black. The goal is to enhance educational, employment, and vocational/skilled craft training, and exact funding is yet to be determined. Extended foster care services are paid by federal funds under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are currently too many steps involved in connecting youth to housing. To address this issue, it is necessary to engage in more concerted efforts aimed at eliminating the convoluted process and</li> </ul>



	<p>steps involved. Additionally, the housing process needs to become more consumer-friendly. To achieve these goals, a feedback loop is necessary to ensure that all stakeholders are able to provide input and make necessary adjustments.</p>
<p>Funding Availability:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended foster care services are paid by federal funds under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</a></li> </ul>
<p>Political Will to Act:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assembly Bill 210 authorizes counties to establish homeless adult and family multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) to identify, assess, and link homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services. The law became effective on January 1, 2018.</li> <li>Assembly Bill 12 created California's Extended Foster Care Program, allowing eligible youth in child welfare and probation systems to remain in foster care until age 21. Probation's Transitional Jurisdiction Services provides extended foster care and housing services for Transitional Age Youth to prevent homelessness.</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in concerted efforts aimed at eliminating the numerous steps involved in connecting youth to housing.</li> <li>Take steps to make the housing process become more consumer-friendly by developing a feedback loop to ensure that all stakeholders are able to provide input and make necessary adjustments.</li> <li>Identify and establish points of contact between the child welfare system and homeless services system</li> </ul>

	<p>at the local level, including identifying specific staff responsible for coordinating services for families and youth experiencing homelessness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop training and educational materials for staff in both systems, including cross-training opportunities, to increase understanding of each other's roles, responsibilities, and available resources.</li> <li>• Establish regular meetings between child welfare and homeless services staff to discuss current issues and coordinate services for families and youth experiencing homelessness.</li> <li>• Develop and implement joint protocols or agreements to clarify roles and responsibilities for coordinating services for families and youth experiencing homelessness.</li> <li>• Increase information-sharing and data-sharing between child welfare and homeless services systems to improve identification and tracking of families and youth experiencing homelessness.</li> <li>• Coordinate resources and funding streams between the child welfare system and homeless services system to support housing stability and prevent homelessness for families involved with the child welfare system.</li> <li>• Identify and address any policy or procedural barriers that may prevent effective collaboration and coordination between the child welfare and homeless services systems.</li> <li>• Evaluate and assess the effectiveness of the enhanced education and coordination efforts, and make adjustments as needed to improve outcomes for families and youth experiencing homelessness.</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation Timeframe:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 32:

Enhance the Homeless Initiative Strategy B6 (Family Reunification Housing Subsidy) to include broader supports, such as co-locating CES agency staff at the dependency courthouse (Edmund D. Edelman Children’s Courthouse) to support families whose children have been detained and those who are attending with open DCFS cases, to prevent detainment of children.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)</li> <li>○ Development Authority</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>○ Department of Social Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Sanctuary of Hope</li> <li>● HOPICS</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative</li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On January 1, 2017, DCFS entered into a MOU with the Los Angeles County Development Authority. This was done to contract with countywide housing agencies to provide rapid re-housing services to homeless child welfare families.</li> <li>● The Family Reunification Housing Subsidy was sunset and families were rolled over into the Bringing Families Home program, which included over 100 families. Families could self-attest and once enrolled, they were provided with 18 months of rental subsidy, with incremental decreases.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assembly Bill 1603 (Chapter 25, Statutes of 2016) established the BFH Program and the Budget Act of 2021 appropriated an additional \$92.5 million in General Funds for BFH available July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2024. The Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) received an allocation of \$30,954,248 from this funding. The LACDA has been designated by DCFS to develop and administer this RFP and the agreements with the agencies to which these funds will be awarded.</li> <li>• Since its implementation in January 2018, DCFS and the LACDA, in collaboration with housing partners, have successfully served over 800 families and 2,400 children under the BFH Program. Despite the challenges to locate affordable housing for these high-barrier families in Los Angeles County, the continued success of the Program reflects the strong partnership and shared mission to reduce and prevent homelessness for families in the child welfare system and ending homelessness in the community.</li> <li>• Additionally, Section 8 vouchers were provided for those who may not be able to maintain housing after the subsidy ends. This program serviced both family reunification and family maintenance. It provided rental assistance, support for locating housing, crisis housing, and case management that could help with mental health services and other resources to help families continue to retain housing.</li> <li>• The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) recently announced the release of a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program.</li> <li>• This RFP makes \$20 million of funding available to registered non-profit organizations or joint ventures of nonprofits in Los Angeles County to provide rapid re-housing, prevention, and legal services to families in the child welfare system who are homeless or facing housing instability.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is no longer a dedicated HI strategy</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May need to find additional advocates and funding</li> <li>• Need to expand this to support more family reunification.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assembly Bill 1603 (Chapter 25, Statutes of 2016) established the BFH Program and the Budget Act of 2021 appropriated an additional \$92.5 million in General Funds for BFH available July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2024.</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assembly Bill 1603 (Chapter 25, Statutes of 2016)</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This recommendation doesn't currently require a state or federal advocacy strategy, and so therefore does not need to be added to the legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a needs assessment to determine the specific supports and services needed for families involved in the dependency court system.</li> <li>• Develop a plan to co-locate CES agency staff at the Edmund D. Edelman Children's Courthouse to provide services and support to families. This can include staffing a help desk or providing one-on-one assistance to families in need.</li> <li>• Identify and secure funding for rental assistance programs specifically targeted to families involved in the dependency court system.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships with community organizations and housing providers to expand the availability of affordable and supportive housing for families involved in the child welfare system.</li> <li>• Ensure that families have access to comprehensive case management and supportive services, including mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and employment and education support.</li> <li>• Establish an evaluation framework to track progress and outcomes, including family reunification rates and housing stability for families involved in the dependency court system.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 33:

Increase investments in family preservation initiatives and expand supports to include housing specialists and rental assistance for parents involved in the child welfare system for the purpose of keeping families together or helping those parents displaced because of child welfare involvement and court orders mandating family separation.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>◦ Department of Social Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sanctuary of Hope</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgetary</li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY 2021/22:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ A: Prevent Homelessness                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1: Homeless Prevention Program for Families                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LAHSA: \$11,500,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• FY 2022/23:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ A: Prevent Homelessness                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategy:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1: Homeless Prevention Program for Families                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Funding:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DCFS: \$500,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LAHSA: \$7,501,000</li> <li>• FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LAHSA: \$19,534,000</li> <li>○ DCFS: \$800,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently, CalWORKs families can receive Family Preservation assistance, which includes housing and moving assistance.</li> <li>▪ Since these families are also receiving CalWORKs, they may also be eligible for Welfare-to-Work services, such as Child Care, Transportation, and Ancillaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is critical that DCFS initiate Family Reunification referrals.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Under AB 236 (ACL 18-71), families may be eligible for temporary Homeless Assistance when they are ready to reunify and when Temporary Housing is required.</li> <li>▪ In 2018, DCFS implemented the Bringing Families Home Program, which is designed for homeless child welfare families with a Family Maintenance component. These families are intact and have no children in foster care.</li> <li>▪ Additionally, in 2019, DCFS entered into an MOU with LAHSA and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles for the Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers.</li> <li>▪ A total of 55 vouchers were allocated for families and 18 for TAY Youth. Later in July 2019, DCFS, in conjunction with LAHSA and Los Angeles County Development Authority, entered into another MOU for FUP vouchers, with 62 vouchers allocated for families and 21 for TAY Youth.</li> <li>▪ Moreover, DCFS offers a <a href="#">Prevention and Aftercare Services</a> program that aims to strengthen families and provide them with "protective factors."</li> </ul>

Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional funding would be needed</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAHSA: \$11,500,000 (FY 2021/22)</li> <li>• LAHSA: \$7,501,000 (FY 2022/23)</li> <li>• DCFS: \$500,000 (FY 2022/23)</li> <li>• LAHSA: \$19,534,000 (FY 2023/24)</li> <li>• DCFS: \$800,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National Center for Child Welfare Competent Mental Health Services</a></li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AB 236 (ACL 18-71)</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a needs assessment to identify the families involved in the child welfare system who are at risk of housing instability and displacement due to their involvement with the system.</li> <li>• Develop a program that includes housing specialists and rental assistance to support parents and families in maintaining housing stability while involved with the child welfare system.</li> <li>• Collaborate with housing authorities and other organizations to identify affordable and stable housing options for families.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships with community-based organizations to provide wraparound services to families, including case management, counseling, and other support services.</li> <li>• Develop a training and referrals program for child welfare workers to increase their understanding of housing instability and its impact on families, as well as how to effectively link families to housing resources. Evaluate the program regularly to assess its effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.</li> <li>• Advocate for increased funding and resources for family preservation initiatives and housing supports</li> </ul>



	<p>for families involved in the child welfare system at the local, state, and federal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with other child welfare agencies to share best practices and develop a unified approach to addressing housing instability and family preservation.</li> <li>• Increase public awareness about the importance of family preservation and the impact of housing instability on families involved in the child welfare system.</li> <li>• Ensure that families are involved in the development and implementation of the program to ensure that their needs and perspectives are considered.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 42:**

Explore ways DCFS can assess for housing stability at the outset of engagement and continually use a problem-solving approach to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>◦ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>◦ Department of Social Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> <li>• Sanctuary of Hope</li> <li>• Coalition for Responsible Community Development (CRCD)</li> <li>• RightWay Foundation</li> <li>• CASA of Los Angeles</li> </ul>

Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS provides assessment for youth prior to acceptance into its housing programs based on case history and readiness.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination amongst DCFS and housing departments may require additional processes</li> <li>• The type of housing need to support youth may not be available or sufficient</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California Fostering Connections to Success Act (AB 12)</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine utilization of the DCFS screening tool used to assess housing stability at the outset of engagement with youth in the care of DCFS.</li> <li>• Create a database to collect and track data related to housing stability for youth in the care of DCFS.</li> <li>• Analyze the data to identify trends and areas where interventions are needed to support youth in accessing safe and stable housing.</li> <li>• Develop a problem-solving approach to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing that takes into consideration their unique needs and challenges.</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with community organizations</li> </ul>

	<p>and housing providers to expand the housing options available to youth in the care of DCFS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide education and resources to youth and their caregivers on housing stability, including financial literacy and resources available for housing support.</li> <li>● Develop a plan for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions to improve housing stability for youth in the care of DCFS.</li> <li>● Ensure that DCFS staff have the necessary resources and support to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing, such as additional staff, technology, and funding.</li> <li>● Communicate the importance of housing stability for youth in the care of DCFS to stakeholders, including youth, caregivers, community partners, and funders, and engage them in efforts to improve housing stability for these youth.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	Short-term (1-3 years)

## Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment



[The Los Angeles County Coordinated Entry System \(CES\)](#) works to align available homeless services within the County to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of these services and to ensure that they are equitably distributed.<sup>31</sup> The County is divided into [Service Planning Areas \(SPAs\)](#) to ensure that the needs of Angelenos in each of the County's eight unique SPAs are effectively met.<sup>1</sup> As of summer 2019, the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) was established. This system combines the services of the public assistance and employment programs of all 58 California counties into a single management system that is operated via a cloud automated system.

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<sup>31</sup> LAHSA

The LA County CES system is meant to connect people experiencing homelessness to housing and supportive services through a centralized intake and assessment system that streamlines access to homeless services and housing resources. The goal of the CES is to ensure that people experiencing homelessness are quickly matched with the appropriate housing and services based on their individual needs and circumstances.

The LA County CES includes a wide range of providers and agencies, including nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and faith-based organizations. These entities work together to assess individuals and families experiencing homelessness, determine their needs, and connect them to the appropriate resources. The CES system is led by LAHSA, which oversees the centralized intake and assessment process and manages the CES waitlist. In addition, other departments including but not limited to: DHS, DMH, and DPSS work with the CES system to ensure that those in need receive timely services.

Programs like [Housing for Health](#), which provides housing and support services to individuals experiencing homelessness who have complex medical and behavioral health needs and Whole Person Care that provides comprehensive care coordination and support services to individuals experiencing homelessness who have complex medical, behavioral health, and social needs use the CES system to ensure that individuals are connected to appropriate services.

CES uses [assessment tools such as the VI-SPDAT](#) to determine risk and to prioritize services to people experiencing homelessness.<sup>32</sup> Once a person has been assessed, they are placed on a waitlist for housing resources, and are prioritized based on their vulnerability, length of time experiencing homelessness, and other factors. However, [Studies of CES programs](#) have shown that Black people, and other people of color, receive lower prioritization scores on these assessments than do white people.<sup>2</sup> These lower scores mean that white individuals receive higher prioritization for permanent supportive housing services than do Black people. It has also been suggested that these tools are biased and inadequate in assessing and determining the vulnerability of Black people. While the Covid-19 pandemic has likely had some impact on CES services, this impact has not yet been documented in the government or academic literature.

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<sup>32</sup> Wilkey et al. 2019

While the LA County CES system is a critical tool in addressing homelessness in Los Angeles County, it is not without its challenges. Some of the problems with the system include:

- Resource allocation: The prioritization and allocation of housing resources through the CES system can be a contentious issue, as there is not enough transparency around how answers are weighted and priority is given.
- Lack of a person-centered approach: There is no recognition of the shock that comes as a result of being unhoused and/or displaced. Critics also note a lack of a person-centered connection, and no regard for people’s housing preferences, but instead a shortage of choice.
- Inadequate outreach: Despite efforts to increase outreach and awareness of the CES system, many people experiencing homelessness are still not aware of the system or do not know how to approach the intake process. This can result in individuals and families missing out on critical services and resources.
- Data quality and sharing: The CES system relies on accurate and timely data to effectively prioritize and allocate resources. However, there are challenges in ensuring the quality and consistency of data across the many agencies and providers involved in the system. Additionally, there are concerns about data privacy and sharing, which can limit the effectiveness of the system.
  - Disparities in access: There are disparities in access to the CES system and its resources based on factors such as race, ethnicity, gender identity, and disability; additionally, people must qualify for CES access based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) definition of homelessness that is not inclusive of many ways that people fall into, face, or recover from a housing crisis. This is especially true for youth and young adults. Addressing these disparities is critical to ensuring equitable access to services and resources for all people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County.
  - Many Black people who have personal experience with being assessed using one of the CES tools have reported scoring “too low” to qualify for housing assistance. [As reported in the LA Times](#) , 67%

of unhoused white young adults scored enough to be in the highest-priority group, compared with 56% of Latino young adults and only 46% of Black young adults. Longtime observers of Los Angeles' approach to homelessness are critical of scoring disparities in the system that may mean unhoused Black people are getting less help than they should.

- But, with no replacement yet available, the agency continues to rely on it.

To respond to these research requests, the [Homeless Policy Research Institute \(HPRI\)](#) was established with support from the [Conrad N. Hilton Foundation](#) and the [Home For Good Funders Collaborative](#). Funding from the Homeless Initiative, the Hilton Foundation, and the United Way of Greater Los Angeles' Home For Good Funders Collaborative was allocated to HPRI to coordinate research to assess and reimagine the [CES Triage Tool Research & Refinement Project Too- CESTTRR](#) to better capture the meaning of vulnerability for Black people and a Housing Retention study. The CES Triage Tool assessment is a three-year collaborative effort between HPRI, LAHSA, United Way, and the Hilton Foundation. Preliminary results from the Housing Retention study are expected Summer 2023.

In addition to HPRI, private research collaboratives are also engaging in homelessness research through a racial equity lens. [Akido Labs](#) and [HOPICS](#) have partnered to better serve people experiencing homelessness in South Los Angeles by improving racial equity in the homeless response system using an inclusive, community-based, data-driven approach. In the last year, the collaboration has launched three technology enabled programs with goals of:

- Improving housing inventory in South LA available to homeless housing programs,
- Enhancing individuals being served by HOPICS' confidence and ability to secure housing independently
- Improving retention in permanent housing for Black people

Across all programs, the community-based research team works in close collaboration with a council of advisors with lived experience and HOPICS front-line staff to research and pilot ideas aimed at reducing racial disparities experienced by people experiencing homelessness.





## Recommendation 45:

Utilizing a human-centered systems design approach, develop a roadmap for Black community members to understand how to connect to services within CES.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LAHSA</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>○ Department of Public Health</li> <li>○ Department of Mental Health</li> <li>○ Department of Health Services</li> <li>○ Department of Social Services</li> <li>○ Probation Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>● City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Housing Department</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinated System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding:</li> <li>○ CEO:</li> <li>○ Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>○ Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>○ Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Countywide Women’s Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> <li>○ LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)</li> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinate System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding:</li> <li>○ CEO:</li> <li>○ Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>○ Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>○ Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> <li>○ Countywide Women’s Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> <li>○ LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <li>● FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinated System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding:</li> <li>○ CEO:</li> <li>○ Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>
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- Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000
- Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000
- LAHSA: \$19,434,000
- E: Created a Coordinated System
  - Strategy:
    - E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System
      - Funding:
      - CEO:
      - Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000
      - Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000
      - Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000
      - Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000
      - LAHSA: \$19,434,000
      - CEO: \$1,038,000
      - DHS: \$26,784,000
      - DPH: \$756,000

- FY 2023/24:
  - Strategy:
    - Connect
      - Funding:
        - LAHSA: \$10,437,000
        - CEO:
        - Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000
        - Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000
        - Administration: \$16,802,000
        - DHS: \$25,295,000
        - DPH: \$975,000

<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Substance Use Treatment Network (SUTN) in Los Angeles County is a network of providers who offer substance use disorder treatment services to individuals in need. The primary goal of the SUTN is to increase access to quality substance use disorder treatment services for all residents of Los Angeles County, regardless of their ability to pay.</li> <li>• However, less than 1% of individuals coming out of treatment are connected to housing resources, indicating a need for better coordination and strategies.</li> <li>• Improving coordination between substance use treatment providers and housing agencies can play a crucial role in supporting individuals in recovery and promoting long-term health and wellness.</li> <li>• This is an example of a program that is scalable and achieving significant outcomes, yet is not fully integrated and could benefit from CESTRR coordination.</li> </ul>
<p>Challenges:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SPDAT tool isn't capturing the vulnerability of people of color, and excludes Black people from receiving subsidies and resources.</li> <li>• The homeless services system is inundated and under-resourced.</li> <li>• How a person responds to questions results in receiving (or not receiving) services, and there's no training or leeway.</li> <li>• How do you prioritize the use of these tools when you have limited resources without re-traumatizing people?</li> <li>• There is a national uprising against using the VI-SPDAT.</li> </ul>
<p>Funding Availability:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding has not been identified</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding has not been identified</li> </ul>
<p>Political Will to Act:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CES is being used and gaining attention in LA County, however, it has not yet been included in the County's legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a thorough assessment of the current CES system with a specific lens of identifying any barriers or challenges that Black community members may</li> </ul>

	<p>face when being assessed by the tool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assemble a diverse team of community members, including Black individuals, PWELE and those with expertise in human-centered design, to develop the roadmap.</li> <li>● Pilot test the roadmap with a diverse group of Black community members to gather feedback and ensure the roadmap is effective and accessible.</li> <li>● Launch the roadmap and develop a comprehensive outreach and marketing strategy to ensure it reaches a wide audience.</li> <li>● Continuously evaluate and update the roadmap based on feedback from community members and changes to the CES system.</li> <li>● Evaluation of system components and transformation to improve service delay using a racial equity framework.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	Short-term (1-3 years)

**Recommendation 51:**

Examine the key factors contributing to the success of the DHS multi-disciplinary team outreach model (shown to be a promising practice with a robust structure and flexibility that is ideally suited to help people in a trauma-informed, culturally competent manner) and identify ways to incorporate these factors into all outreach teams, as appropriate.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Health Services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control</li> <li>○ Department of Mental Health</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> <li>● LAHSA</li> <li>● Conrad N. Hilton Foundation</li> </ul>

Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Analysis</li> <li>○ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinated System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E6: Countywide Outreach System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CEO: \$815,000</li> <li>■ DHS: \$26,473,000</li> <li>■ DPH: \$756,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinated System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E6: Countywide Outreach System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CEO: \$1,038,000</li> <li>■ DHS: \$26,784,000</li> <li>■ DPH: \$756,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Connect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DHS: \$25,295,000</li> <li>○ DPH: \$975,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● After meeting with the Department of Health Services (DHS), the Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) was tasked with evaluating the feasibility of providing training, continued training, and technical assistance to the 80 substance use disorder (SUD) counselors in the Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs) on using the ASAM Triage Tool, the Service and Bed</li> </ul>

Availability Tool, and naloxone education.

- Meanwhile, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) is expanding its Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement (HOME) team, which will have a similar MDT staff composition.
  - The Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement (HOME) program provides field-based outreach, engagement, support, and treatment to individuals with severe and persistent mental illness who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Services are provided by addressing basic needs; conducting clinical assessments; providing street psychiatry; and providing linkage to appropriate services (including mental health services, substance abuse treatment and shelter).
  - HOME serves individuals 18 and over who are experiencing chronic unsheltered homelessness and who have profound mental health needs and associated impairments. These vulnerable and disengaged individuals struggle with securing appropriate food, clothing, and shelter due to their mental illness. In addition, they may have critical deficits in hygiene and communication, and are generally highly avoidant of services. They are unable to live safely in the community and require specialized mental health services to secure and sustain housing.
  - Most referrals are submitted by generalist homeless outreach providers who identify individuals with severe impairment that require specialized and intensive support and engagement.
- The HOME team has allocated various staff positions, such as a mental health clinician, psychiatrist, substance abuse counselor, staff with lived experience, and mental health counselor registered nurse.
- Additionally, the Hilton Report addresses why Black

	<p>people are falling out of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and provides ideas on how to address this issue, including community support.</p>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The system doesn't measure quality of care, it's a check-the-box system.</li> <li>• Need to identify ways to ensure care received is of quality and appropriate to the individuals served.</li> <li>• Need to reimagine sober-living facilities as places of recovery and restoration; consider incorporating a range of modalities including ancestral practices in addition to what is evidence-based.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: \$25,295,000</li> <li>• DPH: \$975,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Cultural Competency Committee</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The Cultural and Linguistically Appropriate Services - Access to Coaching and Training (CLAS ACT) Project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• AB 210 - Assembly Bill 210 authorizes counties to establish homeless adult and family multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in order to expedite identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services. While state laws generally prohibit the sharing of an individual's confidential health, mental health, criminal history, and social services information, AB 210 authorizes MDT members to share such information to improve coordination of housing and supportive services, increase continuity of care, and decrease duplication of services. The law became effective on January 1, 2018.</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CES is being used and gaining attention in LA County, however, it has not yet been included in the County's legislative agenda.</li> </ul>



Legislative Agenda:	
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a comprehensive review of the DHS multi-disciplinary team outreach model to identify the key factors contributing to its success.</li> <li>• Develop a framework for incorporating these key factors into all outreach teams, as appropriate. Provide training and technical assistance to outreach teams to ensure they understand and can implement the key factors identified in the review. Develop guidelines for a trauma-informed and culturally competent approach to outreach that incorporates the key factors identified in the review. Foster collaboration and communication among outreach teams to promote knowledge sharing and support the implementation of the key factors.</li> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the key factors on outreach outcomes, including engagement, service utilization, and outcomes related to people’s well-being. Revise and refine the implementation of the key factors based on evaluation findings to ensure continuous quality improvement.</li> <li>• Ensure that outreach teams have the necessary resources and support to implement the key factors, such as staffing, technology, and funding. Monitor the implementation of the key factors to ensure fidelity to the framework and to identify areas for further improvement.</li> <li>• Communicate the importance of incorporating trauma-informed and culturally competent approaches into outreach to stakeholders, including individuals, community partners, and funders.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 55, 56 & 57:

Conduct rigorous and robust data analysis to examine and evaluate the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing CES Triage Tools (VI-SPDAT, VI-FSPDAT, and Next Step Tool) for capturing the vulnerabilities of Black participants experiencing homelessness and connecting Black participants to appropriate housing and services to end their homelessness. The analysis should examine the design of the tool, cultural appropriateness of the questions, and cultural humility with which it is administered, and should include an analysis of how Black participants score and what services they are prioritized for compared to participants with similar characteristics in other race and ethnic groups.

Based on the results of the CES Triage Tool analysis, consider identifying supplemental tools (post-CES Triage Tool) that could help providers gather all information necessary to identify and link participants to the most appropriate housing and service interventions and effectively manage caseloads.

Analyze data to examine the effectiveness of the CES assessment process, including how long it takes to assess people, how often people are assessed, the length of time between assessment and enrollment into housing and services, and how long Black people (of different acuities) stay on the streets.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● HPRI</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Conrad N. Hilton Foundation</li> <li>● Home for Good Collaborative</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data analysis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E: Create a Coordinated System                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System</li> <li>● Funding:</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- CEO:
  - Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000
  - Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000
  - Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A
  - Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000
- LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)
- FY 2022/23:
  - E: Create a Coordinated System
    - Strategy:
      - E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System
        - Funding:
        - CEO:
        - Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000
        - Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000
        - Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000
        - Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000
      - LAHSA: \$19,434,000
- FY 2023/24:
  - Strategy:
    - Coordinate
      - Funding
      - LAHSA: \$14,083,000
      - CEO:
        - Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li> <li>○ Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Though the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) and VI-SPDAT (Family VI-SPDAT) was meant to be an evidence-based tool used to assess the vulnerability and service needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The tools aim to prioritize individuals and families based on their level of vulnerability, which helps in the allocation of appropriate housing and service resources. It has proven to be not only ineffective but detrimental to Black people</li> <li>● While these tools have been widely adopted and implemented. Ongoing improvements are necessary to ensure that they are effective in addressing the complex needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, particularly Black people experiencing homelessness.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Finding a way to do away with/replace CES tools.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is potential philanthropic funding allocated to these recommendations</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not identified</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CES is being used and gaining attention in LA County, however, because this is a recent innovation it has not yet been included in the County’s legislative agenda.</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budget and investments addressing homelessness should prioritize underserved neighborhoods that have been greatly impacted by structural and historic racism.</li> <li>● Factors for consideration include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Historically “redlined” neighborhoods</li> <li>○ Percent of households experiencing overcrowding</li> <li>○ Percent of households lacking access to Internet</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ COVID-19 case rates</li> <li>○ Pollution rates</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CHRED uses REPAIR Zones, the geographic boundary is the same as Community Plan Areas, to identify the proxy indicators' relationship to disparities of race and poverty. To mitigate prop 209, it uses the concentration of proxy indicators geographically to prioritize budget and investments.</li> <li>● Replace CES with the Development of GIS mapping systems that identify areas of the City/County most impacted by housing insecurity and homelessness cluster focus areas with the considerations below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cross agency coordination and implementation</li> <li>○ Coordinated entry System</li> <li>○ Justice Involvement and Reentry</li> <li>○ Prevention</li> <li>○ Foster Care</li> <li>○ Stakeholder Alignment</li> </ul> </li> <li>● This language is aligned to HUD's List of Fair Housing Goal Categories that provide direction on Equity Plan's identification of fair housing issues and goals must address, at a minimum, seven fair housing goal categories, which HUD considers to be the core areas of the proposed <u>AFHH rule</u> analysis:</li> <li>● Segregation and integration (defined on pages 170 and 166); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ (i) Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, R/ECAPs, (not well-defined);</li> <li>○ (ii) Disparities in access to opportunity;</li> <li>○ (iii) Inequitable access to affordable housing and homeownership opportunities ("affordable housing opportunities" defined on page 157);</li> <li>○ (iv) Laws, ordinances, policies, practices, and procedures that impede the provision of affordable housing in well-resourced areas of opportunity, including housing that is accessible for people with disabilities;</li> <li>○ (v) Inequitable distribution of local resources, which may include municipal services, emergency services, community-based supportive services, and investments in infrastructure; and</li> <li>○ (vi) Discrimination or violations of civil rights law or regulations related to housing or access to community assets based on race, color,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability (the Fair Housing Act’s “protected classes”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ (vii) Discrimination or violations of civil rights law or regulations related to housing or access to community assets based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability (the Fair Housing Act’s “protected classes”).</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medium-term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

## Permanent Housing and Retention

Findings from the 2018 LAHSA report conclude that [patterns of racism and segregation that have long existed have resulted in disparities with regard to returning to homelessness](#). Studies<sup>2</sup> show evidence that in LA County, [between 2010 and 2019, 25% of Black people returned to homelessness or interim housing services after finding placement with a permanent supportive housing service](#); only 18% of white residents had this experience during the time period studied. For instance, they found that [permanent supportive housing options for Black residents are often limited to the area "where they initially received support services which can maintain and perpetuate existing patterns of residential segregation"](#).<sup>2</sup>

[Black people in LA County continue to experience race-based discrimination from landlords](#), adding to the difficulty of securing permanent housing options.<sup>2</sup> Black residents who were interviewed and surveyed also noted [a lack of safety and security within their permanent supportive housing services building, re-traumatizing many](#).<sup>2</sup> [The high turnover rate of case managers in LA County](#) was another frequently cited problem; case managers were quick to leave their positions due to inadequate pay, leaving people without services.<sup>2</sup> Interview data<sup>2</sup> details that [Black residents reported being subjected to ongoing unequal treatment, microaggressions, and pathologizing](#) throughout their experience with various homelessness services staff and property managers in LA County.

Although permanent housing programs placed Black people experiencing homelessness into housing at comparable or higher rates (relative to overall

enrollment) than white or Latinx homeless populations, because of systemic inequities, Black people served through these programs experience a higher rate of returns to homelessness than all other groups. Black single adults returned to homelessness after exiting from PSH programs at a rate of (14.2%) nearly double that of white single adults experiencing homelessness (7.3%). The rate of return to homelessness for Black families with children (13.5%) exiting PSH was more than three times the rate for white families with children (3.7%). We need to fix the factors that contribute to this disparity: a social climate that is anti-Black and unequal access to opportunities to build human capital.

[Further exacerbating housing inequities, Los Angeles is in the midst of a severe affordable housing crisis.](#)<sup>33</sup> This crisis is made exponentially worsened for Black households due to such burdens as [job accessibility](#),<sup>34</sup> employment discrimination, low wage jobs, [landlord and source of income discrimination](#),<sup>35</sup> [redlining, and other exclusionary zoning practices](#).<sup>36,37</sup> This is in addition to social controls such as over-policing and racial violence.

To respond to the lack of affordable housing, the County of Los Angeles has implemented several ordinances to support permanent housing and retention: The [Inclusionary Housing Ordinance](#) requires new residential projects to reserve a certain percentage of units for affordable housing; [Interim and Supportive Housing Ordinance](#) promotes the development of housing to end homelessness; [Compact Lot Subdivision Ordinance](#) promotes affordable home ownership through smaller lots; The [Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance](#) establishes development standards for ADUs and JADU; and the [Density Bonus Program](#) encourages on-site affordable housing.

In addition, programs like the [Home Ownership Program \(HOP\)](#) loan provides down payment and closing assistance for first-time homebuyers, and the [Los Angeles County Housing Resource Center](#) lists affordable, special-needs, accessible, and emergency housing within the County. The [HOME Program](#) funds can be used to develop special needs housing, and the LACDA has worked to foster independence and community integration for persons with developmental disabilities. The [Direct Access to Housing](#) program

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<sup>33</sup> Zhu et al. 2021

<sup>34</sup> Hu 2015

<sup>35</sup> Tighe 2017

<sup>36</sup> Hartnett 1993

<sup>37</sup> Massey and Denton 1993

provides permanent housing for homeless individuals with mental illness. The [Los Angeles County Rent Stabilization and Tenant Protections Ordinance](#) sets the maximum annual rent increase and protects tenants from evictions without just cause.

In recent years, several policies have been implemented to support permanent housing and retention in California. One of these policies is the [California Tenant Protection Act \(AB 1482\)](#), which was effective starting January 1, 2020. This law requires landlords to have a "just cause" for terminating a tenancy and limits annual rent increases to no more than 5% + local CPI, or 10%, whichever is lower. Another policy, [SB-2 Building Homes and Jobs Act](#), mandates a \$75 fee on mortgage refinances and other real estate transactions to help finance new and rehabilitated developments for low-income residents. It is expected to generate \$250 million annually.

The [Housing for Health](#) program, which was created in 2012 and is currently implemented by the Department of Health Services, has the overarching goal of reducing homelessness and improving the health of vulnerable populations in Los Angeles County. The program seeks to achieve this by providing stable housing opportunities for individuals experiencing homelessness and reducing the inappropriate use of expensive healthcare resources.

Many community programs aim to provide permanent supportive housing and retention services to individuals who have experienced homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless. For example, the [Downtown Women's Center \(DWC\)](#) focuses on ending homelessness for women in greater Los Angeles through housing, wellness, employment, and advocacy. Their ultimate goal is to ensure that every woman in Los Angeles is housed and on a path to personal stability.

Black-led organization, [Homeless Outreach Program Integrated Care System \(HOPICS\)](#) is a multi-service agency that strengthens households in Service Planning Area 6 HOPICS has been serving vulnerable men, women, and children since 1988 and is recognized as one of the largest housing and homeless service agencies in Los Angeles County, and the largest in SPA 6. The [Jenesse Center](#) is another Black-led organization that provides emergency and transitional housing, as well as mental health counseling, independent life skills classes, computer training, job referrals, after school programs for children, field trips, tutoring and comprehensive, direct legal services to women and children experiencing domestic violence.



Lastly, Black-led [St. Joseph's Center's](#) mission is to provide working poor families, as well as homeless men, women, and children of all ages, with the resources and tools to become productive, stable, and self-supporting members of the community. The Center recognizes the dignity that every person possesses, and they work to advance social and economic equity through both the services they offer and their hiring practices. St. Joseph's Center is an inclusive and diverse force for change. All of these programs aim to provide individuals with the necessary support to achieve stability and independence through permanent supportive housing and retention services.



## **Recommendation 58:**

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Continue to expand tenant protections at the local level and advocate for changes at the state and federal level where applicable to ensure more robust protections within the private market as well as within public housing and voucher programs, including:

- Efforts to remove barriers to eligibility and expand access to public housing
- Protections to preserve and enhance the rights of tenants living in public housing
- Protections against Section 8 and other housing subsidy discrimination
- Expansion of source of income discrimination protection

- Expansion of just cause eviction requirements to all residential rental housing
- Prohibition of criminal background checks in tenant screening
- Broader rent control measures
- Right to counsel and financial assistance for eviction proceedings
- Stronger protections against landlord retaliation.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Department of Consumer &amp; Business Affairs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing Department</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>◦ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>◦ LACDA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing Authority</li> <li>◦ Housing Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy</li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Statewide anti-rent gouging law, also known as AB 1482, has been enacted, and the County is currently in the process of adopting their own final ordinances for the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO), Mobilehome RSO, and Rental Housing Oversight Commission. The Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA) will be leading the implementation of these ordinances. It's important to note that these ordinances are not targeted by race.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both the AB 1482 and the County's ordinances are supported by program participants.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the Statewide anti-rent gouging law (AB 1482) and the County's proposed ordinances for the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO), Mobilehome RSO, and Rental Housing Oversight Commission are supported by program participants, there may be potential opposition from some landlords and property owners who may feel that these laws infringe on their property rights and ability to maximize profits.</li> <li>• They may argue that rent control and stabilization measures lead to decreased incentives for property maintenance and investment, as well as reduced availability of affordable housing.</li> <li>• There may also be concerns about the potential administrative and financial burdens of complying with these regulations.</li> <li>• There are concerns regarding <a href="#">compassion fatigue by judges</a>, the need for tenants to still have legal representation if they are taken to court, the rise in illegal evictions, and a large number of tenants who are not aware of their rights.</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AB 1482 is a statewide anti-rent gouging law that was enacted in California in 2019.</li> <li>• The law limits rent increases to no more than 5% plus inflation per year on properties that are 15 years or older and not exempted by law, and it also requires just cause for eviction.</li> <li>• The law applies to most rental housing in California, with a few exemptions such as single-family homes, condos, and duplexes where the owner lives in one of the units. The purpose of the law is to provide some protection to tenants from rapidly increasing</li> </ul>

	<p>rent prices and arbitrary evictions, particularly in areas where there is a shortage of affordable housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA) is responsible for enforcing the law in Los Angeles County.</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local government officials and advocates to draft and pass local ordinances that expand tenant protections, such as just cause eviction requirements, rent control measures, and prohibitions on criminal background checks in tenant screening.</li> <li>• Advocate for changes at the state and federal level to ensure more robust tenant protections, such as expanded access to public housing, enhanced rights for tenants living in public housing, and protections against Section 8 and other housing subsidy discrimination.</li> <li>• Work with advocacy organizations and tenant associations to educate renters on their rights and provide resources for legal assistance and financial support for eviction proceedings.</li> <li>• Develop and implement training programs for landlords and property managers on fair housing practices and tenant protections, such as just cause eviction requirements and source of income discrimination protection.</li> <li>• Advocate for the expansion of just cause eviction requirements to all residential rental housing, regardless of whether it is covered by rent control measures or other tenant protections.</li> <li>• Work with community partners to provide financial assistance and support for tenants facing eviction, including right to counsel programs and emergency rental assistance programs.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Advocate for stronger protections against landlord retaliation, such as penalties for retaliatory evictions and requirements for landlords to provide written notice before terminating a tenancy.</li> <li>● Develop and implement programs to remove barriers to eligibility and expand access to public housing, such as outreach and education efforts to underserved communities and streamlined application processes.</li> <li>● Work with community partners to provide resources and support for tenants living in public housing, such as access to legal assistance and programs to address maintenance and safety issues.</li> <li>● Advocate for the expansion of source of income discrimination protection to ensure that renters are not unfairly denied housing based on their source of income.</li> <li>● Expand the capacity of legal aid organizations.</li> <li>● Increase local investment for enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medium-term (3-5 years)</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 60:

Increase the quality of housing retention services in PSH and RRH through training, data collection, and evaluation using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience for relevant provider, LAHSA, City, and County staff in: cultural competency, trauma-informed care, implicit bias, institutional racism, the history of racism and discrimination, specifically against Black people, its economic impact, and the resulting trauma for Black people with lived experience, and the needs of diverse homeless populations, especially Black LGBTQ individual case management.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Homeless Initiative (HI)</li> <li>● LAHSA</li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Brilliant Corners</li> <li>● St. Joseph’s Center</li> <li>● HOPICS</li> <li>● Harbor Interfaith</li> <li>● ACOF</li> <li>● The People Concern</li> <li>● LA Family Housing</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training; data collection; evaluation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ B: Subsidize Housing                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● B3: Partner with Cities to Expand Rapid Re-Housing</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CEO: \$1,312,000</li> <li>■ LAHSA: \$73,624,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>(Measure H); \$14,095,000 LAHSA Administered Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ B: Subsidize Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● B3: Partner with Cities to Expand Rapid Re-Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CEO: \$740,000</li> <li>■ LAHSA: \$64,929,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LAHSA: \$17,559,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Significant progress to date has not been identified</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The lack of progress to date indicates a lack of capacity, political will, and funding to advance the recommendation.</li> <li>● There is a need for peer support - caseworkers are overwhelmed and overworked.</li> <li>● Lack of quality of service standards and reinforcement.</li> <li>● No measurement of efficacy of best practices (i.e., racial equity, trauma-informed housing-first).</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LAHSA: \$17,559,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not identified</li> </ul>
Alignment with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not currently aligned</li> </ul>

<p>Current County Legislative Agenda:</p>	
<p>Actionable Steps:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pay attention to what we are doing when we are housing people - meeting numbers can lead to people being housed in inappropriate places; make sure we have the most appropriate services for each person by being methodical and intentional in placements.</li> <li>● Develop and implement training programs for staff members and case managers in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) programs.</li> <li>● The training should focus on best practices in housing retention services, including communication skills, crisis management, and conflict resolution. The training should also be centered around climate, trauma, safety, and destigmatization., where people feel supported and included in program delivery and design.</li> <li>● Establish a data collection and evaluation system to track the effectiveness of housing retention services in PSH and RRH programs. This can include tracking outcomes such as length of stay, eviction rates, and successful exits to permanent housing. This should also include a plan to engage Black voices in an effort to make the PSH process and experience better.</li> <li>● Reach out to community partners, trusted messengers, cultural brokers and others within the 'community of trust' to assist in housing retention and other resources.</li> <li>● Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of housing retention services in PSH and RRH programs based on the data collected. Use this information to make changes and improvements to the services offered.</li> <li>● Report with intentionality to ensure accountability and commitment to improving the lives of Black folk in PSH</li> <li>● Develop and implement strategies to engage and empower program participants in the housing retention process. This can include involving them in the development of their individualized housing</li> </ul>



	<p>retention plans and providing them with the necessary tools and resources to successfully maintain their housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with community partners to provide additional resources and services that can support housing retention, such as financial assistance, legal services, and employment training.</li> <li>• Regularly communicate with program participants to ensure that they are aware of the housing retention services available to them and are accessing these services as needed.</li> <li>• Ensure that staff members and case managers have access to ongoing training and professional development opportunities to continue to improve their skills in providing housing retention services.</li> <li>• Monitor and respond to trends in housing retention issues in PSH and RRH programs, such as changes in eviction rates or increases in program exits. Use this information to adjust the housing retention services offered as needed.</li> <li>• Regularly report on the outcomes of the housing retention services provided in PSH and RRH programs to program funders and stakeholders, highlighting the successes and potential areas for improvement.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 63:**

Implement targeted efforts to support homeownership and other wealth-building initiatives, including by linking Family Support Service Programs to homeownership programs (e.g., funded by federal HOME Program, Southern California Homeownership Financing Authority, or California Mortgage Credit Certificate programs), and by linking participants to homebuyer and financial literacy education. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development Authority (LACDA)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anti-Racism, Diversity, &amp; Inclusion</li> <li>○ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>○ Department of Consumer &amp; Business Affairs</li> </ul> </li> <li>● City of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Housing Department</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Banks</li> <li>● Operation Hope</li> <li>● Los Angeles County African American Employees Association (LACAAEA)</li> <li>● African Consular Corps</li> <li>● Consul General of Senegal</li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High</li> </ul>
Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advocacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FY 2021/22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ B: Subsidize Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● B4: Facilitate Utilization of Federal Housing Subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LACDA: \$11,105,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2022/23: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ B: Subsidize Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● B4: Facilitate Utilization of Federal Housing Subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LACDA: \$13,853,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY 2023/24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funding:</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LACDA: \$13,852,000</li> </ul>
<p>Progress Made to Date:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These are the programs that currently exist within the County to progress on closing the wealth gap. However, we do not have data on how many Black individuals and Black families have applied and were successful in securing homes. We are also not clear on education, outreach, and engagement efforts to reach the Black community.</li> <li>● LACDA administers the Home Ownership Program (HOP) loan, a type of second mortgage loan designed for first-time homebuyers, which can provide up to \$85,000 or 20% of the purchase price, whichever is less, as financial assistance.</li> <li>● The loan is specifically designed to help with down payment and/or closing costs and is secured by a Deed of Trust and Promissory Note.</li> <li>● One of the unique features of the HOP is that it offers 0% interest loans with a deferred payment plan. This means that the borrower will not be required to make payments on the loan until the home is sold, the title is transferred, or the home is no longer owner-occupied.</li> <li>● Overall, the HOP loan can be a useful tool for low to moderate-income individuals or families who are looking to purchase their first home but need additional financial support to do so.</li> <li>● The Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program is a homebuyer assistance program offered by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). The program provides eligible first-time homebuyers with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in their federal income taxes. The reduction is based on a percentage of the interest paid on their mortgage loan during the year, up to a maximum of \$2,000 per year.</li> <li>● To be eligible for the program, the homebuyer must meet certain income and purchase price limits, and must be a first-time homebuyer or not have owned a home in the previous three years. The homebuyer must also use the home as their primary residence and meet certain credit and debt-to-income requirements.</li> <li>● The MCC program is designed to help first-time homebuyers reduce their federal income tax liability and make homeownership more affordable. It can be used in conjunction with other homebuyer assistance</li> </ul>

	<p>programs offered by the LACDA, such as the Home Ownership Program (HOP) loan, to provide additional financial assistance to eligible homebuyers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Moderate Income Purchase Assistance (MIPA) program is a homeownership program administered by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). It provides low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers with a deferred-payment loan to assist with down payment and closing costs.</li> <li>• The MIPA program offers a loan up to \$60,000 or 20% of the purchase price, whichever is less, with a 30-year term and 3% simple interest. The loan is deferred until the property is sold, transferred, refinanced, or converted to a rental property. At that time, the loan must be repaid along with a share of the property's appreciation.</li> <li>• To be eligible for the MIPA program, applicants must be first-time homebuyers, meet income and credit score requirements, complete a homebuyer education course, and purchase a home in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County or in a participating city. The program is targeted towards households with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamlining eligibility requirements along with required documentation will be key to ensuring accessibility of these programs</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACDA: \$13,852,000</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Compact Lot Subdivisions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LACDA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ First-Time Homebuyers Assistance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACDA and ARDI need to collaborate to identify the number of Black applicants and successful</li> </ul>

participants in these programs. In addition, current outreach efforts should be evaluated, and a plan for targeted engagement in Black communities should be developed.

- Support and develop community land trust programs to stunt the displacement and root shock, especially in communities with a predominance of Black people. Land trust programs give people the ability to buy apartment units instead of renting from landlords; ownership could serve the purpose of restoration to their well-being as well as reparation for generational harms.
  - This should link to existing preservation efforts.
- Establish and expand youth and young adult financial education programs similar to Operation Hope.
- Work with organizations like the Los Angeles County African American Employees Association (LACAAEA), the African Consular Corps, and the Consul General of Senegal, Mame Mbaye to host Black homeownership fairs and other education and outreach fairs.
- Identify and target Black families who would benefit from support in homeownership and wealth-building initiatives. This can be done by working with community organizations, local government agencies, and other groups to identify those who may need assistance.
- Establish partnerships with organizations that offer homeownership programs, such as those funded by the federal HOME Program, Southern California Homeownership Financing Authority, or California Mortgage Credit Certificate programs. Link Black participants in family support service programs to these homeownership programs to help them achieve their homeownership goals.
- Provide homebuyer and financial literacy education to Black participants in family support service programs. This can include workshops, seminars, and online resources that provide guidance on topics such as budgeting, saving, investing, and retirement planning.
- Advocate for the protection of existing federal and state resources and infrastructure that support homeownership and wealth-building initiatives. This can include lobbying for the preservation of programs such as the federal HOME Program.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with policymakers and stakeholders to identify and implement additional measures that can support homeownership and wealth-building initiatives. This can include advocating for changes to tax policies, zoning laws, and other regulations that impact families' ability to build wealth through homeownership.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships with financial institutions and other organizations that can provide families with financial assistance and support. This can include working with banks and credit unions to provide low-interest loans and other financial products that can help families achieve their homeownership goals.</li> <li>• Measure the success of these efforts by tracking the number of Black families who have achieved homeownership and increased their wealth through these initiatives. Use this data to continually evaluate and improve these programs to better serve the needs of the community.</li> </ul>
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term (1-3 years)</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 64:**

Implement targeted efforts (particularly to seniors) to prevent loss of home ownership, including education around financial literacy and investment, education to protect against scams, and access to resources to prevent foreclosure. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.

Leading Entity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Development Authority (LACDA)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Los Angeles, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion</li> <li>◦ Homeless Initiative</li> <li>◦ Department of Business &amp; Consumer Affairs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Implementation Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>

Type of Action (Administrative, Budgetary, Policy):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Systems and processes development and implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Advocacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HI Priority Alignment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been allocated HI funding</li> </ul>
Progress Made to Date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) announced the launch of the Senior Grant Program on November 1, 2022.</li> <li>• This program replaces the Single-Family Home Improvement Loan Program and provides grants to help low-income seniors aged 62 or older to remain in their homes and age in place.</li> <li>• Eligible homeowners in Supervisorial Districts 1, 2, 4, and 5 may receive a grant of up to \$15,000 for mobility and habitability repairs, including modifications like wheelchair ramps, grab bars, widened doorways, and non-slip floor coverings.</li> <li>• The program will also finance deferred maintenance repairs like plumbing, electrical, or heating to improve the structural integrity of the home.</li> <li>• The Department of Consumer and Business Affairs' Foreclosure Prevention unit provides free services for homeowners and landlords with 15 or fewer units in Los Angeles County.</li> </ul>
Challenges:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging with seniors will need it's own outreach campaign</li> <li>• Partnerships with organizations specifically focused on senior may need to be stewarded</li> <li>• Lack of wide-scale asset and wealth development for BPEH</li> </ul>
Funding Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding has not been identified</li> </ul>
Opportunities to Leverage Funding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program</a></li> </ul>

Political Will to Act:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not identified</li> </ul>
Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This recommendation does not have an advocacy component</li> </ul>
Actionable Steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and target seniors who are at risk of losing their homes due to financial difficulties. This can be done by working with community organizations, local government agencies, and other groups to identify those who may need assistance.</li> <li>• Develop educational programs that focus on financial literacy and investment for seniors. This can include workshops, seminars, and online resources that provide guidance on topics such as budgeting, saving, investing, and retirement planning.</li> <li>• Offer education on how to protect against scams that target seniors, such as fraudulent investment schemes, identity theft, and phishing scams. This can be done through seminars, online resources, and other educational materials.</li> <li>• Ensure that seniors have access to resources to prevent foreclosure, such as counseling services, legal assistance, and financial aid programs. This can be done through partnerships with local community organizations and government agencies.</li> <li>• Advocate for the protection of existing federal and state resources and infrastructure that support seniors' ability to maintain homeownership. This can include lobbying for the preservation of programs such as the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) program, which provides a reverse mortgage option for seniors.</li> <li>• Work with policymakers and stakeholders to identify and implement additional measures that can help seniors avoid losing their homes. This can include advocating for changes to tax policies, zoning laws, and other regulations that impact seniors' ability to maintain homeownership.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships with financial institutions and</li> </ul>



	other organizations that can provide seniors with financial assistance and support. This can include working with banks and credit unions to provide low-interest loans and other financial products that can help seniors stay in their homes.
Implementation Timeframe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Medium-term (3-5 years)</li></ul>

## Conclusion

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*The 2018 Report and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Black People Experiencing Homelessness* has made a significant contribution to increase racial awareness across the homelessness sector in Los Angeles and at the national level. Since its release in December 2018, not only has the nation mourned more Black lives ended through unjust police fatalities, such as George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and Duante Wright, but mortality among Black people experiencing homelessness also increased in 2020 driven by Fentanyl overdoses – a form of “COVID collateral damage”, in addition to deaths by COVID itself. As DHS- Housing For Health Medical Director Dr. Heidi Behforouz stated when reflecting on where we are now in the COVID pandemic, “we have much work to do to acknowledge and process the trauma and fatigue among our served population/staff. We have much work to address the structural violence that perpetuates homelessness and poverty and racism.” The recent rapid displacement of people experiencing

homelessness from Echo Park raised awareness to the vulnerability of unhoused communities and the threat of increased criminalization as the mainstream seeks out a return to “normal.” We must remain vigilant. However, there is hope. There is a beloved community dedicated to the work of racial equity and justice working in the sphere of homelessness services. As the nation pivots from a crisis response to the COVID-19 pandemic to the recovery phase, society can no longer act blind to historical racial injustices unearthed in this pandemic. The implementation of the recommendations proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee in 2018 is a crucial step in making progress towards racial equity in Los Angeles County.

The structural racism and inequities contributing to growing disparities impacting Black people experiencing homelessness result from centuries of systemic oppression that cannot be undone overnight. Advancing the transformative changes necessary to reduce the disproportionate representation of Black people in Los Angeles’ homeless population requires comprehensive efforts that include systemic changes at the local, state, and national level. Achieving the 2018 report recommendations necessitates a collective effort that extends beyond the work of the Ad Hoc committee alone. With the Board’s approval of this report, the Steering Committee and ARDI will begin taking the steps that have been identified to first begin implementing the 20 recommendations that have been identified as ‘High Priority.’ After the completion of the ‘High Priority’ recommendations, the implementation process will begin for the remaining recommendations that have been identified as ‘Medium Priority’ and ‘Low Priority.’

# Appendix A: Priority Action Tables

## Recommendation Prioritization

**High:** These recommendations will be prioritized during the **first** phase of implementation

**Mid:** These recommendations will be prioritized during the **second** phase of implementation

**Low:** These recommendations will be prioritized during the **third** phase of implementation

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
High	Overarching Recommendations	1	Develop and launch a racial equity initiative at LAHSA.
High	Overarching Recommendations	2	Establish a countywide racial equity initiative to provide enhanced coordination and oversight for existing and emerging efforts to advance racial equity across systems and County departments, in order to holistically address intersections across systems of care.
High	Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	10	Continue to enhance and expand existing fair hiring practices to reduce barriers to employment, including legislation to restrict the use of criminal history records (such as the California Fair Chance Act and City of Los Angeles' Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance). Ensure legislation is accompanied by funding and a provision for credible community partnerships to support implementation (through measures such as public awareness campaigns, education, lessor/lessee trainings, and enforcement.)

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
High	Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	12	Establish a process to collect employment data related to people experiencing homelessness to include: employment status, industry type, name of employer, wage, length of employment, and location. Use data to better understand trends and industry sector patterns and explore opportunities to involve employers in public-private partnerships to address housing and employment needs for Black people experiencing homelessness.
High	Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	13+14	<p>13. With input from community organizations with successful program models, advocate for and fund the establishment of a cross-agency community partnership that provides a holistic approach to addressing employment barriers—including employment training and placement, mental health services, leadership training to advocate for workers’ rights, and mentorship opportunities.</p> <p>14. Ensure that living-wage workforce development programs and employment training programs are aligned with major growth sectors in the Los Angeles region, adequately funded, accessible to people experiencing homelessness (e.g., proximate locations, transportation and childcare assistance, low-barrier eligibility requirements, compensated through stipends, etc.), and offer services tailored to Black people experiencing homelessness—particularly Black youth. Program development should include a broad range of opportunities, including entrepreneurial and small business opportunities.</p>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
High	Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	15	Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs.
High	Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	17	Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to remove barriers to accessing public benefits and financial aid for those exiting incarceration.
High	Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	18	Fund and build capacity for programs that support people who have been incarcerated and who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of experiencing homelessness by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring Black people who have been incarcerated and/or have lived experience of homelessness</li> <li>• Utilizing effective wrap-around service models</li> <li>• Employing trauma-informed care training and practices</li> </ul>
High	Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	23	Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advancing efforts to enhance funding, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a system-wide fiscal cost, and racial equity analysis of criminal justice investments, with the goal of redirecting high-cost system expenditures (e.g., criminal justice system spending) to housing and service investments to help those exiting long-term incarceration, formerly incarcerated individuals, and people with lived</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			<p>experience of homelessness thrive in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging the philanthropic community to leverage funding and strengthen new and existing partnerships, specifically to support formerly incarcerated individuals and/or re-entry efforts.</li> <li>• Coordinating with appropriate agencies to target and leverage any housing dollars to support those living with criminal history and those exiting long-term incarceration.</li> </ul>
High	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	26	Enhance education and coordination between the child welfare system and homeless services system, to improve access to services for families and youth.
High	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	32	Enhance the Homeless Initiative Strategy B6 (Family Reunification Housing Subsidy) to include broader supports, such as co-locating CES agency staff at the dependency courthouse (Edmund D. Edelman Children’s Courthouse) to support families whose children have been detained and those who are attending with open DCFS cases, to prevent detainment of children.
High	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	33	Increase investments in family preservation initiatives and expand supports to include housing specialists and rental assistance for parents involved in the child welfare system for the purpose of keeping families together or helping those parents displaced because of child welfare involvement and court orders mandating family separation.

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
High	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	42	Explore ways DCFS can assess for housing stability at the outset of engagement and continually and use a problem-solving approach to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing.
High	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	45	Utilizing a human-centered systems design approach, develop a roadmap for Black community members to understand how to connect to services within CES.
High	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	51	Examine the key factors contributing to the success of the DHS multi-disciplinary team outreach model (shown to be a promising practice with a robust structure and flexibility that is ideally suited to help clients in a trauma-informed, culturally competent manner) and identify ways to incorporate these factors into all outreach teams, as appropriate.
High	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	55+56+57	55. Conduct rigorous and robust data analysis to examine and evaluate the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing CES Triage Tools (VI-SPDAT, VI-FSPDAT, and Next Step Tool) for capturing the vulnerabilities of Black participants experiencing homelessness and connecting Black participants to appropriate housing and services to end their homelessness. The analysis should examine the design of the tool, cultural appropriateness of the questions, and cultural humility with which it is administered, and should include an analysis of how Black participants score and what services they are prioritized for compared to participants with similar characteristics in other race and ethnic groups.



Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			<p>56. Based on the results of the CES Triage Tool analysis, consider identifying supplemental tools (post-CES Triage Tool) that could help providers gather all information necessary to identify and link participants to the most appropriate housing and service interventions and effectively manage caseloads.</p> <p>57. Analyze data to examine the effectiveness of the CES assessment process, including how long it takes to assess people, how often people are assessed, the length of time between assessment and enrollment into housing and services, and how long Black people (of different acuities) stay on the streets.</p>
High	Permanent Housing and Retention	58	<p>Continue to expand tenant protections at the local level and advocate for changes at the state and federal level where applicable to ensure more robust protections within the private market as well as within public housing and voucher programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to remove barriers to eligibility and expand access to public housing</li> <li>• Protections to preserve and enhance the rights of tenants living in public housing</li> <li>• Protections against Section 8 and other housing subsidy discrimination</li> <li>• Expansion of source of income discrimination protection</li> <li>• Expansion of just cause eviction requirements to all residential rental housing</li> <li>• Prohibition of criminal background checks in tenant screening</li> <li>• Broader rent control measures</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to counsel and financial assistance for eviction proceedings</li> <li>• Stronger protections against landlord retaliation</li> </ul>
High	Permanent Housing and Retention	60	<p>Increase the quality of housing retention services in PSH and RRH through trainings (using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience) for relevant provider, LAHSA, City, and County staff, data collection, and evaluation.</p> <p>Note: Rec has been modified with language from Rec #4</p>
High	Permanent Housing and Retention	63	<p>Implement targeted efforts to support homeownership and other wealth-building initiatives, including by linking Family Support Service Programs to homeownership programs (e.g. funded by federal HOME Program, Southern California Homeownership Financing Authority, or California Mortgage Credit Certificate programs), and by linking participants to homebuyer and financial literacy education. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.</p>
High	Permanent Housing and Retention	64	<p>Implement targeted efforts (particularly to seniors) to prevent loss of homeownership, including education around financial literacy and investment, education to protect against scams, and access to resources to prevent foreclosure. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.</p>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Mid	Overarching Recommendations	3	<p>Conduct a racial equity analysis on Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA), provider, City, and County contracting requirements, hiring practices, and job requirements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify strategies to make contracting requirements more equitable and to encourage and support smaller organizations in the contracting process, including the use of joint venture models (in lieu of subcontractor models).</li> <li>• Identify any existing barriers for Black people and/or people with lived experience (e.g., language requirements, degree requirements, etc.).</li> <li>• Develop a plan and process to increase the recruitment and hiring of Black people and people with lived experience.</li> <li>• Promote racial diversity at all organizational levels, including leadership, management, boards, and commissions.</li> <li>• Analyze job classifications and pay scales of the homeless service workforce across gender and race.</li> <li>• Ensure that lived experience is a desired and valued qualification in hiring processes.</li> <li>• Ensure that management staff is appropriately trained in cultural competency to effectively manage staff with high vulnerabilities and experiences of trauma.</li> <li>• Create opportunities for education and mentorship to support the</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			development of Black people in staff and board leadership.
Mid	Overarching Recommendations	4	Continue and enhance efforts to create, provide, and require ongoing trainings (using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience) for relevant provider, LAHSA, City, and County staff in: cultural competency, trauma-informed care, implicit bias, institutional racism, the history of racism and discrimination, specifically against Black people, its economic impact, and the resulting trauma for Black people with lived experience, and the needs of diverse homeless populations, especially Black LBGTQ individual case management.
Mid	Overarching Recommendations	5	Involve people with lived experience, Black people, and service providers in conceptualizing, planning, and conducting research, including by engaging people who have been unsuccessful in accessing appropriate housing and services to understand barriers; participants who have had successful outcomes to determine success factors; and participants who have returned to homelessness to understand causes.
Mid	Overarching Recommendations	7	Enhance data collection practices to improve the quality of homeless services system data and ensure that there are sufficient, useful, and available data and metrics on homelessness and system involvement among Black people. Efforts should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocating for additional data collection and/or improved data-sharing partnerships between</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			<p>relevant systems of care as needed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring frontline staff have sufficient time, training and support to enter complete and accurate data;</li> <li>• Clearly demonstrating the link between robust data collection and improved services by sharing results of ongoing data analysis and evaluation.</li> </ul>
Mid	Overarching Recommendations	9	Reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness on a biannual basis to review progress of recommendations
Mid	Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities	11	Establish and expand upon existing local hiring preferences for capital development projects (including affordable and supportive housing development, considering cost implications and potential impacts on the total number of units funded) that include the training and hiring of people experiencing homelessness.
Mid	Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry	16	Conduct a global landscape analysis within City and County government to identify existing and potential relationships as well as current efforts related to criminal justice reform and services to those transitioning to community. This analysis should be conducted in collaboration with re-entry service providers and include a review of Los Angeles County's ODR, Project LEAD, and Jail In-Reach program, among other initiatives currently in place.
Mid	Criminal Justice System	19	When making policy and funding decisions, support the development and

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
	<b>Involvement and Re-entry</b>		growth of community-rooted programs, providers, and networks owned and/or led by formerly incarcerated individuals to guide successful re-entry.
<b>Mid</b>	<b>Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry</b>	<b>20</b>	Assess current service provider practices and explore the most equitable and culturally competent ways to assess, triage, and ask what people need in order to ensure that justice-involved Black people experiencing homelessness are connected to the most appropriate housing and services.
<b>Mid</b>	<b>Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry</b>	<b>21</b>	Through improved system coordination and targeted funding, ensure youth re-entering society after juvenile system involvement are provided with adequate supportive services and access to resources to support their successful transition.
<b>Mid</b>	<b>Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry</b>	<b>22</b>	<p>Based on the results of the global landscape analysis, consider establishing and/or enhancing existing cross-system partnerships, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening working relationships between law enforcement, criminal justice, re-entry, homeless service, and housing providers</li> <li>• Championing the criminal justice system to be homeless-and-housing informed and operate with an anti-racist lens</li> <li>• Creating opportunities for collaboration between homeless service providers, re-entry agencies, economic development organizations, community</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			colleges, and unions to provide educational programs, job trainings, and apprenticeships to create a hiring pipeline for formerly incarcerated individuals with lived experience of homelessness.
<b>Mid</b>	<b>Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry</b>	<b>24</b>	<p>Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advocating for policy changes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing nonviolent arrests from being used to remove individuals experiencing homelessness from City- and County-controlled housing placement lists</li> <li>• Expanding access to occupational licensing for long-term career opportunities (e.g. fire fighters, social workers, IT and coding, etc.)</li> <li>• Establishing a law enforcement policy that diverts all homelessness-related bookings to services rather than jail (in jurisdictions where this is not already the case)</li> </ul>
<b>Mid</b>	<b>Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry</b>	<b>25</b>	<p>Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider implementing enhancements to programs and services aimed at better supporting those exiting incarceration, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadening and deepening the scope and scale of criminal justice diversion programs provided by ODR.</li> <li>• Increasing the network of reception/transition hubs with culturally relevant services.</li> <li>• Ensuring rental and housing search/stability assistance is readily available for those exiting from incarceration.</li> </ul>

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding funding for the existing re-entry navigator programs to provide peer-to-peer mentorship, guidance, and support for re-entry populations in accessing housing, employment, healthcare, and education systems.</li> <li>Expanding the use of restorative justice programs.</li> </ul>
Mid	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	34	Enhance DCFS support systems for families involved in the child welfare system, with an increased focus on providing services to families at the outset of child welfare involvement to address the traumas of system involvement and potential family separation.
Mid	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	38	Increase targeted investments in appropriate supports for current and former foster care youth, including permanent housing and higher education and/or vocational program scholarships.
Mid	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	39	Improve system coordination and ensure transition planning commences with sufficient time to achieve best outcomes for youth exiting foster care.
Mid	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	40	Broaden the extended foster care program to include youth up to age 24 to provide comprehensive, person-centered services including housing, education, and employment.
Mid	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	43	Identify available DCFS resources that can be utilized to support housing stability for youth exiting foster care.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System	44	Provide training to decision-making bodies (including the CES Policy Council) on



Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
	Access and Assessment		implicit bias, and ensure that, in all phases of decision making and prior to implementation of any policies or protocols, these bodies consider racial equity and the impacts of broad decisions on vulnerable populations. In particular, as CES prioritization and matching policies are implemented, evaluate for impact on Black people experiencing homelessness.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	46	Examine opportunities to train mainstream systems of care (Mental Health, Public Social Services, Children and Family Services, Health Services) so that there can be greater opportunities to help clients involved with these mainstream systems to avoid the homeless services system and connect them instead to appropriate, culturally sensitive services before they become homeless.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	47	Partner with traditional and nontraditional sites frequented by Black people that function as points of prevention and early intervention (beauty/barber shops, churches, community colleges), and use these partnerships as opportunities to inform and educate about available services and to engage.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	48	Use a racial equity analysis to determine how to strengthen and expand homelessness prevention programs that include and benefit Black individuals and families with children.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	49	Provide funding/resources (potentially including the Department of Mental Health's (DMH) Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention funding) and training directly to faith

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			institutions and nontraditional sites (beauty/barber shops, community colleges) that are already interacting with people experiencing homelessness, to enable these entities to directly provide targeted services in coordination with CES and mainstream systems. Consider ways to add elements of outreach/in-reach to connect these sites intentionally to the larger systems of care.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	50	Designate funding to provide outreach teams and an expanded network of traditional and nontraditional sites access to one-time financial/housing assistance that can prevent homelessness further upstream by serving those whose needs are less acute and who may not otherwise access support through the homeless services system.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	52	Using a racial equity lens, examine the funding structure and services structure of interim housing programs and consider increasing the bed rate to allow for a higher level of case management support and standard of care and more culturally-relevant services (considering the trade-off that this may reduce the total number of beds funded). Some service providers have suggested that \$60/bed for LAHSA-funded 24/7 interim housing operations would help enhance services and would provide more resources to connect clients to stable housing. Consider the impacts of funding and programmatic decisions on Black people accessing interim housing.
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	53	Create more culturally competent, trauma-informed interim housing across the entire County (ensuring geographic distribution).

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Mid	Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment	54	Analyze data to understand the characteristics, experiences, and outcomes of those accessing interim housing, including: characteristics of those referred to the different types of interim housing (DHS, DMH, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC), LAHSA, private), how long Black people are staying in the different types of interim housing, the characteristics of long-term stayers vs. those more quickly exiting interim housing, destinations to which people are exiting, characteristics of those returning, where are they returning and why. This analysis should also identify any gaps in resources to help people more quickly exit to stable housing and should result in targeted interventions for both long-term stayers and participants who frequently move from shelter to shelter (and/or return to shelter).
Mid	Permanent Housing and Retention	65	Continue to advocate for policies and enhanced funding to support further affordable housing development, to address the deficit in supply of affordable housing. Apply a racial equity lens to ensure thoughtful and strategic investment that considers the needs of disenfranchised communities.

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Low	Overarching Recommendations	6	Advocate for funding and engage researchers to use a racial equity lens to conduct quantitative and qualitative research (including partnered and community-based research that is driven by and engages community members) into the factors that

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			contribute to: Black people in LA County experiencing homelessness at disproportionately high rates, Black people avoiding homelessness, high rates of returns to homelessness and Black people housed through CES remaining housed.
<b>Low</b>	<b>Overarching Recommendations</b>	<b>8</b>	Enact a Civil and human rights ordinance in the City and County to provide for the development of civil rights policies and mechanisms to stop discriminatory practices in housing and employment
<b>Low</b>	<b>Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement</b>	<b>27</b>	Coordinate and work with DCFS, homeless service providers, parent advocates, parent defender advocates, and other relevant partner agencies to leverage resources and maximize services, expertise, and outcomes.
<b>Low</b>	<b>Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement</b>	<b>28</b>	Strengthen connections and collaboration with the faith-based community in order to understand what resources and services currently exist (including an understanding of resources by geography and faith affiliation) and to identify ways to coordinate and offer linkages for families and youth seeking faith-based services.
<b>Low</b>	<b>Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement</b>	<b>29</b>	Identify strategies to increase the capacity of community-based supports—particularly mental health and behavioral health services—to strengthen families and enhance family stability (including for foster care and kinship care families, as well as families not connected to the child welfare system).
<b>Low</b>	<b>Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement</b>	<b>30</b>	Conduct research to identify interrupters of intergenerational cycles of homelessness and develop appropriate coaching strategies to model desired healthy behaviors and essential life skills.

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
Low	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	31	Ensure that family reunification programs and services are reflective of low-barrier principles, with an emphasis on providing housing assistance with limited requirements or barriers to entry.
Low	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	35	Reinstate and restore funding for the Rights of Passage program as an effective model for preparing youth for successful transition to adulthood.
Low	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	36	Expand the use of “cultural brokers” and/or peer navigators to support families in navigating the child welfare system.
Low	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	37	Increase the number of Black foster care families by offering incentives and supports.
Low	Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement	41	Advocate for a change in Federal policy to extend eligibility for independent living programs to age 24.
Low	Permanent Housing and Retention	59	Enhance Funding for Fair Housing Investigations & Enforcement (to include Section 8 and other sources of income discrimination) and for ongoing education about tenants’ rights.
Low	Permanent Housing and Retention	61	Ensure that RRH programs provide the maximum support needed to adequately prepare and support people through their transition to independent housing stability.
Low	Permanent Housing and Retention	62	Continue efforts to strengthen housing location and landlord engagement practices to support permanent housing programs (both within CES and other public and affordable housing programs).
Low	Permanent Housing and Retention	66	Continue, fund, and prioritize efforts to establish a centralized system for accessing affordable housing and

Priority Level	Sub-Category	Rec #	Description
			engage key community partners—both traditional and non-traditional (e.g., faith-based organizations, local libraries, shelters, etc.)—to disseminate information and enhance the cultural sensitivity and effectiveness of information dissemination about available affordable housing, particularly within Black communities.
<b>Low</b>	<b>Permanent Housing and Retention</b>	<b>67</b>	Expand current efforts to ensure accountability and transparency around the disbursement of affordable housing funding by providing clear, complete, user-friendly information to the community (through both traditional and non-traditional communication strategies, including web-based and non-web-based platforms, and working with key community partners for information dissemination).

## #1-9 Overarching Recommendations

### Recommendation 3:

Conduct a racial equity analysis on Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA), provider, City, and County contracting requirements, hiring practices, and job requirements to:

- Identify strategies to make contracting requirements more equitable and to encourage and support smaller organizations in the contracting process, including the use of joint venture models (in lieu of subcontractor models).
- Identify any existing barriers for Black people and/or people with lived experience (e.g., language requirements, degree requirements, etc.).
- Develop a plan and process to increase the recruitment and hiring of Black people and people with lived experience.
- Promote racial diversity at all organizational levels, including leadership, management, boards, and commissions.
- Analyze job classifications and pay scales of the homeless service workforce across gender and race.

- Ensure that lived experience is a desired and valued qualification in hiring processes.
- Ensure that management staff is appropriately trained in cultural competency to effectively manage staff with high vulnerabilities and experiences of trauma.
- Create opportunities for education and mentorship to support the development of Black people in staff and board leadership.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS solicitations provide special considerations to Social Enterprises, including those that provide work to a "Transitional Workforce."</li> <li>• Various initiatives address the underrepresentation of minorities within the County workforce including Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEO), Workforce Utilization Analysis, and the Faces of LA County Program.</li> <li>• Various trainings are offered to address cultural competency within the DMH. Additionally, DMH also supports the African Community Public Health Coalition with efforts to serve the immigrant and refugee population.</li> <li>• County HR has moved to a policy of diverse panels in all interviews.</li> <li>• County HR removed education as a requirement in job postings.</li> <li>• Opportunities for upskilling provided through the County</li> <li>• Work has been done in contracting department to allow for more agencies to be able to participate in procurement process (bonus point process).</li> <li>• ARDI launched survey to better understand culture within County.</li> <li>• HI has a practice of looking at equity in hiring. However, it's from a list of requirements that they don't have control over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need more lived experience opportunities/weight</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	as part of that list
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing funding to pay lived experts</li> <li>• How do we ensure smaller, BIPOC agencies get a fair share?</li> <li>• How do we integrate this work across agencies?</li> <li>• Can't be siloed</li> <li>• There is an urgency to have results, but need to balance the humanity and sustainability of the process</li> <li>• Budgeting - there is a cost to ensuring success</li> <li>• How does culture play a role?</li> <li>• What are the opportunities to partner outside of agencies?</li> <li>• Multi-sectoral partnership</li> <li>• Saba offers space to partner with collaborative</li> <li>• CA Prop 209</li> <li>• Opportunities to speak truth without retaliation</li> <li>• The County needs to address anti-blackness in hiring/promotion</li> <li>• Work culture needs to be co-created for sustainability</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>



### Recommendation 4:

Continue and enhance efforts to create, provide, and require ongoing trainings (using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience) for relevant provider, LAHSA, City, and County staff in: cultural competency, trauma-informed care, implicit bias, institutional racism, the history of racism and discrimination, specifically against Black people, its economic impact, and the resulting trauma for Black people with lived experience, and the needs of diverse homeless populations, especially Black LGBTQ individual case management.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board of Supervisors has mandated implicit bias training for departments throughout the County and the recently passed SB 464 makes it mandatory for healthcare providers to obtain implicit bias training if they are serving pregnant women.</li> <li>• DPSS has provided Empathy Attitude &amp; Implicit Bias courses offered outside the Department.</li> <li>• In the past, the Department provided a mandatory training on implicit bias to all staff. Some staff also attended a training on equity provided by GARE.</li> <li>• DMH has offered numerous trainings in the past 1-2 years relevant to the specific topics identified in the recommendation both to DMH personnel and to DMH contractors (public MH workforce)</li> <li>• DPH- trainings on implicit bias, workgroups on anti-Black/Brown racism             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hold themselves accountable with respect to data</li> <li>○ Looking at service delivery system and providers that are engaged, including People With Lived Experience/Expertise (PWLE), people in recovery, people of communities being served</li> <li>○ New benefit through MediCal</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>County Programming:</b></p>

- Homeless Mortality Prevention Initiative (DPH - Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Los Angeles County)
  - Began 7/1/2018
  - A program that is the result of policy/legislation
  - The Homeless Mortality Initiative is currently active and activities related to the recommendations continue to be implemented.
  - Municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners:
    - Chief Executive Office – Homeless Initiative
    - Departments of Mental Health and Health Services
    - LAHSA
    - Community-Based SUD treatment Providers
  - Goals/objectives/metrics for success and how is the program advancing against these goals:
    - Enhance and Expand Field-Based Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and other Health Care
    - Treatment and Related Housing Services for PEH, with an Explicit Focus on Reaching Black and Latinx PEH
    - Expand and Improve SUD Services for PEH, with an Explicit Focus on Reaching Black and Latinx PEH SUD Service Expansion at Permanent Supportive Housing Sites
    - DPH-SAPC has added SUD services to additional permanent supportive housing (PSH) sites. A total of 32 new PSH sites and 37 mainstream services sites have been added during FY 2021- 2022. DPH-SAPC providers now deliver SUD services to over 130 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), six Project Roomkey, 47 mainstream services integration, four homeless encampments, and two homeless shelter sites.
    - In total, DPH-SAPC CENS Providers completed a total of 3,811 encounters, including 603 SUD screenings, at permanent and interim housing sites. Encounters reflect the variety of interactions that CENS providers have with residents. These activities include client and agency

education, harm reduction services, outreach and engagement, Medi-Cal enrollment and eligibility activities, and SUD navigation services. These encounters allow CENS providers the opportunity to build rapport and relationships with individuals and assist them with learning more about SUD and treatment.

- Provider Training and Capacity Building
  - DPH-SAPC has also provided multiple training and capacity-building opportunities to expand and improve SUD services to PEH. During FY 2021-22, DPH-SAPC offered eight service provider trainings on best practices in engaging and delivering services to people experiencing homelessness. Service providers at PSH and Interim Housing Sites also received training on "At-Risk Services for Prevention and Early Intervention," an intervention model for adults at risk of SUD. This training supported a total of 142 "At-Risk Workshops" conducted by DPH-SAPC Client Engagement and Navigation Services (CENS) providers at permanent and interim housing sites during FY 2021-22.
- Expand and Enhance County-Contracted SUD Provider Utilization of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to Improve Coordination of Care and Housing-Focused Case Management for PEH with SUDs
- To ensure individuals receiving SUD services have access to housing resources, DPH-SAPC requires that its contracted providers have the capacity to input client data into HMIS. HMIS is the database accessible by providers in the Coordinated Entry System (CES), which ensures that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified,

assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance. DPH-SAPC continues to coordinate with SUD service providers on an ongoing basis to assess current and active Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) licenses and the need for additional licenses and training. DPH-SAPC has met with LAHSA to review the workflow for updating and reassigning HMIS licenses and to maintain a shared database to track the DPH-SAPC licenses.

- Increase Investments in Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) to Ensure PEH, including those Exiting Jails, Receive Outpatient SUD Treatment Services and Permanent Housing Placements
- DPH-SAPC worked with existing Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) providers and three new RBH providers to identify and finalize the expansion of beds that will be supported by \$2 million in funding from Care First Community Investment (CFCI). The expansion will increase capacity in SPAs with the lowest number of contracted beds and align with gender utilization patterns based on FY 2020-2021 data. A total of 198 new beds have been identified, bringing the total number of RBH beds in the County to 1,183.
- DPH-SAPC provided RBH services to 3,243 PEH using Measure Hand CFCI funds during Fiscal Year 2021-2022 which is a 4% increase from 3,129 for fiscal year 2020-2021. Of those served, 602 PEH reported that they exited to a permanent housing destination. Please note that this is a self-reported measure.
- DPH-SAPC is reaching out to LAHSA to coordinate training for RBH providers to strengthen their connections with the LAHSA rehousing system, as they play a supportive role in facilitating permanent housing placements for individuals exiting RBH facilities.
- Through SAPC's contracted Engagement and

Overdose Prevention Hub (EOP Hub) Program through which harm reduction syringe service program who disproportionately serve PEH populations and Black People Experiencing Homelessness, provide overdose prevention and additional prevention of drug-use related health consequences throughout Los Angeles County. LA County expanded its EOP Hub network in 2022 to contract with an additional syringe services programs in SPA 6 in 2022.

- This program served 10,886 individuals for FY21-22 and 2,818 (25% vs the 10% LA County population estimate) of the individuals served identified as black. This program is funded through a \$3.3M allocation per year through a blend of CFCI, DPH tobacco settlement, and CDC and CA DPH funding.
- Foster greater understanding on the impact of structural racism on systems through dedicated training and workshops for providers and staff.
  - DPH SAPC, through its Clinical Standards and Training unit and the consultant subcontract with the California Institute for Behavioral Health Solutions (CIBHS) offers several trainings and workshops per year addressing anti-racism, diversity, and inclusion (e.g. Racism in the Structure: Systemic Racism's Impact on Health Disparities, Implicit Bias, etc.).
  - DPH SAPC maintains its Committee on Cultural Competence and Humility to discuss and develop strategies for reducing disparities in SUD services throughout the provider network and establish monitoring protocols and metrics to better assess this, including review of results from the annual Treatment Perception Survey

that consists of several questions related to cultural and linguistic appropriateness.

- DPH SAPC maintains representation on the County's Anti-Racism and Diversity Initiative (ARDI) and reports to the CCCH and leadership on relevant strategies or expectations.
- Community and/or service recipients opportunities to provide feedback on the effectiveness of this program/policy?:
  - LA County Department of Health Services with DPH co-led the development of the LA County Harm Reduction Steering Committee which is an independently facilitated committee explicitly organized as an avenue for both community and harm reduction service recipients to provide feedback on the effectiveness of DPH's Harm Reduction Engagement and Overdose Prevention Hub Program
- How is this program/policy funded? What is the current annual budget? Is an increase/decrease in funding expected?:
  - Approximately \$29 million represents the DPH-SAPC services that support this initiative, funded through multiple funding sources as listed below:
    - Drug Medi-Cal
    - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
    - Measure H
    - Care First, Community Investment
    - 2011 Realignment
    - Department of Public Social Services, CalWORKs, and General Relief
    - Tobacco Settlement Funding
- Sanctuary of Hope - went through a process of defining racial equity commitment
  - Took about 7 months
  - Funded by California Community Foundation and Liberty Hill
- Race Equity Institute has an excellent race history training
- HPRI started in 2017, when there was advocacy around

	need for research in the region
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing funding to pay lived experts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case managers with lived experienced need trauma training as well</li> <li>• Not one and done, needs to be a practice, understanding the concepts together, collaborative work, affirming spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Need spaces to do this</li> <li>○ HPRI Race Equity Committee helps with this</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately \$29 million represents the DPH-SAPC services that support this initiative, funded through multiple funding sources as listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug Medi-Cal</li> <li>• Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant</li> <li>• Measure H</li> <li>• Care First, Community Investment</li> <li>• 2011 Realignment</li> <li>• Department of Public Social Services, CalWORKs, and General Relief</li> <li>• Tobacco Settlement Funding</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Nonprofit/Philanthropic funding identified but dollar amount is unknown (Sanctuary of Hope- CCF/Liberty Hill) &amp; HPRI</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board of Supervisors has mandated implicit bias training for departments throughout the County and the recently passed SB 464 makes it mandatory for healthcare providers to obtain implicit bias training if they are serving pregnant women.</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 5:

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Involve people with lived experience, Black people, and service providers in conceptualizing, planning, and conducting research, including by engaging people who have been unsuccessful in accessing appropriate housing and services to understand barriers; participants who have had successful outcomes to determine success factors; and participants who have returned to homelessness to understand causes.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Homeless Mortality Prevention Initiative which seeks to better understand the health care needs of individuals experiencing homelessness has included service providers and people with lived experience, including Black people, in various stages of the research.</li> <li>• DPH- trainings on implicit bias, workgroups on anti-Black/Brown racism             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold themselves accountable with respect to data</li> <li>• Looking at service delivery system and providers that are engaged, including PWLE, people in recovery, people of communities being served</li> <li>• New benefit through MediCal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting research and involving people with lived experience and service providers may highlight gaps or deficiencies in County systems or structures that may require policy changes.</li> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• There may be community stakeholders that oppose limiting the recommendations to only the Black homeless</li> </ul>



	<p>population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing funding to pay lived experts</li> <li>• Case managers with lived experienced need trauma training as well</li> <li>• Not one and done, needs to be a practice, understanding the concepts together, collaborative work, affirming spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need spaces to do this</li> <li>• HPRI Race Equity Committee helps with this</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 6:**

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Advocate for funding and engage researchers to use a racial equity lens to conduct quantitative and qualitative research (including partnered and community-based research that is driven by and engages community members) into the factors that contribute to: Black people in LA County experiencing homelessness at disproportionately high rates, Black people avoiding homelessness, high rates of returns to homelessness and Black people housed through CES remaining housed.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS participated in the UCLA study that reviewed the standards required to accept foster youth into the transitional housing programs to ensure fair placement opportunities.</li> <li>• Homeless Policy Research Institute has made significant strides, including the development of an HPRI Research Agenda <a href="https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/special-initiatives/homelessness-policy-research-institute/">https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/special-initiatives/homelessness-policy-research-institute/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research partners, whether within or outside the County, could perceive a request to use a racial equity lens as an attempt to interfere with study design.</li> <li>• Need for funding</li> <li>• Politics around data collection</li> <li>• Youth don't use CES system and then can't get housing funding</li> <li>• Need to better understand why youth don't use it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CESTTR research funding?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Why do we only fund CES system?</li> <li>• Bureaucracy wants to centralize/streamline and then doesn't allow for varying experiences</li> <li>• Budget for PWLE with a salary that honors their value</li> <li>• Including PWLE early in research (qualitative in addition to quantitative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we make sure they're included in dissemination?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tell stories around the change that has happened, and bring into the research process</li> <li>• Need to listen to true experiences people are having and address those needs</li> <li>• Researchers need to ask real questions - is it fixable, does it need to be thrown away?</li> <li>• How do we ensure real conversations?</li> </ul>

<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## **Recommendation 7:**

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Enhance data collection practices to improve the quality of homeless services system data and ensure that there are sufficient, useful, and available data and metrics on homelessness and system involvement among Black people. Efforts should include:

- Advocating for additional data collection and/or improved data-sharing partnerships between relevant systems of care as needed;
- Ensuring frontline staff have sufficient time, training and support to enter complete and accurate data;
- Clearly demonstrating the link between robust data collection and improved services by sharing results of ongoing data analysis and evaluation.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>

<p><b>Progress Made to Date:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS conducts ongoing data matches with LAHSA to identify homeless families with open child welfare cases to enroll them in either Family Reunification Housing Subsidy or Bringing Families Home countywide rapid re-housing programs. In addition, DCFS is establishing a Continuous Quality Improvement section, which will be conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses of placement stability, inclusion of family culture, and family voice and choice as data elements for case reviews.</li> <li>• DMH homeless clients are entered into the Coordinated Entry System, where multiple data elements are collected. In addition, DMH has experience with sharing limited data sets with DHS, DCFS, DPH and Probation for other programs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Challenges:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of sharing SUD information more freely across systems is very sensitive, particularly when sharing information with criminal justice systems. When this topic has been discussed at the national level, there are strong advocates on both sides of this issue.</li> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> <li>• There are both proponents and opponents of sharing SUD information more freely across systems.</li> <li>• Need for funding</li> <li>• Politics around data collection</li> <li>• Youth don't use CES system and then can't get housing funding</li> <li>• Need to better understand why youth don't use it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CESTTR research funding?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Why do we only fund CES system?</li> <li>• Bureaucracy wants to centralize/streamline and then doesn't allow for varying experiences</li> <li>• Budget for PWLE with a salary that honors their value</li> <li>• Including PWLE early in research (qualitative in addition to quantitative)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we make sure they're included in dissemination?</li> <li>• Tell stories around the change that has happened, and bring into the research process</li> <li>• Need to listen to true experiences people are having and address those needs</li> <li>• Researchers need to ask real questions - is it fixable, does it need to be thrown away?</li> <li>• How do we ensure real conversations?</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Homeless Adult And Family Multidisciplinary Team Member- Assembly Bill 210</u></a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assembly Bill 210 became effective on January 1, 2018, which creates section 18999.8 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. This bill permits multi-disciplinary personnel teams (MDTs) of Participating Agencies to share and exchange information made confidential by State law to facilitate the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless adults and families to housing and supportive services within the County.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 8:

Enact a Civil and human rights ordinance in the City and County to provide for the development of civil rights policies and mechanisms to stop discriminatory practices in housing and employment

<p><b>Priority Level:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<p><b>HI Priority Alignment:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress Made to Date:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City of Los Angeles Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department!             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our mission is to maintain and strengthen the city's diversity, equity, and accountability. Focused on reducing bias and injustices while leveling the playing field through community engagement, equity initiatives, and upward mobility programming.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ARDI             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARDI will guide the County by offering training and capacity building, technical assistance and planning, policy analysis and development, data collection, analysis and reporting, community and stakeholder engagement, and equity infused resourcing and programming to help reach its goals.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LAHSA Director of Equity Established</li> </ul>
<p><b>Challenges:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for funding</li> <li>• Politics around data collection</li> <li>• Youth don't use CES system and then can't get housing funding</li> <li>• Need to better understand why youth don't use it             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CESTTR research funding?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Why do we only fund CES system?</li> <li>• Bureaucracy wants to centralize/streamline and then doesn't allow for varying experiences</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget for PWLE with a salary that honors their value</li> <li>• Including PWLE early in research (qualitative in addition to quantitative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we make sure they're included in dissemination?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tell stories around the change that has happened, and bring into the research process</li> <li>• Need to listen to true experiences people are having and address those needs</li> <li>• Researchers need to ask real questions - is it fixable, does it need to be thrown away?</li> <li>• How do we ensure real conversations?</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 9:

Reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness on a biannual basis to review progress of recommendations

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ad-Hoc Committee has evolved to the Implementation Steering Committee, which meets monthly to ensure the advancement of the 67 recommendations</li> <li>• ARDI supports this committee</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with ARDI's Racial Equity Strategic Plan Goals:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #1: Increase the Attainment of Postsecondary Credentials with Significant Labor Market Value</li> <li>• #2: Reduce Adult First-Time Felony Convictions</li> <li>• #3: Increase Stable Full-Time Employment Among Individual Adults with Incomes at or Above 250% Federal Poverty Level</li> <li>• #4: Increase the Percentage of Families with Incomes Above 250% Federal Poverty Level for a Family of Four</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Goal #5: Reduce Infant Mortality</li> <li>• <a href="https://lacounty.gov">Racial Equity Strategic Plan - Los Angeles County (lacounty.gov)</a></li> </ul>
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## #10-15: Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities

### Recommendation 11:

Establish and expand upon existing local hiring preferences for capital development projects (including affordable and supportive housing development, considering cost implications and potential impacts on the total number of units funded) that include the training and hiring of people experiencing homelessness.

<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDACS currently implements the Board-adopted local and targeted worker hiring policy and Project Labor Agreement Moreover,</li> <li>• WDACS launched and currently runs the County Fair Chance Hiring campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Work Opportunity Tax Credit</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a Federal tax credit available to employers for hiring and employing individuals from certain targeted groups who have faced significant barriers to employment.</li> <li>◦ WOTC FY 2023 state allotments to conduct WOTC activities and grant award application requirements for grantees (State Workforce Development Agencies) to receive Funding allocations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Community Economic Development Projects:</b> <a href="https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=333377">https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=333377</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS) will solicit applications to award approximately \$12.3 million in Community Economic Development (CED) discretionary grant funds to Community Development Corporations (CDC) for well-planned,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>financially viable, and innovative projects to enhance job creation and business development for individuals with low income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Eligible entities: Private, non-profit CDCs, including faith-based organizations and Tribal and Alaskan Native organizations</li> <li>○ \$12.3 million in available funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ \$100,000 minimum, \$800,000 maximum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DEO launched and currently runs the County Fair Chance Hiring campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yes</li> </ul>

## #16-25: Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry

### Recommendation 16:

Conduct a global landscape analysis within City and County government to identify existing and potential relationships as well as current efforts related to criminal justice reform and services to those transitioning to community. This analysis should be conducted in collaboration with re-entry service providers and include a review of Los Angeles County’s ODR, Project LEAD, and Jail In-Reach program, among other initiatives currently in place.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Connect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DHS: \$2,086,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf">https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DPSS currently connects incarcerated individuals to DPSS programs (General Relief, CalWORKs, CalFresh and Medi-Cal) and services (Housing Vouchers, Mental Health Services and Substance Use Disorder Services) through</li> </ul>

the DPSS/Sheriff Homeless Release Project.

- Multiple DMH staff/programs have been involved in countywide justice reform/diversion initiatives/committees, all of which have been conducted through a racial equity lens. These include, but are not limited to: Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI), Men's Central Jail Closure Workgroup, Jail Population Reduction Council, and Youth Justice Workgroup (YJWG). The ATI and YJWG initiatives, in particular, have conducted/are conducting landscape analyses to determine existing resources, gaps, and potential funding sources for additional resources. The CEO is developing an inventory of ATI resources."
- CalAim- makes sure that people out of prison get a bed and are enrolled in healthcare
  - Warm hand-offs
  - Those from interim housing are funneled into permanent housing
    - Timeframe: about a week from set-to-be released, then into PSH after a year
  - City of LA:
    - initiating several audits looking at program/service delivery with formerly incarcerated BPEH as a specific demographic
      - RFP to be released soon
    - Peace and Healing Center
    - LA REPAIR
    - Working with LAPD to get data on criminalization of homelessness
    - BPEH Violence Report has a component that women experiencing DV fall into homelessness
    - Own Equity and Diversity initiative
- LAHSA:
  - Hired Justice System Coordinator to align with ODR, etc.
- HOPICS- works with prison counselor to set-up care plan and vision for when people are released

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ You cannot be released without a housing plan and MediCal</li> <li>● SoFi Stadium, Goodwill - second chance hiring</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DPSS does not have the authority to implement the recommendation. Board approval will be required.</li> <li>● Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> <li>● The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DHS: \$2,086,000</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Law Enforcement and Behavioral Health Partnerships for Early Diversion</li> <li>● Offender Reentry Program</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 19:

When making policy and funding decisions, support the development and growth of community-rooted programs, providers, and networks owned and/or led by formerly incarcerated individuals to guide successful re-entry.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Doesn't Align</li> </ul>

<p><b>Progress Made to Date:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Probation Dept. is in the process of developing Community Advisory Committees based out of local field probation officers. These committees would be led by dept. area and regional office managers in collaboration with community-based partners to identify needed services in the community and the availability of CBOs that provide services to our clients. The goal is to engage local service providers who understand the local community and the needs of community members, including our supervised population.</li> <li>• In meetings so far with the community, they have indicated that it is about time they have a more active role in how services are secured and delivered to their community. This includes probation services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Challenges:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we put support for PWLE to ensure success in their role in support of the program/grant, etc.?</li> <li>• We don't fund values that we talk about</li> <li>• Difference b/w Person with Lived Experience/Person with Lived Expertise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ When you've been doing the boots on the ground work, develops into lived expertise</li> <li>◦ At the same time, how we provide emotional support for prior as well.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding Availability:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offender Reentry Program</li> </ul>
<p><b>Political Will to Act:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 20:**

Assess current service provider practices and explore the most equitable and culturally competent ways to assess, triage, and ask what people need in

order to ensure that justice-involved Black people experiencing homelessness are connected to the most appropriate housing and services.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DHS: \$2,086,000</li> <li>○ LAHSA: \$18,491,000                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>• \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ DHS: \$79,683,000                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>• \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>○ DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Connect                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DHS: \$2,086,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf">https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reentry Intensive Case Management Services (R-ICMS)</li> <li>• DOORS</li> <li>• Reentry Interim Housing</li> <li>• Breaking Barriers</li> <li>• YO!</li> <li>• POWR</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: \$2,086,000</li> <li>• LAHSA: \$18,491,000             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DHS: \$79,683,000             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DMH: \$226,000</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPH: \$11,110,000</li> <li>• DHS: \$2,086,000</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## **Recommendation 21:**

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Through improved system coordination and targeted funding, ensure youth re-entering society after juvenile system involvement are provided with adequate supportive services and access to resources to support their successful transition.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is part of CCTP Program mandate to provide supportive services that facilitate successful community reintegration services.</li> <li>• Intensive Gang Supervision Program (IGSP) and Diversion of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Re-Entry DPOs coordinate supportive services and access to resources to</li> </ul>

support successful transition of youth and young adults re-entering society."

- AB 210 - Assembly Bill 210 authorizes counties to establish homeless adult and family multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in order to expedite identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services. While state laws generally prohibit the sharing of an individual's confidential health, mental health, criminal history, and social services information, AB 210 authorizes MDT members to share such information to improve coordination of housing and supportive services, increase continuity of care, and decrease duplication of services. The law became effective on January 1, 2018.
- Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) Re-entry Supervision Program (Probation Department):
  - Began 7/12/2021
  - The DPOs have secondary supervision responsibility for youth housed in the facilities and primary supervision responsibility for youth that have been released to the community (home or in a stepdown/transitional housing facility). The Department is evaluating the needs and developing a plan to expand the unit staffing to accommodate the anticipated increase in number of youth that will require supervision (both primary and secondary) from DJJ.
  - Municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners:
    - The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors passed a motion on December 20, 2022 for the Department to work with the Department of Youth Development to execute four, two year agreements with community-based agencies to pilot step down programs to service this population. As a result, the Department is in the process of identifying agencies for the contracting process.
  - Number of people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Since inception and implementation on July 1, 2021, there have been 82 youth ordered to the Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) in Los Angeles County and 5 youth have been released from the facility and are being serviced by the re-entry supervision unit DPOs. Three of the youth were released to a step down/transitional facility and two were released home.</li> <li>• Number/percentage of Black people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Twenty (or 24%) of the youth ordered SYTF were Black; however, none of the currently released youth (five) fall in this category. Nineteen (19) of the youth currently detained in SYTF are Black, as one youth's order was terminated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the goals/objectives/metrics for success and how is the program advancing against these goals?: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The goals/objectives/metrics utilized for this program include successful reintegration into the community for those youth released home/transitional housing. Initial goals for which support is provided includes securing all personal documents necessary to seek and obtain employment, training and/or enrollment in an education program. Additionally, connection to needed mental health, substance abuse and other supportive services. The goals/objectives for youth released to other facilities/programs, include ensuring the program is an appropriate fit and provides the supportive services necessary to allow the youth to eventually transition home/to the community.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Community and/or service recipients opportunities to provide feedback on the effectiveness of this program/policy?:</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ We continue to supervise the youth released from SYTF. Feedback will be garnered as youth progress through this process. Initial feedback was gathered from youth previously released from DJJ and lessons learned are being incorporated in planned transition services.</li> <li>● How is this program/policy funded? What is the current annual budget? Is an increase/decrease in funding expected?: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The program is currently funded with DJJ transition funding. Annual budget fluctuates based on the addition of service enhancements. Future funding utilization is in the planning process through SYTF.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) Re-entry Supervision Program funded with DJJ transition funding-amount is unknown</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UCEDD National Training Initiative to Support Youth with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities involved with the Juvenile Justice System</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors passed a motion on December 20, 2022 for the Department to work with the Department of Youth Development to execute four, two year agreements with community-based agencies to pilot step down programs to service this population. As a result, the Department is in the process of identifying agencies for the contracting process.</li> <li>● AB 210 - Assembly Bill 210 authorizes counties to establish homeless adult and family multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in order to expedite identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services.</li> </ul>

<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
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## **Recommendation 22:**

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Based on the results of the global landscape analysis, consider establishing and/or enhancing existing cross-system partnerships, including by:

- Strengthening working relationships between law enforcement, criminal justice, re-entry, homeless service, and housing providers
- Championing the criminal justice system to be homeless-and-housing informed and operate with an anti-racist lens
- Creating opportunities for collaboration between homeless service providers, re-entry agencies, economic development organizations, community colleges, and unions to provide educational programs, job trainings, and apprenticeships to create a hiring pipeline for formerly incarcerated individuals with lived experience of homelessness.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS is currently engaging in multiple cross-system partnerships with LAHSA, LACDA, and Family Solution Centers.</li> <li>• The Dept. is working with WDACS and the AJCCs to provide job training, placement, and retention services to adult probationers. The INVEST program uses specially trained DPOs to identify and work with participants in the program, keeping them engaged in services that result in employment preparation and</li> </ul>

placement to address either homelessness or under employment.

- AB109 Housing Services (Probation Department)
  - Program began 6/1/2012
  - The program currently assists AB 109 probationers by providing housing, employment services, system navigation and auxiliary funds. AB 109 provides the following housing facilities: Transitional Housing, Transitional Housing for Women, Transitional Housing with Child(ren), Transitional Housing for 290 Sex Offender. A Welcome Center was established that provides beds for those who have been exposed to or tested positive for COVID-19. Board and Care, Skill Nursing Facilities and Recuperative Care are among the facilities for the medically and mentally fragile participants. The contractor provides system navigation services, including assistance in obtaining California IDs, social security cards, birth certificates, clothing for job interviews, job placements and permanent housing through the auxiliary fund requisitions. The Probation Department provides a referral to all AB 109 probationers who have been identified as homeless.
  - Municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners:
    - Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Revocation and State Courts, Department of Public Health, HR 360.
  - Number of people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
    - HR360 Housing Placement YTD From 2013-2022: 10,928 referred - 7,362 Housing placement - 67% of referrals placed in housing.

- Number/percentage of Black people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
  - HR360 Housing Placement for Black People YTD From 2013-2022: 3,782 referred - 2,618 Housing Placements - 69% of referrals placed in housing.
- What are the goals/objectives/metrics for success and how is the program advancing against these goals?:
  - The objective of HR360 is to provide temporary housing and support to AB109 clients, with the long-term goal of establishing permanent housing. There is a capacity of 478 beds; the participants are referred to housing, employment services, and the system navigation services to help acclimate them back into society.
- Community and/or service recipients opportunities to provide feedback on the effectiveness of this program/policy?:
  - The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) has regularly scheduled public meetings that allows the public to address any services/programs of AB 109, including our contracted housing.
  - The Contractor provides monthly success stories that reflect the efforts of all the stakeholders and the AB 109 participants. Success stories include AB 109 participants obtaining employment, receiving permanent housing, and completing education/vocational skill training.
- How is this program/policy funded? What is the current annual budget? Is an increase/decrease in funding expected?:

- The program is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.
- Is additional funding needed to fully fulfill the goals/objectives of this program/policy? If so please describe how much funding and what it would go towards:
  - Additional funding is needed to provide housing services to our participants and adequately compete in the current housing market. The medically and mentally fragile participants need special care. Additional funding is required to assist the 290 Sex Offenders and arson offenders as they are not able to enter certain facilities with these controlling charges. The most difficult placements are the mentally fragile Sex Offenders who are medically ill and homeless.
- Other information regarding this program and how it advances the goals of ending Black homelessness in LA County?:
  - We can also identify those who will be homeless prior to being released from prison and can secure transportation directly from CDCR to HR 360 housing. We offer HR 360 housing to our probationers 180 days after their probation terminates.
- Other programs:
  - We currently deploy two (2) Mobile Resource Centers (MRC), which are mobile office vans with Probation staff that travel throughout Los Angeles County and meet with homeless on probation in the community. During these weekly MRC events, we also have HR 360 members available to refer and place our homeless clients into housing and can provide transportation from the MRC event

	<p>directly to HR 360 housing. We have also applied for the BSCC Mobile Office Grant to secure funding for an additional seven (7) MRCs.</p>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AB109 Housing Services (Probation Department) is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 24:**

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Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advocating for policy changes, such as:

- Preventing nonviolent arrests from being used to remove individuals experiencing homelessness from City- and County-controlled housing placement lists
- Expanding access to occupational licensing for long-term career opportunities (e.g. fire fighters, social workers, IT and coding, etc.)

- Establishing a law enforcement policy that diverts all homelessness-related bookings to services rather than jail (in jurisdictions where this is not already the case)

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Probation Dept. has dedicated funds to the development of housing, employment, and services for adult probationers through the ODR and collaboration with WDACS, and the development of grant opportunities for housing through the MacArthur Foundation.</li> <li>• The Public Defender's Office is a strong advocate for policy change to support the needs of its clients. Re-entry is a major focal point of their work.</li> <li>• Sunset law/Time Done <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ ODR looking at interim housing and looking at client experience</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reform on child support - SB 337, Truth &amp; Justice for Child Support - state budget</li> <li>• Measure J/Reimagine LA dollars - County has chosen a lower net-County-cost amount</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we put support for PWLE to ensure success in their role in support of the program/grant, etc.?</li> <li>• We don't fund values that we talk about</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure J</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 25:

Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider implementing enhancements to programs and services aimed at better supporting those exiting incarceration, such as:



- Broadening and deepening the scope and scale of criminal justice diversion programs provided by ODR.
- Increasing the network of reception/transition hubs with culturally relevant services.
- Ensuring rental and housing search/stability assistance is readily available for those exiting from incarceration.
- Expanding funding for the existing re-entry navigator programs to provide peer-to-peer mentorship, guidance, and support for re-entry populations in accessing housing, employment, healthcare, and education systems.
- Expanding the use of restorative justice programs.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LAHSA: \$18,491,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>• \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ DHS: \$79,683,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>• \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>■ DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf">https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODR:</li> <li>• Broadening and deepening the scope and scale of criminal justice diversion programs provided by ODR. The Dept. is participating in a Department of State Hospitals Mental Health Diversion pilot through its Pretrial Services and Adult CORE Services operations. The pilot provides two years of diversion to community-based housing and treatment for inmates in County jail awaiting trial. The dept. is also working on a bail reform pilot with the AOC and the Judicial Council to allow more pretrial inmates an opportunity for release to the community if they cannot make bail.</li> </ul>

- Increasing the network of reception/transition hubs with culturally relevant services. The Dept. has established intake hubs for the AB 109 population with available DMH, DPH-SAPC, and housing contractor system navigators on-site to assist the reentry population. The Dept. also developed and opened its first community reentry center in Los Angeles. This effort was completed with input from community members and probationers regarding programing and services needed for the reentry population.
- Ensuring rental and housing search/stability assistance is readily available for those exiting from incarceration. The AB 109 contract for housing services requires the contract providers service network of housing locations to work with supervised persons to find and secure permanent housing.
- Expanding funding for the existing re-entry navigator programs to provide peer-to-peer mentorship, guidance, and support for re-entry populations in accessing housing, employment, healthcare and education services. The Department's CORE Services Bureau is working to develop a Credible Messenger peer support program for the emerging adult (18-25) probation population. In addition to providing mentorship, they can provide systems navigation, or refer clients to providers contracted with ODR for services.
- Support in most communities
- Sunset law/Time Done
  - Just passed, goes into effect this year
  - ODR looking at interim housing and looking at client experience
- Reform on child support - SB 337, Truth & Justice for Child Support - state budget
- Measure J/Reimagine LA dollars - County has chosen a lower net-County-cost amount
  - Can the County adopt a better NCC?
- AB109 Housing Services (Probation Department)
  - Program began 6/1/2012
  - The program currently assists AB 109 probationers by providing housing, employment services, system navigation and auxiliary funds. AB 109 provides the following housing facilities: Transitional Housing, Transitional Housing for Women, Transitional Housing with Child(ren), Transitional

Housing for 290 Sex Offender. A Welcome Center was established that provides beds for those who have been exposed to or tested positive for COVID-19. Board and Care, Skill Nursing Facilities and Recuperative Care are among the facilities for the medically and mentally fragile participants. The contractor provides system navigation services, including assistance in obtaining California IDs, social security cards, birth certificates, clothing for job interviews, job placements and permanent housing through the auxiliary fund requisitions. The Probation Department provides a referral to all AB 109 probationers who have been identified as homeless.

- Municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners:
  - Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Revocation and State Courts, Department of Public Health, HR 360.
- Number of people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
  - HR360 Housing Placement YTD From 2013-2022: 10,928 referred - 7,362 Housing placement - 67% of referrals placed in housing.
- Number/percentage of Black people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
  - HR360 Housing Placement for Black People YTD From 2013-2022: 3,782 referred - 2,618 Housing Placements - 69% of referrals placed in housing.
- What are the goals/objectives/metrics for success and how is the program advancing against these goals?:
  - The objective of HR360 is to provide temporary housing and support to AB109 clients, with the long-term goal of establishing permanent housing. There is a capacity of 478 beds; the participants are referred to housing, employment services, and the system navigation services to help acclimate them back into society.

- Community and/or service recipients opportunities to provide feedback on the effectiveness of this program/policy?:
  - The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) has regularly scheduled public meetings that allows the public to address any services/programs of AB 109, including our contracted housing.
  - The Contractor provides monthly success stories that reflect the efforts of all the stakeholders and the AB 109 participants. Success stories include AB 109 participants obtaining employment, receiving permanent housing, and completing education/vocational skill training.
- How is this program/policy funded? What is the current annual budget? Is an increase/decrease in funding expected?:
  - The program is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.
- Is additional funding needed to fully fulfill the goals/objectives of this program/policy? If so please describe how much funding and what it would go towards:
  - Additional funding is needed to provide housing services to our participants and adequately compete in the current housing market. The medically and mentally fragile participants need special care. Additional funding is required to assist the 290 Sex Offenders and arson offenders as they are not able to enter certain facilities with these controlling charges. The most difficult placements are the mentally fragile Sex Offenders who are medically ill and homeless.
- Other information regarding this program and how it advances the goals of ending Black homelessness in LA County?:
  - We can also identify those who will be homeless prior to being released from prison and can secure transportation directly from CDCR to HR 360 housing. We offer HR 360

	<p>housing to our probationers 180 days after their probation terminates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Other programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ We currently deploy two (2) Mobile Resource Centers (MRC), which are mobile office vans with Probation staff that travel throughout Los Angeles County and meet with homeless on probation in the community. During these weekly MRC events, we also have HR 360 members available to refer and place our homeless clients into housing and can provide transportation from the MRC event directly to HR 360 housing. We have also applied for the BSCC Mobile Office Grant to secure funding for an additional seven (7) MRCs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How do we put support for PWLE to ensure success in their role in support of the program/grant, etc.?</li> <li>● We don't fund values that we talk about</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● AB109 Housing Services (Probation Department) is funded with AB 109 revenue. The current annual budget is \$12,000,000.</li> <li>● LAHSA: \$18,491,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$9,979,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DHS: \$79,683,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ \$63,851,000 (Measure H)</li> <li>○ \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>● DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Measure J</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yes</li> </ul>

<b>County Legislative Agenda:</b>	
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# #26-43: Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement

## Recommendation 27:

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Coordinate and work with DCFS, homeless service providers, parent advocates, parent defender advocates, and other relevant partner agencies to leverage resources and maximize services, expertise, and outcomes.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS' Homeless Services section entered into an MOU with the Los Angeles County Development Authority to contract with countywide homeless services providers who have expertise in locating affordable housing to homeless child welfare families. The Homeless Services section entered into a contract with 211 Resource and Referral to provide assessments and a warm hand-off of clients to housing agencies of their choice for housing services.</li> <li>• DCFS' Parents in Partnership (PIP) program provides housing resources to homeless birth parents seeking to reunify their children. PIP parent partners are former DCFS clients, who have successfully navigated the child welfare and dependency court systems, and engage birth parents throughout the County. For all families, including African American, from the point of engagement, the</li> </ul>

	<p>parent partners are trained to assess their immediate needs, which includes identifying housing programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DCFS: onboarded the first supportive housing division in a child welfare system in the nation; Board motion passed: mandates reaching out to every social worker with a client that will be exiting within 90 days, and making sure that each one has an identified housing plan - if they don't, have them connected to an agency to provide bridge housing and provide them with a case manager. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation, LAHSA, DMH, DPSS all involved - there needs to be open communication with all of these departments because they are servicing the same youth population.</li> <li>○ Streamline the process so that youth don't have to go into homelessness to be able to get CES help</li> <li>○ Monthly meetings w/ LAHSA, DPSS, City Housing Authority</li> </ul> </li> <li>● More than 1100 kids getting augmented payments - with the help of Sanctuary for Hope</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Too many steps to get youth connected to housing - more concerted work to eliminate the steps and convoluted process are necessary; process needs to be more consumer friendly – a feedback loop is needed</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NA</li> </ul>

**County  
Legislative  
Agenda:**



## Recommendation 28:

Strengthen connections and collaboration with the faith-based community in order to understand what resources and services currently exist (including an understanding of resources by geography and faith affiliation) and to identify ways to coordinate and offer linkages for families and youth seeking faith-based services.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS is developing a new section to collaborate with the Faith-based community to link children and families to support services.</li> <li>• DMH is involved in several partnerships with faith-based organizations. DMH facilitates a countywide faith-based collaborative and sponsors a yearly conference on integrating mental health and spirituality. Each of the Service Areas, including Service Area 6, has established a DMH faith-based collaborative and members of the faith-based organizations participate in DMH committees and advisory groups.</li> <li>• Provides access to religious services and volunteers at juvenile institutions.</li> <li>• DCFS: onboarded a faith-based program manager - Faith in Motion</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
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## **Recommendation 29:**

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Identify strategies to increase the capacity of community-based supports—particularly mental health and behavioral health services—to strengthen families and enhance family stability (including for foster care and kinship care families, as well as families not connected to the child welfare system).

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS has systems in place through several entry points, e.g., via Intake process and Greater Avenues For Independence (GAIN) and General Relief Opportunities for Work (GROW) programs that identify participants for potential mental and behavioral challenges and refers them to DPSS' sister-department's co-located staff within the department or to a Community-Based Organization/Faith-Based Organization (CBO/FBO) partner.</li> <li>• DCFS' Resource Family Support (RSS) and Permanency Division provides community-based support services for kinship, foster, and adoptive families to address an array of behavioral and mental health support. In addition, the High Risk Services Division teams with DMH to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of treatment plans and medication for children with great mental health needs to ensure that specific needs are being considered and met. Also, all children under DCFS supervision at age 16.5 are screened and, if eligible, assisted in completing a Social</li> </ul>

	<p>Security Income packet for benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMH is currently implementing this service by providing field-based services in schools, home, juvenile justice facilities and at other community agencies and activities frequented by children, youth and families. Additionally, DMH delivers trainings for individuals with lived experiences. The department has the Parent Academy Training. Also, there is training to the providers on the Child and Family Team process that encourages and reinforces the participation of informal supports to strengthen the family’s connection. This allows for better outreach and engagement of families at risk.</li> <li>• Probation Dept. is working with the CEO on a capacity building plan that will increase the number of smaller CBOs who traditionally have not been able to qualify for County contract services. This process involves contracting with a larger CBO that can provide training, development, and mentoring to smaller CBOs that have not traditionally been able to secure County contracts for services. The program will not only build and strengthen these agencies in order to qualify for contract, but will provide knowledge that will make these agencies self-sustaining and expand the number of service providers in identified areas of need.</li> <li>• DPH: finding ways to collaborate and connect with other departments and services</li> <li>• DCFS has an MOU with DHS – housing navigators, helping people with Section 8 apps, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</li> </ul>

<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NA</li></ul>

## Recommendation 30:

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Conduct research to identify interrupters of intergenerational cycles of homelessness and develop appropriate coaching strategies to model desired healthy behaviors and essential life skills.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low</li></ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doesn't Align</li></ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Identified</li></ul>

## Recommendation 31:

Ensure that family reunification programs and services are reflective of low-barrier principles, with an emphasis on providing housing assistance with limited requirements or barriers to entry.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Family Reunification Housing Subsidy rapid re-housing program was implemented on January 1, 2017. The entry criteria are for families to be in substantial compliance with all court orders and homelessness is the sole barrier to the return of the children. This program provides case management, rental subsidy for up to 12 months, and a six-month aftercare component. To date, 194 families have been housed with 461 children.</li> <li>• The Dept. has Social Program Agreements in SD 4 that provide family reunification and family counseling for adult probationers in that district. However, there are not funds for housing assistance.</li> <li>• The community is looking for any support for justice involved people that reduces incarceration and increases ability to avoid police and justice system contact, including strengthening family support.</li> <li>• DCFS: Bringing Families Home Program - very low barrier, families can self-attest to homelessness or low income status; centralized housing email address that people can reach out to; larger budget provides for more prevention programs up front; flyer for this program recently sent out to 450 schools across LA County, trainings to personnel in relevant regional offices</li> <li>• Sanctuary of Hope: resources for kids that help strengthen families as a whole - short term rental assistance, eviction prevention, applications for UBI programs, etc.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

### **Recommendation 34:**

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Enhance DCFS support systems for families involved in the child welfare system, with an increased focus on providing services to families at the outset of child welfare involvement to address the traumas of system involvement and potential family separation.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS has a Prevention and Aftercare contract for families that call into the hotline and are homeless. These families don't have to have an open child welfare case and can receive upfront support services. In addition, DCFS' Bureau of Clinical Resources and Services partners with the DMH to assess children for mental health needs and offer linkages to services within the child's community. Assessments and linkages typically occur at the onset of child welfare involvement but a child may</li> </ul>

	<p>be reassessed and re-linked throughout their child welfare experience. Services include but are not limited to therapeutic services with a community-based organization, Wraparound, and Full-Service Partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of January 2019, DMH co-located staff at the DCFS Hotline and Emergency Response Section of the DCFS Lancaster office in an effort to divert families from entering the system by connecting families to services in the community. The Department has also invested in expansion of services at the Medical Hubs also allowing for diversion to community providers. In addition, the Department is also funding Upfront Family Finding to assist DCFS within the first 90 days to seek kinship as placement alternatives and incorporate the informal supports to the Child and Family Team meetings. Lastly, the Department is also involved with DCFS and Casey on Family Programs Project. A focus is on the development of permanency plans for African-American youth who have been in foster care for 13-24 months in an effort to identify barriers for achieving permanency.</li> <li>• DMH and DCFS have been working on identifying the mental health needs of children in the system. The Departments are taking a more active role at the outset of involvement of children and families in the child welfare system, as well as those “at risk” of entering the system.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Child Welfare Workforce Institute:</li> <li>• National Center for Child Welfare Competent Mental Health Services:</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendation has advanced</li> </ul>



<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
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### **Recommendation 35:**

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Reinstate and restore funding for the Rights of Passage program as an effective model for preparing youth for successful transition to adulthood.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights of Passage appears to be closed?</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This program was closed due to significant compliance issues</li> <li>• <a href="https://dcfs.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Rite-of-Passage-STRTP-Monitoring-Review-Packet-2020-Approved-052721.pdf">https://dcfs.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Rite-of-Passage-STRTP-Monitoring-Review-Packet-2020-Approved-052721.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

### **Recommendation 36:**

Expand the use of “cultural brokers” and/or peer navigators to support families in navigating the child welfare system.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCFS’ Parents in Partnership program utilizes current and former foster parents with lived experience to assist and support new resource families with navigating the child welfare system. Further, DCFS’ Cultural Broker program participants primarily assist African American families with navigating the child welfare system and referred services in their communities through coaching and mentoring.</li> <li>DMH and DCFS have programs centered around cultural brokers; language matters (e.g. not using the word “client” - which can create a disconnection); emphasis on how to engage with community, how to you engage with that person, how to create solidarity around issues of impact, disproportionate impact on Black youth – communication important to reach these outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCFS: “community cultural brokers”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Identified</li> </ul>

<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare:</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rec has advanced</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

### **Recommendation 37:**

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Increase the number of Black foster care families by offering incentives and supports.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare:</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NA</li> </ul>

### **Recommendation 38:**

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Increase targeted investments in appropriate supports for current and former foster care youth, including permanent housing and higher education and/or vocational program scholarships.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCFS Independent Living Program <a href="https://www.ilponline.org/Home/">https://www.ilponline.org/Home/</a></li> <li>DCFS provides transitional housing for current and former foster youth, and accepts the diverse population it serves. Current foster youth are offered opportunities to attain educational scholarships through a variety of private donors.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YouthBuild:</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rec has advanced</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 39:

Improve system coordination and ensure transition planning commences with sufficient time to achieve best outcomes for youth exiting foster care.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS: \$25,295,000</li> <li>DPH: \$975,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>Prevent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAHSA: \$598,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><a href="https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf">https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/177525.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A4 Homeless Initiative 6-month Transitional Plan was implemented as a practice enhancement to ensure housing</li> </ul>

stability for youth upon exiting foster care, as well as prevent homelessness.

- Broad efforts have been made through continuum of care reform implementation.
- DCFS Independent Living Program  
<https://www.ilponline.org/Home/>
- AB 210 - Assembly Bill 210 authorizes counties to establish homeless adult and family multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in order to expedite identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services. While state laws generally prohibit the sharing of an individual's confidential health, mental health, criminal history, and social services information, AB 210 authorizes MDT members to share such information to improve coordination of housing and supportive services, increase continuity of care, and decrease duplication of services. The law became effective on January 1, 2018.
- Probation Department
  - Transitional Jurisdiction Services
    - Began 1/1/2012
    - Program that is the result of policy/legislation
    - Assembly Bill (AB) 12 created the California's Extended Foster Care Program which allows eligible youth in child welfare and probation systems to remain in foster care until the age of 21. Probation's Transitional Jurisdiction Services provides extended foster care and housing services for Transitional Age Youth. It ensures that no youth is discharged into homelessness.
    - Municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners:
      - Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health and LAHSA
    - Number of people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
      - 196- 35.6%
    - Number/percentage of Black people served/affected by this program or policy annually and/or since its inception:
      - 196- 35.6%
    - What are the goals/objectives/metrics for

	<p>success and how is the program advancing against these goals?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outcome measures include ensuring that no youth who exit foster care become homeless and that all youth who exit services at the age of 21 are connected to housing services.</li> <li>■ How is this program/policy funded? What is the current annual budget? Is an increase/decrease in funding expected?: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended foster care services are paid by federal funds under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Additional funds are needed. The program wants to enhance educational, employment, and vocational/skilled craft training. Exact dollar amounts to be determined.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 40:**

Broaden the extended foster care program to include youth up to age 24 to provide comprehensive, person-centered services including housing, education, and employment.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several County programs serve foster youth up to age 24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ DCFS, in partnership with public housing authorities, has agreed to offer Section 8 vouchers. Additionally, the THP-Plus housing program serves former foster youth, ages 18-24.</li> <li>◦ DCFS: Housing for 18-24 Year Olds at Risk of Homelessness</li> <li>◦ DCFS, in partnership with public housing authorities, has agreed to offer Section 8 vouchers. Additionally, the THP-Plus housing program serves former foster youth, ages 18-24.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in workload would result in consulting with union management.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YouthBuild</li> <li>• Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rec has advanced</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>



## Recommendation 41:

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Advocate for a change in Federal policy to extend eligibility for independent living programs to age 24.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transition Aged Youth Healthcare</li> <li>○ Extended Foster Care</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Policy and Legislation:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ California Fostering Connections to Success Act (AB 12)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 43:

Identify available DCFS resources that can be utilized to support housing stability for youth exiting foster care.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prevent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LAHSA: \$598,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCFS, in partnership with public housing authorities, has agreed to offer Section 8 vouchers. Additionally, the THP-Plus housing program serves former foster youth, ages 18-24.</li> <li>• DCFS Transition Aged Youth Drop-In Center and Village Family Services</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with ARDI's Racial Equity Strategic Plan Goals:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #1: Increase the Attainment of Postsecondary Credentials with Significant Labor Market Value</li> <li>• #2: Reduce Adult First-Time Felony Convictions</li> <li>• #3: Increase Stable Full-Time Employment Among Individual Adults with Incomes at or Above 250% Federal Poverty Level</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #4: Increase the Percentage of Families with Incomes Above 250% Federal Poverty Level for a Family of Four</li> <li>• Strategic Goal #5: Reduce Infant Mortality</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://lacounty.gov">Racial Equity Strategic Plan - Los Angeles County (lacounty.gov)</a></p>
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## #44-57: Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment

### Recommendation 44:

Provide training to decision-making bodies (including the CES Policy Council) on implicit bias, and ensure that, in all phases of decision making and prior to implementation of any policies or protocols, these bodies consider racial equity and the impacts of broad decisions on vulnerable populations. In particular, as CES prioritization and matching policies are implemented, evaluate for impact on Black people experiencing homelessness.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOPICS - Problem Solving program, trying to prevent the upstream</li> <li>• Substance Use Treatment Network</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CESTRR tool isn't capturing vulnerability of POC</li> <li>• The way the tool is used doesn't make sense</li> <li>• Leaving Black people out of subsidies and resources</li> <li>• Homeless services system is inundated and under resourced</li> <li>• How person responds to questions results in receiving services, and there's no training or leeway</li> <li>• How do you prioritize when you have limited resources without re-traumatizing people?</li> <li>• National uprising against VI-SPDAT</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The Cultural and Linguistically Appropriate Services - Access to Coaching and Training (CLAS ACT) Project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DMH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Cultural Competency Committee</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 46:

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Examine opportunities to train mainstream systems of care (Mental Health, Public Social Services, Children and Family Services, Health Services) so that there can be greater opportunities to help clients involved with these mainstream systems to avoid the homeless services system and connect them instead to appropriate, culturally sensitive services before they become homeless.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS Homeless Case Managers and Greater Avenues For Independence (GAIN) Services Workers are currently co-located at the Family Solution Centers within the Coordinated Entry System. The DPSS staff assist in determining if any DPSS Homeless Programs/Services are available for CalWORKs Families that are at-risk of becoming homeless, pending eviction and/or can no longer</li> </ul>

	<p>reside in a temporary living situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Mental Health and Department of Social Services have trained transitional housing providers on support services available for youth participants and navigating those services.</li> <li>• DMH participates in several community collaboratives composed of various County Departments and community agencies to leverage resources, share information and coordinate care. In addition, DMH is one of many agencies that specializes in homelessness and presents/speaks at conferences, community forums and community trainings on homelessness issues including at-risk populations, clinical practices, and resources. DMH worked with LAHSA to implement a two-day training for the first 50 DMH cohort.</li> <li>• Substance Use Treatment Network</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>• The CESTRR tool isn't capturing vulnerability of POC</li> <li>• The way the tool is used doesn't make sense</li> <li>• Leaving Black people out of subsidies and resources</li> <li>• Homeless services system is inundated and under resourced</li> <li>• How person responds to questions results in receiving services, and there's no training or leeway</li> <li>• How do you prioritize when you have limited resources without re-traumatizing people?</li> <li>• National uprising against VI-SPDAT</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

<p><b>Political Will to Act:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DPSS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DMH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultural Competency Committee</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Cultural and Linguistically Appropriate Services - Access to Coaching and Training (CLAS ACT) Project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NA</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 47:

Partner with traditional and nontraditional sites frequented by Black people that function as points of prevention and early intervention (beauty/barber shops, churches, community colleges), and use these partnerships as opportunities to inform and educate about available services and to engage.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPH has partnerships with beauty/barber shops, churches, community colleges, libraries, parks, etc. to provide health-related education and resources and direct services (i.e. vaccines, testing &amp; treatment).</li> <li>• DCFS is developing a new section within the Office of Equity to address racial disparity and disproportionality of African-Americans connected to the Department in order to educate and provide community and public services necessary to prevent homelessness and establish community partners.</li> <li>• DMH has partnerships with traditional and non-traditional sites frequented by Black people. Additional partnerships include those with MLK Hospital; Drew School of Medicine; DPH Well-Being Trauma Centers; DHS, Probation and DPSS locations. DMH participates in several committees that address the multiple needs of Black people to increase access to mental health services. Most recently, DMH provided a letter of support to Drew School of Medicine to secure funding from National Institute of Health (NIH) to provide mental health training, with a focus on depression, to barbers and hair stylists.</li> <li>• Efforts to increase access to mental health within the Black community would be highly supported.</li> <li>• City of LA Peace &amp; Healing Center- 3 times of healing located in REPAIR zones (47). Provides funding to frontline CBOs.</li> <li>• HOPICS is piloting two programs in two CDs (10 &amp; 15- Leimert Park/Crenshaw &amp; Watts)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAHSA has funded faith-based regional coordinators for each SPA</li> <li>• Survey sent out to Faith Based Orgs (FBOs)</li> <li>• Predictive Analysis Models</li> <li>• DHS- Homelessness Prevention Unit (ARPA funding)</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to successfully engage with residents at various traditional and nontraditional sites staff are required to work outside of normal working hours that can require overtime or changes in schedules.</li> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>• Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with ARDI's Racial Equity Strategic Plan Goals:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #1: Increase the Attainment of Postsecondary Credentials with Significant Labor Market Value</li> <li>• #2: Reduce Adult First-Time Felony Convictions</li> <li>• #3: Increase Stable Full-Time Employment Among Individual Adults with Incomes at or Above 250% Federal Poverty Level</li> <li>• #4: Increase the Percentage of Families with Incomes Above 250% Federal Poverty Level for a Family of Four</li> </ul>



- Strategic Goal #5: Reduce Infant Mortality
- [Racial Equity Strategic Plan – Los Angeles County \(lacounty.gov\)](https://lacounty.gov)

## Recommendation 48:

Use a racial equity analysis to determine how to strengthen and expand homelessness prevention programs that include and benefit Black individuals and families with children.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Prevent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funding:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ LAHSA: \$19,534,000</li> <li>◦ DCFS: \$800,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hilton Report addresses why Black people are falling out of PSH and provides some ideas on how to address this</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>• Funding             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How can you have a 5-year strategic funding outlook?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage government funders (political will) to make more long-term funding priorities when money has been allocated (like a 10-year tax)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How do we build that political will?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Beyond applying an equity lens, how do you go deeper?</li> <li>• Equity is a journey not a destination</li> <li>• System doesn't measure quality of care- check boxes instead</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## **Recommendation 49:**

Provide funding/resources (potentially including the Department of Mental Health’s (DMH) Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention funding) and training directly to faith institutions and nontraditional sites (beauty/barber shops, community colleges) that are already interacting with people experiencing homelessness, to enable these entities to directly provide targeted services in coordination with CES and mainstream systems. Consider ways to add elements of outreach/in-reach to connect these sites intentionally to the larger systems of care.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn’t Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, DMH has partnerships with community colleges such as Southwest and West LA, as well as with faith-based organizations. DMH facilitates a countywide faith-based collaborative and sponsors a yearly conference on integrating mental health and spirituality. These partnerships will be leveraged to provide needed training and supports to facilitate the provision of targeted services in coordination with CES and other systems of care. Additionally, DMH provided a letter of support to Drew School of Medicine to secure funding from National Institute of Health (NIH) to provide mental health training</li> </ul>

	<p>to barbers and hair stylists with a focus on depression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to increase access to mental health and access to housing resources within the Black community would be highly supported.</li> <li>• City of LA Peace &amp; Healing Center- 3 times of healing located in REPAIR zones (47). Provides funding to frontline CBOs.</li> <li>• HOPICS is piloting two programs in two CDs (10 &amp; 15-Leimert Park/Crenshaw &amp; Watts)</li> <li>• LAHSA has funded faith-based regional coordinators for each SPA</li> <li>• Survey sent out to Faith Based Orgs (FBOs)</li> <li>• Predictive Analysis Models</li> <li>• DHS- Homelessness Prevention Unit (ARPA funding)</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

**Legislative  
Agenda:**

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## Recommendation 50:

Designate funding to provide outreach teams and an expanded network of traditional and nontraditional sites access to one-time financial/housing assistance that can prevent homelessness further upstream by serving those whose needs are less acute and who may not otherwise access support through the homeless services system.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City of LA Peace &amp; Healing Center- 3 times of healing located in REPAIR zones (47). Provides funding to frontline CBOs.</li> <li>• HOPICS is piloting two programs in two CDs (10 &amp; 15-Leimert Park/Crenshaw &amp; Watts)</li> <li>• LAHSA has funded faith-based regional coordinators for each SPA</li> <li>• Survey has been sent out to Faith Based Orgs (FBOs)</li> <li>• Predictive Analysis Models are being used</li> <li>• DHS has a Homelessness Prevention Unit (ARPA funding)</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

<b>Legislative Agenda:</b>	
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**Recommendation 52:**

Using a racial equity lens, examine the funding structure and services structure of interim housing programs and consider increasing the bed rate to allow for a higher level of case management support and standard of care and more culturally-relevant services (considering the trade-off that this may reduce the total number of beds funded). Some service providers have suggested that \$60/bed for LAHSA-funded 24/7 interim housing operations would help enhance services and would provide more resources to connect clients to stable housing. Consider the impacts of funding and programmatic decisions on Black people accessing interim housing.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS collaborated with LAHSA to respond to the Board's request to evaluate the Coordinated Entry System for Families. The coordinated response to the Board speaks to increasing the shelter rate to accommodate for higher levels of case management needed to assist homeless and at-risk families in coordinated efforts.</li> <li>• Current DMH Interim Housing Program bed rates for individuals range from \$50 - \$65 depending on each provider's budgeted costs. These rates include case management services and linkage to stable housing. Increased bed rates would require additional services and expectations in the provider contract.</li> <li>• Hilton Report addressed why Black people are falling out of PSH and provided some ideas on how to address this</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some RBH providers prefer lower rates due to concern</li> </ul>

	<p>about their costs not justifying the higher rates and later recoupment. While this has been mentioned by some providers in the past, the political liability is envisioned to be small.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> <li>● The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>● Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How can you have a 5 year strategic funding outlook?</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Encourage government funders (political will) to make more long-term funding priorities when money has been allocated (like a 10-year tax) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How do we build that political will?</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Beyond applying an equity lens, how do you go deeper?</li> <li>● Equity is a journey not a destination</li> <li>● System doesn't measure quality of care- check boxes instead</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DMH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultural Competency Committee</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NA</li> </ul>



## Recommendation 53:

Create more culturally competent, trauma-informed interim housing across the entire County (ensuring geographic distribution).

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ House</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ LAHSA: \$18,491,000 \$9,979,000 (Measure H), \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)</li> <li>◦ DHS: \$79,683,000 \$63,851,000 (Measure H), \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)</li> <li>◦ DMH: \$226,000</li> <li>◦ DPH: \$11,110,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPC attempts to provide access to culturally relevant SUD treatment services via their Committee on Cultural Competence and Humility provides strategic planning, guidance and direction to SAPCs network to cultivate an environment where health equity and accessibility is prioritized and where SAPC and SAPCs provider network engage individuals, in a meaningful way, from a perspective of self-reflection, including providers of RBH services.</li> <li>• Per Interim Housing Minimum Service and Operations Practice Standards, DMH Interim Housing Program providers are required to receive training upon hire or upon request in Trauma Informed Care including Secondary Trauma and Cultural Responsiveness (which should reflect the population and community served).</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Recovery Bridge Housing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DMH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Cultural Competency Committee</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
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## **Recommendation 54:**

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Analyze data to understand the characteristics, experiences, and outcomes of those accessing interim housing, including: characteristics of those referred to the different types of interim housing (DHS, DMH, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC), LAHSA, private), how long Black people are staying in the different types of interim housing, the characteristics of long-term stayers vs. those more quickly exiting interim housing, destinations to which people are exiting, characteristics of those returning, where are they returning and why. This analysis should also identify any gaps in resources to help people more quickly exit to stable housing and should result in targeted interventions for both long-term stayers and participants who frequently move from shelter to shelter (and/or return to shelter).

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPH has established a data collection platform for clients participating in Recovery Bridge Housing. While DPH can analyze SAPC interim (Recovery Bridge Housing) housing data, which is readily available, it would be challenging to analyze data for different types of interim housing (e.g., DHS, DMH, LAHSA and private housing operators) as there are no data sharing agreement in place with other departments for these services.</li> <li>• DMH and DCFS are analyzing data sets of children and youth with placement changes due to behavioral reasons. The departments have not looked at other factors associated with placement changes or reentry into the DCFS system.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMH Interim Housing Program currently collects data elements such as length of stay, outcomes of clients exiting shelters and clients who re-enter them. Additional information such as race and ethnicity can be accessed using HMIS and IBHIS.</li> <li>• Widespread dissemination of the LAHSA report in the mass media in early 2019 generated an interest in its recommendations at the County level. However, the level of awareness and support at the community level is unclear.</li> <li>• Hilton Report addressed why Black people are falling out of PSH and provided some ideas on how to address this</li> </ul>
<p><b>Challenges:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential labor/union issues if represented staff objected to being asked to conduct research in addition to their regular duties.</li> <li>• The study could create an uncomfortable environment in the District Offices because it might require approaching participants outside of the normal course of events and asking sensitive questions.</li> <li>• Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How can you have a 5 year strategic funding outlook?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage government funders (political will) to make more long-term funding priorities when money has been allocated (like a 10-year tax) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How do we build that political will?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Beyond applying an equity lens, how do you go deeper?</li> <li>• Equity is a journey not a destination</li> <li>• System doesn't measure quality of care- check boxes instead</li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding Availability:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing for Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>

## #58-67: Permanent Housing and Retention

### Recommendation 59:

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Enhance Funding for Fair Housing Investigations & Enforcement (to include Section 8 and other sources of income discrimination) and for ongoing education about tenants' rights.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CA Department of Civil Rights, housing claims services, and other legal non-profits can take claims on discrimination. Because service providers don't have the capacity to address or submit these complaints - shared partnerships may help with this.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caseworkers are overwhelmed and overworked - need for peer support</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>

## **Recommendation 61:**

Ensure that RRH programs provide the maximum support needed to adequately prepare and support people through their transition to independent housing stability.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ House</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ LAHSA: \$17,559,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS has worked with DMH and DHS to expedite the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program application process when referrals are received through the Expedited IHSS Application Process (Transitional Housing) pilot. DMH and DHS send referrals to DPSS via an application line—the IHSS offices take the applications and assigns them to social workers for processing.</li> <li>• In an effort to ensure rapid rehousing programs provide the maximum support to homeless families, DCFS increased the case management and rental subsidy component from 12 to 18 months. This will provide more financial/rental support to families, thus allowing them to become more financially prepared to sustain their apartments when the rental subsidy ends.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPSS must implement the recommendation for all demographics to ensure equitable treatment. Political implications are probable if recommendation is focused only on a specific demographic.</li> <li>• The implementation of this recommendation may result in labor/union issues due to possible additional duties outside of current job specifications.</li> <li>• Potential opposition is probable if recommendation focuses on a specific demographic. However, if all demographics are treated equitably, community support is expected.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## **Recommendation 62:**

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Continue efforts to strengthen housing location and landlord engagement practices to support permanent housing programs (both within CES and other public and affordable housing programs).

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>

<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 65:

Continue to advocate for policies and enhanced funding to support further affordable housing development, to address the deficit in supply of affordable housing. Apply a racial equity lens to ensure thoughtful and strategic investment that considers the needs of disenfranchised communities.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Planning has been working on various housing ordinances to encourage development of new affordable and market-rate housing, and to preserve existing affordable housing. Specifically, the Accessory Dwelling Units Ordinance and the Density Bonus Ordinance Update have recently been adopted by the Board. The Compact Lot Subdivision Ordinance was approved by the Regional Planning Commission on October 23, 2019, and was presented at the Board hearing in early 2020. Four housing ordinances – Inclusionary Housing, Interim and Supportive Housing, Affordable Housing Preservation, and By-Right Housing – are also in development, with a preliminary public draft released in September 2019.</li> <li>• Stay Housed LA - eviction prevention services help people to own property vs. renting by giving people in apartments that are being sold the first rights to buy those units</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general, the housing ordinances receive a mix of community support and opposition. Some community members support the policies as necessary steps to address the housing crisis in the region. On the other hand, some community members expressed concerns over increased densities, as well as traffic and street parking resulted by the increased densities.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>



<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DRP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inclusionary Housing Ordinance</li> <li>○ Interim and Supportive Housing Ordinance</li> <li>○ Compact Lot Subdivisions</li> <li>○ Affordable Housing Preservation</li> <li>○ Density Bonus</li> </ul> </li> <li>● LACDA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Housing Resource Center</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Community Programs and Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Affordable Living for the Aging</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yes</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 66:

Continue, fund, and prioritize efforts to establish a centralized system for accessing affordable housing and engage key community partners—both traditional and non-traditional (e.g., faith-based organizations, local libraries, shelters, etc.)—to disseminate information and enhance the cultural sensitivity and effectiveness of information dissemination about available affordable housing, particularly within Black communities.

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACDA currently administers the Housing Resource Center and is currently working on the development and implementation of a new web-based Centralized Affordable Housing Search Tool, targeted to be operational in late 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACDA:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Housing Resource Center</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>

## Recommendation 67:

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Expand current efforts to ensure accountability and transparency around the disbursement of affordable housing funding by providing clear, complete, user-friendly information to the community (through both traditional and non-traditional communication strategies, including web-based and non-web-based platforms, and working with key community partners for information dissemination).

<b>Priority Level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<b>HI Priority Alignment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doesn't Align</li> </ul>
<b>Progress Made to Date:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Availability:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities to Leverage Funding:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Political Will to Act:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Identified</li> </ul>
<b>Alignment with Current County Legislative Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## Appendix B: County Programs that Support Recommendation Advancement:

The following case studies provide information about current County programs that advance several of the BPEH recommendations; many, advance multiple recommendations through a single program. Information about these programs came from interviews and surveys with departmental representation, and have proven to be successful and potentially scalable models to turn to as recommendations are operationalized.

### Department of Public Health (DPH)

#### Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH)

**Partner Department(s):** Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC), Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)

**Serves rec(s) #:** 35

**Program Summary:**

The Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) program is an initiative by the Department of Public Health that aims to provide housing and supportive services to individuals who are recovering from substance use disorders or mental health conditions. The program was created as a result of policy/legislation, which recognized the need for supportive housing as a critical component of recovery for individuals with substance use disorders.

Since its inception on July 1, 2018, the program has served 5,117 individuals. Annually, about 18% of individuals served by RBH were Black people. This information on the demographic composition of the program's participants is important for evaluating its effectiveness and for addressing any disparities in access to services.

The program has set goals/objectives/metrics for success, which includes the utilization of RBH beds per contracted agency and the percentage of people who exit RBH to a permanent housing destination. These metrics are important for assessing the effectiveness of the program and identifying areas

for improvement. The first quarter report showed an average of 11% utilization for RBH. The Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) has met with the agencies to discuss improvement strategies.

The program's success is also evaluated based on the percentage of people who exit RBH to a permanent housing destination. The first quarter report showed that 25% of persons exited RBH to a permanent housing destination. The program aims to increase this number by coordinating with LAHSA's Coordinated Entry System.

The RBH contracted service agencies provide feedback on the program's effectiveness, and success stories demonstrate its impact on clients. This feedback is important for identifying areas for improvement and for ensuring that the program is meeting the needs of its clients.

The program is funded by several sources, including the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Measure H, Care First, Community Investment, 2011 Realignment, and Department of Public Social Services, CalWORKs, and General Relief. The current annual budget for this program is \$23,352,700, which is a significant investment in providing housing and support services for individuals in recovery. It is not clear if an increase or decrease in funding is expected. However, given the program's importance in supporting individuals in recovery, it is critical to ensure that it is adequately funded to meet the needs of those who require its services.

## **Department of Public Health- Substance Abuse Prevention and Control**

### **Homeless Mortality Prevention Initiative**

**Partner Department(s):** Chief Executive Office (CEO) - Homeless Initiative (HI), Department of Mental Health (DMH), Department of Health Services (DHS), Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)

**Serves rec(s) #: 4**

**Program Summary:**

The Homeless Mortality Prevention Initiative was established by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC) in response to legislation in

July 2018. The program seeks to enhance and expand field-based Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and healthcare treatment and related housing services for people experiencing homelessness (PEH), with a focus on Black and Latinx PEH. It also aims to expand and improve SUD services for PEH and increase investments in Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) to ensure PEH, including those exiting jails, receive outpatient SUD treatment services and permanent housing placements. The program partners with the Chief Executive Office – Homeless Initiative, the Departments of Mental Health and Health Services, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, and community-based SUD treatment providers.

During Fiscal Year 2021-2022, the program made progress in providing SUD services to over 130 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) sites, increasing RBH capacity to 1,183 beds, and providing RBH services to 3,243 PEH using Measure H and CFCI funds. To achieve its goals, the program engaged in several activities such as:

- Adding SUD services to additional PSH sites, bringing the total to over 130 PSH sites where providers deliver SUD services. Providers also deliver services to six Project Roomkey, 47 mainstream services integration, four homeless encampments, and two homeless shelter sites.
- Providing multiple training and capacity-building opportunities to expand and improve SUD services to PEH, including eight service provider training on best practices in engaging and delivering services to people experiencing homelessness. Service providers at PSH and Interim Housing Sites also received training on "At-Risk Services for Prevention and Early Intervention," an intervention model for adults at risk of SUD.
- Ensuring that its contracted providers have the capacity to input client data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a database accessible by providers in the Coordinated Entry System (CES) to improve coordination of care and housing-focused case management for PEH with SUDs.
- Working with existing Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) providers and three new RBH providers to identify and finalize the expansion of beds

that will be supported by \$2 million in funding from Care First Community Investment (CFCI), increasing the capacity of RBH beds in the County to 1,183. RBH services were provided to 3,243 PEH during Fiscal Year 2021-2022, with 602 PEH reporting that they exited to a permanent housing destination.

- Coordinating training for RBH providers to strengthen their connections with the LAHSA rehousing system, as they play a supportive role in facilitating permanent housing placements for individuals exiting RBH facilities.

Through SAPC's contracted Engagement and Overdose Prevention Hub (EOP Hub) Program, the initiative provided services to 8,155 individuals in Fiscal Year 2021-2022, including 2,213 Black individuals. The EOP Hub Program works to prevent overdose deaths among PEH, particularly those who inject drugs, by providing harm reduction services, overdose prevention education, and linkages to SUD treatment and other supportive services.

## **Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Services (DHS-CHS)**

### **Whole Person Care Reentry Program**

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**Serves rec(s) #: 18, 19, 20**

#### **Program Summary:**

The Whole Person Care Reentry Program is run by the Los Angeles Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Services (DHS-CHS) and is aimed at providing comprehensive health and social services to individuals who are transitioning from incarceration to the community. The program's goal is to reduce emergency department and inpatient hospitalizations among this population.

Since its inception in 2018, the program has served 27,171 individuals, with 30.9% of those being Black individuals. This program was originally funded through the 1115 Medicaid Waiver, and is currently transitioning to CalAIM PATH funding. The pre-release program is estimated to cost around

\$3.5 million per year, not including the Reentry ICMS post-release program through ODR.

The program also has a reentry health advisory committee consisting of community members who provide feedback on the program's effectiveness. The program has set specific goals and metrics for success, including decreased emergency department and inpatient hospitalizations post-release.

## **Department of Mental Health (DMH)**

### **Homeless Outreach and Mobile Engagement (HOME)**

**Community Partner(s):** UCLA Public Mental Health Partnership, Rose Hills Foundation

**Serves rec(s) #: 5, 7**

**Program Summary:**

The Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement (HOME) program is a mental health services program initiated by the Department of Mental Health as a result of policy/legislation. The program aims to provide specialty mental health services to people experiencing homelessness countywide. The program has partnered with organizations such as the UCLA Public Mental Health Partnership and Rose Hills Foundation. The program has served around 1800 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness and severe mental illness, with 32% being Black people. The goals of the program are to link people experiencing homelessness and SMI to appropriate mental health treatment, transition them to supportive housing, reduce symptom distress caused by SMI, and improve social determinants of health. Service recipients have participated in interview sessions conducted by the UCLA Public Mental Health Partnership to assess their satisfaction with the program services and perceived impact on their health and well-being. The program is currently funded by Mental Health Services Act CSS funds, and in FY21-22, it received a small grant from the Rose Hills Foundation. Additional funding of approximately \$5.5 million annually is needed to purchase acute, subacute and skilled nursing beds, which would be beneficial to the program.



## Probation Department

### **AB 109 Housing Services**

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**Partner Department(s):** Department of Mental Health (DMH), Department of Public Health (DPH)

**Community Partner(s):** Public Safety Realignment Team

**Serves rec(s) #:** 18, 22, 23, 25

**Program Summary:**

The AB109 Housing Services program is operated by the Probation department and provides housing, employment services, system navigation, and auxiliary funds to AB 109 probationers. The program provides various types of transitional housing facilities and welcome centers, as well as medical and mental care facilities for fragile participants. The program partners with several departments and organizations, including the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Public Health. The program has served 10,928 people and placed 7,362 in housing since 2013, with 69% of Black people referred being placed in housing. The program's goal is to provide temporary housing and support to AB 109 clients and establish permanent housing. The program is funded with AB 109 revenue and has a current annual budget of \$12,000,000. Additional funding is needed to assist medically and mentally fragile participants, 290 Sex Offenders, and arson offenders, and to compete in the current housing market. The program regularly receives feedback from the community and service recipients through the Public Safety Realignment Team and monthly success stories provided by the Contractor. The program also deploys two Mobile Resource Centers to meet with homeless on probation in the community and provide housing and transportation services. The program has applied for the BSCC Mobile Office Grant to secure funding for an additional seven Mobile Resource Centers. The program aims to end Black homelessness in LA County by providing housing and support to AB 109 probationers.

### **Transitional Jurisdiction Services Program**

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**Partner Department(s):** Department of Mental Health (DMH), Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)

**Serves rec(s) #: 26, 39**

**Program Summary:**

The Transitional Jurisdiction Services program, which is part of the Probation department, provides extended foster care and housing services for Transitional Age Youth (TAY) in California's Extended Foster Care Program. The program was created through Assembly Bill 12, which allows eligible youth in child welfare and probation systems to remain in foster care until the age of 21. The program's goal is to ensure that no youth is discharged into homelessness. The program works with partners such as the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health and Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. Since inception, the program has served 196 people, 35.6% of whom were Black. The program's success is measured by ensuring that no youth who exit foster care become homeless and that all youth who exit services at the age of 21 are connected to housing services. The program is funded through federal funds under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, but additional funding is needed to enhance educational, employment, and vocational/skilled craft training. The exact dollar amount needed is to be determined.

## **Mental Health Housing Court (MHHC)**

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**Partner Departments:** Superior Court, Department of Health Services, Housing Providers, ODR, DA, PD and Probation.

**Serves rec(s) #: 18**

**Program Summary:**

The Mental Health Housing Court (MHHC) program is an ongoing program within the Probation Department that assists adult clients with mental health issues who are facing homelessness by providing housing and supportive services while under probation supervision. The program aims to assist probation clients with mental health issues to become stable and obtain permanent supportive housing. The program is supervised by Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) who coordinate placement in the ODR Housing Program and collaborate with community-based treatment and housing providers to ensure appropriate service delivery and client compliance. Currently, the MHHC DPOs monitor clients at 96 housing and treatment sites throughout Los Angeles County.

The program has served 2,900 clients since its inception and its metrics for success include the number of participants, the number of clients who successfully completed the program, and the number of interim and permanent housing placements. Service participants agree to participate in the program during the court proceedings, and there is an opportunity for them to provide feedback as they transition through housing providers/programs.

The program is currently funded through net County cost, and future funding is dependent on funding availability. Additional funding would support the increase in capacity of housing providers. This program is a critical resource and an alternative to incarceration for justice-involved individuals experiencing mental health disorders, homelessness, and substance use disorders. It advances the goals of ending Black homelessness in LA County by providing much-needed support and services to those who are most vulnerable.

## **Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)**

### **Bringing Families Home (BFH)**

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**Partner Department(s):** Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA)

**Serves rec(s) #:** 28, 29, 30

**Program Summary:**

The Bringing Families Home (BFH) program is a low barrier program operated by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) that aims to provide rapid re-housing and case management services to families in the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness or are low-income. Families can self-attest to their low-income status or homelessness and contact a centralized housing email address to enroll in the program.

The program has a larger budget which allows for more prevention programs upfront, and a recent flier detailing information about the program was sent out to 450 schools across Los Angeles County. Trainings have been provided to personnel in relevant regional offices. The program serves both family reunification and family maintenance, and offers rental assistance,

support for locating housing, crisis housing, case management that can help with mental health services, and other resources to help families continue to retain housing.

In 2018, the BFH program was implemented specifically for homeless child welfare families with a family maintenance component. These families are intact with no children in foster care. Additionally, in 2019, DCFS, in conjunction with LAHSA and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers. A total of 55 vouchers were allocated for families and 18 for Transitional Age Youth (TAY).

In July 2019, DCFS entered into another MOU with LAHSA and the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) for FUP vouchers. A total of 62 vouchers were allocated for families and 21 for transition aged youth (TAY). The Family Reunification Housing Subsidy was also sunset, and families were rolled over into the Bringing Families Home program, with over 100 families enrolled. Once enrolled, families receive 18 months of rental subsidy, with incremental decreases. Section 8 vouchers are also available for people who may not be able to maintain housing after the subsidy ends. Overall, the program provides crucial support for homeless and low-income families in the child welfare system to obtain and maintain stable housing.

## **Department of Mental Health (DMH)**

### **Cultural Competency Committee (CCC)**

**Partner Department(s):** Anti-Racism, Diversity and Inclusion (ARDI)

**Serves rec(s) #: 5**

**Program Summary:**

The Cultural Competency Committee (CCC) is an active program within the Department of Mental Health that advocates for equity and inclusion of all cultural groups. It embraces all elements of culture and focuses on increasing cultural awareness, sensitivity, and responsiveness in the County of Los Angeles DMH's response to the needs of diverse cultural populations. The CCC is housed within the DMH Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Division and includes members from cultural and linguistic perspectives of consumers, family members, advocates, directly Operated programs, contracted

providers, and community-based organizations. The committee's primary goal is to foster hope, wellness, resilience, and recovery in the communities it serves. The CCC engages with various municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and philanthropic partners to achieve its objectives.

The CCC measures its success through annual metrics and work plans, which are chosen by its members through a majority vote. The committee holds an annual retreat at the end of each calendar year to review its goals, activities, and accomplishments and to reinforce the collaborative team atmosphere among its members. The CCC identifies areas of organizational cultural competence to be addressed and proceeds to operationalize its goals and objectives.

The community and service recipients have an opportunity to provide feedback on the effectiveness of this program/policy. The committee determines its operating plan each year, and members vote on having a hybrid work plan that includes workgroups formed to address gaps in the system of care or brand-new projects. Throughout the year, the committee makes requests for DMH programs to present on their strategies to address disparities and make services more accessible as well as culturally and linguistically relevant.

The CCC does not have a dedicated budget, but seven underserved cultural subcommittees receive \$200,000 annually to fund capacity building projects for their respective underserved cultural communities. The funding was recently approved to increase to \$500,000 annually for each subcommittee.

## **Outpatient Care Services (OCS) Transition Age Youth (TAY) Drop-In Center**

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**Partner Department(s):** NA

**Serves rec(s) #:** 5

**Program Summary:**

The Outpatient Care Services (OCS) Transition Age Youth (TAY) Drop-In Center program, which falls under the jurisdiction of DMH, is currently active and aims to provide physical health, mental health, and substance use referrals and resources for TAY. The program operates through 8 service areas in LA County and has served a total of 8,214 youths, out of which 3,151 are Black. The primary objective of the program is to engage and provide

temporary safety and basic support services to TAY who may be exposed to traumatic events or co-occurring disorders in their communities. This includes providing Seeking Safety groups, which target risk factors and aim to increase protective factors such as safe coping skills, positive relationships, and community support. To assess the program's effectiveness, agencies submit monthly reports and rosters to DMH, and a satisfaction survey is available at every DIC for youth to complete. The program is funded by MHSa CSS Plan and PEI fund.

## Department of Health Services (DHS)

### Housing for Health

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**Partner Departments & Community Partner(s):** Hundreds of community-based nonprofit service providers and community clinics, housing developers, UCLA, USC, California Policy Lab, Hilton Foundation, CCF, United Way, UniHealth, Weingart Foundation, all 88 cities in LA County, etc.

**Serves rec(s) #:** 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56

**Program Summary:**

The Housing for Health program, which was created in 2012 and is currently implemented by the Department of Health Services, has the overarching goal of reducing homelessness and improving the health of vulnerable populations in Los Angeles County. The program seeks to achieve this by providing stable housing opportunities for individuals experiencing homelessness and reducing the inappropriate use of expensive healthcare resources.

To effectively implement this program, Housing for Health partners with hundreds of community-based nonprofit service providers, housing developers, universities, and philanthropic organizations, such as the California Policy Lab, Hilton Foundation, CCF, United Way, UniHealth, and Weingart Foundation. The program has a mission-driven approach, which involves leading with evidenced-based solutions, encouraging innovation, being responsive and adaptable to complexity and change, and working collaboratively with integrity.

While the program has received feedback from the community and service recipients, the program acknowledges the need for continuous improvement in this area. The program's current annual budget is around \$600 million, which is funded from about 35 different funding streams. The largest of these funding streams is Measure H, which provides funding for a variety of services to combat homelessness. The program also administers a significant amount of funding for other County departments and ODR.

Despite the significant funding, additional resources of approximately \$3 billion each year are needed to effectively end homelessness in LA County. This highlights the scale and complexity of the challenge that the Housing for Health program is addressing, and underscores the importance of ongoing collaboration and innovation in the quest to reduce homelessness and improve health outcomes for vulnerable populations in Los Angeles County.

## Appendix C: Homeless Initiative Prioritization

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
1	No					
2	No					
3	Yes	C: Increase Income	C3 – Expand Targeted Recruitment and Hiring Process to Homeless/Recently Homeless People to Increase Access to County Jobs	N/A	N/A	
4	Yes	D: Provide Case Management and Services	D5: Support for Homeless Case Managers	N/A	N/A	
5	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E17: Regional Homelessness Advisory Council and Implementation Coordination	N/A	N/A	
6	No					



<b>Rec #:</b>	<b>FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :</b>	<b>Categor(ies):</b>	<b>Strateg(ies):</b>	<b>Funding for FY 2021/22:</b>	<b>Funding Request for FY 2022/23:</b>	<b>Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:</b>
<b>7</b>	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E9 – Discharge Data Tracking System;	N/A	N/A	
			E11 - County Specialist Support Team	N/A	N/A	
			E12 – Enhanced Data Sharing and Tracking	N/A	N/A	
<b>8</b>	No					
<b>9</b>	No					
<b>10</b>	Yes		C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults  Stabilize	WDACS: \$7.1 million	WDACS: \$7.1 million	DEO: \$7,121,000
<b>11</b>	Yes	F: Increase Affordable/Ho	F2: Linkage Fee Nexus Study	N/A	N/A	

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
		meless Housing				
			F7: Preserve current affordable housing and promote the development of affordable housing for homeless families and individuals	N/A	N/A	
<b>12</b>	Yes	C: Increase Income	C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults  Stabilize	WDACS: \$7.1 million	WDACS: \$7.1 million	DEO: \$7,121,000
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E12 – Enhanced Data Sharing and Tracking	N/A	N/A	
		F: Increase Affordable/Homeless Housing	F4: Development of Second Dwelling Units Pilot Program	N/A	N/A	
			F6: Using Public Land for Homeless Housing	N/A	N/A	
<b>13</b>	Yes	C: Increase Income	C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults	WDACS: \$7.1 million	WDACS: \$7.1 million	DEO: \$7,121,000

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
			Stabilize			
		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D1: Model Employment Retention Support Program	N/A	N/A	
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E6: Countywide Outreach System Connect	CEO: \$815,000 DHS: \$26,473,000 DPH: \$756,000	CEO: \$1,038,000 DHS: \$26,784,000 DPH: \$756,000	DHS: \$25,295,000 DPH: \$975,000
14	Yes	C: Increase Income	C2/C7: Increase Employment for Homeless Adults Stabilize	WDACS: \$7.1 million	WDACS: \$7.1 million	DEO: \$7,121,000
		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D1: Model Employment Retention Support Program	N/A	N/A	
15	Yes	C: Increase Income	C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At	DHS: \$4,226,000 DPSS: \$4,600,000	DHS: \$0 DPSS: \$0 DMH: \$1,993,000	DPSS: \$5,001,000 DMH: \$1,513,000

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
			Risk of Homelessness  Stabilize	DMH: \$1,156,000		
16	Yes	D: Provide Case Management and Services	D2: Expand Jail In Reach  Connect	DHS: \$1,870,000  LASD: \$465,000	DHS: \$2,091,000  LASD: \$465,000	DHS: \$2,086,000
17	Yes	C: Increase Income	C4: Establish a Countywide SSI Advocacy Program for People Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness  Stabilize	DHS: \$4,226,000  DPSS: \$4,600,000  DMH: \$1,156,000	DHS: \$0  DPSS: \$0  DMH: \$1,993,000	DPSS: \$5,001,000  DMH: \$1,513,000
			C6: Targeted SSI Advocacy for Inmates  Stabilize	DHS: \$4,226,000  DPSS: \$4,600,000  DMH: \$1,156,000	DHS: \$0  DPSS: \$0  DMH: \$1,993,000	
18	Yes	D: Provide Case Management and Services	D4: Regional Integrated Re-entry Networks - Homeless Focus	N/A	N/A	

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
19	No					
20	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A2: Discharge Planning Guidelines	N/A	N/A	
		B: Subsidize Housing	B7: Interim/Bridge Housing for those Exiting Institutions  House	DHS: \$22,704,000  DMH: \$87,000  DPH-SAPC: \$9,415,000  LAHSA: \$4,619,000	DHS: \$22,531,000  DMH: \$83,000  DPH-SAPC: \$10,394,000  LAHSA: \$4,676,000	LAHSA: \$18,491,000 \$9,979,000 (Measure H), \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)  DHS: \$79,683,000 \$63,851,000 (Measure H), \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)  DMH: \$226,000  DPH: \$11,110,000
		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D2: Expand Jail In Reach  Connect	DHS: \$1,870,000  LASD: \$465,000	DHS: \$2,091,000  LASD: \$465,000	DHS: \$2,086,000
			D4: Regional Integrated Re-entry Networks - Homeless Focus	N/A	N/A	
21		A: Prevent Homelessness	A4: Discharges from Foster Care and Juvenile Probation	N/A	N/A	

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
22		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D4: Regional Integrated Re-entry Networks - Homeless Focus	N/A	N/A	
23		B: Subsidize Housing	B7: Interim/Bridge Housing for those Exiting Institutions  House	DHS: \$22,704,000  DMH: \$87,000  DPH-SAPC: \$9,415,000  LAHSA: \$4,619,000	DHS: \$22,531,000  DMH: \$83,000  DPH-SAPC: \$10,394,000  LAHSA: \$4,676,000	LAHSA: \$18,491,000 \$9,979,000 (Measure H), \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)  DHS: \$79,683,000 \$63,851,000 (Measure H), \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)  DMH: \$226,000  DPH: \$11,110,000
		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D4: Regional Integrated Re-entry Networks - Homeless Focus	N/A	N/A	
			D6: Criminal Record Clearing Project	PD: \$3,067,000	PD: \$3,098,000	PD: \$3,265,000
24	No					
25	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B7: Interim/Bridge Housing for those Exiting Institutions  House	DHS: \$22,704,000  DMH: \$87,000	DHS: \$22,531,000  DMH: \$83,000	LAHSA: \$18,491,000 \$9,979,000 (Measure H), \$8,512,000 (State HHAP)

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				DPH-SAPC: \$9,415,000  LAHSA: \$4,619,000	DPH-SAPC: \$10,394,000  LAHSA: \$4,676,000	DHS: \$79,683,000 \$63,851,000 (Measure H), \$15,832,000 (State HHAP)  DMH: \$226,000  DPH: \$11,110,000
		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D4: Regional Integrated Re-entry Networks - Homeless Focus	N/A	N/A	
			D6: Criminal Record Clearing Project  Stabilize	PD: \$3,067,000	PD: \$3,098,000	PD: \$3,265,000
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E3: Creating Partnerships for Effective Access and Utilization of ACA Services by Persons Experiencing Homelessness	N/A	N/A	
			E16: Affordable Care Act Opportunities	N/A	N/A	
26	No					

<b>Rec #:</b>	<b>FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :</b>	<b>Categor(ies):</b>	<b>Strateg(ies):</b>	<b>Funding for FY 2021/22:</b>	<b>Funding Request for FY 2022/23:</b>	<b>Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:</b>
<b>27</b>	No					
<b>28</b>	No					
<b>29</b>		E: Create a Coordinated System	E2: Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System for Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services	N/A	N/A	
<b>30</b>	No					
<b>31</b>	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A3: Housing Authority Family Reunification Program	N/A	N/A	
		B: Subsidize Housing	B6: Family Reunification Housing Subsidy	DCFS: \$1,468,000	DCFS: \$0	
<b>32</b>	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A3: Housing Authority Family Reunification Program	N/A	N/A	
		B: Subsidize Housing	B6: Family Reunification Housing Subsidy	DCFS: \$1,468,000	DCFS: \$0	



<b>Rec #:</b>	<b>FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :</b>	<b>Categor(ies):</b>	<b>Strateg(ies):</b>	<b>Funding for FY 2021/22:</b>	<b>Funding Request for FY 2022/23:</b>	<b>Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:</b>
<b>33</b>	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A1: Homeless Prevention Program for Families  Prevent	DCFS: \$0  LAHSA: \$11,500,000	DCFS: \$500,000  LAHSA: \$7,501,000	LAHSA: \$19,534,000  DCFS: \$800,000
		B: Subsidize Housing	B5: Expand General Relief Housing Subsidies	N/A	N/A	
<b>34</b>	No					
<b>35</b>	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E14: Enhanced Services for Transition Age Youth  Prevent	LAHSA: \$23,000,000	LAHSA: \$21,988,000	LAHSA: \$598,000
<b>36</b>	No					
<b>37</b>	No					
<b>38</b>	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A2: Discharge Planning Guidelines	N/A	N/A	
			A4: Discharges from Foster Care and Juvenile Probation	N/A	N/A	

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
39	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A2: Discharge Planning Guidelines	N/A	N/A	
			A4: Discharges from Foster Care and Juvenile Probation	N/A	N/A	
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E6: Countywide Outreach System Connect	CEO: \$815,000  DHS: \$26,473,000  DPH: \$756,000	CEO: \$1,038,000  DHS: \$26,784,000  DPH: \$756,000	DHS: \$25,295,000  DPH: \$975,000
			E14: Enhanced Services for Transition Age Youth  Prevent	LAHSA: \$23,000,000	LAHSA: \$21,988,000	LAHSA: \$598,000
40	No					
41	No					
42	No					
43		A: Prevent Homelessness	A2: Discharge Planning Guidelines	N/A	N/A	

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
			A4: Discharges from Foster Care and Juvenile Probation	N/A	N/A	
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E14: Enhanced Services for Transition Age Youth  Prevent	LAHSA: \$23,000,000	LAHSA: \$21,988,000	LAHSA: \$598,000
44	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> </ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> <li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</li> <li>Countywide Women's Needs</li> </ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li> <li>Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li> <li>Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul> LAHSA: \$10,437,000

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countywide Women’s Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> <li>LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)</li> </ul>	Assessment: \$319,000 LAHSA: \$19,434,000	
45	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>• Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach,</li> </ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>• Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</li> </ul>	LAHSA: \$10,437,000 CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Care: \$5,000,000</li> <li>• Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul>

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> </ul> LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000</li> </ul> LAHSA: \$19,434,000	
			E6: Countywide Outreach System  Connect	CEO: \$815,000  DHS: \$26,473,000  DPH: \$756,000	CEO: \$1,038,000  DHS: \$26,784,000  DPH: \$756,000	DHS: \$25,295,000  DPH: \$975,000
46		D: Provide Case Management and Services	D5: Support for Homeless Case Managers	N/A	N/A	
47	No					

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
48	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A1: Homeless Prevention Program for Families  Prevent	DCFS: \$0  LAHSA: \$11,500,000	DCFS: \$500,000  LAHSA: \$7,501,000	LAHSA: \$19,534,000  DCFS: \$800,000
			A5: Homeless Prevention Program for Individuals  Prevent	CEO: \$450,000  DCFS: \$0  LAHSA: \$11,050,000	CEO: \$412,000  DCFS: \$300,000  LAHSA: \$10,224,000	LAHSA: \$19,534,000  DCFS: \$800,000
49	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li><li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li><li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and</li></ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li><li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li><li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</li><li>Countywide Women's</li></ul>	LAHSA: \$10,437,000  CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li><li>Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li><li>Administration: \$16,802,000</li></ul>

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				Glendale: N/A • Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000  LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)	Needs Assessment: \$319,000  LAHSA: \$19,434,000	
50	Yes	A: Prevent Homelessness	A5: Homeless Prevention Program for Individuals  Prevent	CEO: \$450,000  DCFS: \$0  LAHSA: \$11,050,000	CEO: \$412,000  DCFS: \$300,000  LAHSA: \$10,224,000	LAHSA: \$19,534,000  DCFS: \$800,000
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E13: Coordination of Funding for Supportive Housing	N/A	N/A	
51	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E6: Countywide Outreach System  Connect	CEO: \$815,000  DHS: \$26,473,000	CEO: \$1,038,000  DHS: \$26,784,000	DHS: \$25,295,000  DPH: \$975,000

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				DPH: \$756,000	DPH: \$756,000	
52	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B2: Expand Interim Assistance Reimbursement to additional County Departments and LAHSA	N/A	N/A	
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E13: Coordination of Funding for Supportive Housing	N/A	N/A	
53	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B2: Expand Interim Assistance Reimbursement to additional County Departments and LAHSA	N/A	N/A	
			B7: Interim/Bridge Housing for those Exiting Institutions House	DHS: \$22,704,000 DMH: \$87,000 DPH-SAPC: \$9,415,000 LAHSA: \$4,619,000	DHS: \$22,531,000 DMH: \$83,000 DPH-SAPC: \$10,394,000 LAHSA: \$4,676,000	LAHSA: \$18,491,000 \$9,979,000 (Measure H), \$8,512,000 (State HHAP) DHS: \$79,683,000 \$63,851,000 (Measure H), \$15,832,000 (State HHAP) DMH: \$226,000 DPH: \$11,110,000



Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
54	No					
55	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System  Coordinate	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>• Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> <li>• Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> </ul> LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>• Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</li> <li>• Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000</li> </ul> LAHSA: \$19,434,000	LAHSA: \$14,083,000  CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li> <li>• Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li> <li>• Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul>

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				\$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)		
56	Yes	D: Provide Case Management and Services	D5: Support for Homeless Case Managers	N/A	N/A	
		E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System  Coordinate	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> <li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> </ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> <li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</li> <li>Countywide Women's Needs</li> </ul>	LAHSA: \$14,083,000  CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li> <li>Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li> <li>Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul>

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> <li>LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)</li> </ul>	Assessment: \$319,000 LAHSA: \$19,434,000	
			E13: Coordination of Funding for Supportive Housing	N/A	N/A	
57	Yes	E: Create a Coordinated System	E7: Strengthen the Coordinated Entry System  Coordinate	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$6,000,000</li> </ul>	CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Coordination for Councils of Governments (COGs) and Cities: \$500,000</li> <li>Funds for COGs and Cities: \$20,000,000</li> <li>Continuum of Care</li> </ul>	LAHSA: \$14,083,000  CEO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cities and Councils of Government: \$20,500,000</li> <li>Continuum of Cares: \$5,000,000</li> <li>Administration: \$16,802,000</li> </ul>

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuum of Care contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: N/A</li> <li>Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$220,000</li> </ul> <p>LAHSA: \$24,122,000 (comprised of \$18,008,000 Measure H; and \$6,114,000 LAHSA funding)</p>	<p>contracts for Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale: \$185,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countywide Women's Needs Assessment: \$319,000</li> </ul> <p>LAHSA: \$19,434,000</p>	
58	No					
59	No					
60	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B3: Partner with Cities to Expand Rapid Re-Housing House	<p>CEO: \$1,312,000</p> <p>LAHSA: \$73,624,000 (Measure H);</p>	<p>CEO: \$740,000</p> <p>LAHSA: \$64,929,000</p>	LAHSA: \$17,559,000

Rec #:	FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :	Categor(ies):	Strateg(ies):	Funding for FY 2021/22:	Funding Request for FY 2022/23:	Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:
				\$14,095,000 LAHSA Administered Funding		
61	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B3: Partner with Cities to Expand Rapid Re-Housing House	CEO: \$1,312,000  LAHSA: \$73,624,000 (Measure H); \$14,095,000 LAHSA Administered Funding	CEO: \$740,000  LAHSA: \$64,929,000	LAHSA: \$17,559,000
62	Yes	F: Increase Affordable/Homeless Housing	F7: Preserve current affordable housing and promote the development of affordable housing for homeless families and individuals	N/A	N/A	
63	Yes	B: Subsidize Housing	B4: Facilitate Utilization of Federal Housing Subsidies House	LACDA: \$11,105,000	LACDA: \$13,853,000	LACDA: \$13,852,000
64	No					
65	Yes	F: Increase Affordable/Ho	F1: Promote Regional SB 2	N/A	N/A	

<b>Rec #:</b>	<b>FY 2022/23 Alignment w/ HI Funding Priorities :</b>	<b>Categor(ies):</b>	<b>Strateg(ies):</b>	<b>Funding for FY 2021/22:</b>	<b>Funding Request for FY 2022/23:</b>	<b>Funding Recommendation for FY 2023/24:</b>
		meless Housing	Compliance and Implementation			
			F3: Support Inclusionary Zoning for Affordable Housing Rental Units	N/A	N/A	
		F: Increase Affordable/Ho meless Housing	F7: Preserve current affordable housing and promote the development of affordable housing for homeless families and individuals	N/A	N/A	
<b>66</b>	No					
<b>67</b>		E: Create a Coordinated System	E13: Coordination of Funding for Supportive Housing	N/A	N/A	

# Appendix D: Government Funding Opportunities

## #10-15: Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities

### Federal:

- [Work Opportunity Tax Credit](#)
  - The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a Federal tax credit available to employers for hiring and employing individuals from certain targeted groups who have faced significant barriers to employment.
  - WOTC FY 2023 state allotments to conduct WOTC activities and grant award application requirements for grantees (State Workforce Development Agencies) to receive Funding allocations.
- **Youth Engagement, Education, and Employment:**  
<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=344392>
  - The purpose of Service PLC Programs is to provide work and education opportunities for youth (defined as ages 16-30 inclusive, and up to age 35 for veterans) participants in the areas of natural and cultural resource conservation, development, and scientific research.
  - Eligible entities: State governments
  - \$18,000,000 in available funds
    - \$5,000 minimum, \$2,000,000 maximum
- **Community Economic Development Projects:**  
<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=333377>
  - The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS) will solicit applications to award

approximately \$12.3 million in Community Economic Development (CED) discretionary grant funds to Community Development Corporations (CDC) for well-planned, financially viable, and innovative projects to enhance job creation and business development for individuals with low income.

- Eligible entities: Private, non-profit CDCs, including faith-based organizations and Tribal and Alaskan Native organizations
- \$12.3 million in available funds
  - \$100,000 minimum, \$800,000 maximum

## State:

- **AB 628 Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative:**

<https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/ab-628-breaking-barriers-to-employment-initiative/>

- The initiative aims to ensure that individuals from target populations receive the necessary supplemental, supportive, remedial, & wraparound services they need to successfully enter, participate in, & complete workforce & education programs & enter, be retained, and advance in the labor market.
- Eligible entities: Nonprofit Public Agency Tribal Government
- \$22,760,000 in available funds

## #16-25: Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry

### Federal:

- **UCEDD National Training Initiative to Support Youth with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities involved with the Juvenile Justice System:**

<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=338441>

- This grant will establish a national training center for building community capacity to support individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities who are in, at risk of entering, or



transitioning back into the community from the juvenile justice system. The center will serve as the hub for developing and providing culturally competent, person-centered trainings for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ID/DD), their families, and relevant staff. The trainings should be interdisciplinary and developed in collaboration with partners including Protection and Advocacy organizations (P&As), juvenile justice staff, representatives from the education, workforce, child welfare, and mental health systems, racial justice organizations and advocates, youth with ID/DD who are in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, and family members of youth with ID/DD who are in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system.

- Eligible entities:
- \$500,000 in available funding
  - \$350,000 minimum, \$500,000 maximum

- **Law Enforcement and Behavioral Health Partnerships for Early Diversion:** <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=342912>

- The purpose of this SAMHSA program is to establish or expand programs that divert adults with a serious mental illness or a co-occurring disorder from the criminal justice system to community-based services prior to arrest and booking.
- Eligible entities: States; political subdivisions of states; and Indian tribes and tribal organizations
- \$1,890,177 in available funding

- **Offender Reentry Program:** <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=342877>

- The purpose of this SAMHSA program is to expand substance use disorder (SUD) treatment and related recovery and reentry services to sentenced adult offenders/ex-offenders with a

SUD and/or co-occurring substance use and mental disorders, who are returning to their families and community from incarceration in state and local facilities including prisons, jails, or detention centers.

- Eligible entities: Eligible applicants are States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, political subdivisions of States, Indian tribes, or tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 5304 of title 25), health facilities, or programs operated by or in accordance with a contract or grant with the Indian Health Service, or other public or private nonprofit entities.
- \$8,925,000 in available funding

## **#26-43: Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement**

### **Federal:**

- **YouthBuild:** <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=343870>
  - DOL will award grants through a competitive process to organizations providing pre-apprenticeship services that support education, occupational skills training, and employment services to opportunity youth, ages 16 to 24, while performing meaningful work and service to their communities. The YouthBuild program model prepares participants for quality jobs in a variety of careers, including infrastructure, and contains wrap-around services such as mentoring, trauma-informed care, personal counseling, and employment – all key strategies for addressing community violence.
  - Eligible entities: Public and State controlled institutions of higher education; Special district governments; Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized); State governments; Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; Private institutions of higher

education; Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; County governments; Independent school districts; City or township governments; Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments); Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities

- \$90,000,000 in available funding
  - \$700,000 minimum, \$1,500,000 maximum

- **The National Child Welfare Workforce Institute:**

<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=343848>

- This grant will establish a National Child Welfare Workforce Institute (NCWWI) to advance federal priorities to improve safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. The NCWWI will work with jurisdictions (states, territories, tribes) to diversify the child welfare workforce at all levels; to improve performance, wellbeing, and recruitment practices. The NCWWI will work closely with jurisdictions in the development and complete a broad range of technical assistance and training activities that promote innovative, promising and evidence-informed child welfare workforce practices; support workforce and leadership development; improve agency culture and climate and increase retention and increase culturally responsive practice. To specifically address the workforce crisis, the NCWWI will play a national leadership role in child welfare workforce development and recruitment to include support of university-agency partnerships; launch of a national awareness campaign to address both recruitment and retention challenges in child welfare that will change public perception.

- Eligible entities: Public and State controlled institutions of higher education; Private institutions of higher education

- \$5,000,000 in available funding
  - \$4,000,000 minimum, \$5,000,000 maximum

- **National Center for Child Welfare Competent Mental Health**

**Services:** <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=343851>

- This funding will provide one grant to a recipient to create a National Center for Child Welfare Competent Mental Health Services (The Center) with the capacity to work with state child welfare systems to build the bridges with the mental health community for the further development and training of the mental health practitioners in issues related to separation, loss, grief and trauma and to develop strategies for making trauma-based competent mental health services consistently and comprehensively available throughout each state. All work of this entity will be accomplished utilizing a race equity lens.
- Eligible entities: County governments; For profit organizations other than small businesses; Special district governments; City or township governments; State governments; Independent school districts; Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized); Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities; Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; Public and State controlled institutions of higher education; Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments); Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; Small businesses; Private institutions of higher education
- \$4,000,000 in available funding
  - \$3,950,000 minimum, \$4,000,000 maximum

- **Field-Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias and Inequity in Child Welfare:** <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=343853>

- Funds grants that support the development, implementation, and evaluation of field-initiated approaches to addressing racial bias and inequity in child welfare to improve the safety, stability, and well-being of families in traditionally underserved communities. This funding opportunity is intended to enable communities to

design and lead targeted solutions to systemic issues of disproportionality experienced by racial and ethnic minorities at varying points across the child welfare continuum. During the project period, grant recipients will address identified barriers to the access of equitable services and treatment for underserved communities by proposing and implementing strategies that allow for inclusivity of those with lived experience, shared power in decision-making, and community led efforts towards strengthening and supporting families.

- Eligible entities: For profit organizations other than small businesses; Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; Independent school districts; Small businesses; Special district governments; Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments); Private institutions of higher education; State governments; City or township governments; Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized); County governments; Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities; Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; Public and State controlled institutions of higher education
- \$4,000,000 in available funding
  - \$400,000 minimum, \$500,000 maximum

## **#44-57: Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment**

CES is an LA County innovation; although it is beginning to gain federal attention and traction, there are currently no dedicated government funding streams for CES grant opportunities.

## **#58-67: Permanent Housing and Retention**

### **Federal**

- **Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program:**  
<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=343688>

- HUD is providing Capital Advance funding and project rental subsidies for the development and ongoing operation of supportive rental housing for very low-income persons, aged 62 years or older. This funding, leveraged with other financing sources, will expand affordable housing opportunities that are physically designed and that have a robust set of services that will allow seniors to live independently and age in community.
- Eligible entities: Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
- \$174,600,000 in available funding; \$20,000,000 maximum

# Appendix E: LA County Legislative Agenda Alignment

## #10-15: Cost of Living and Lack of Employment Opportunities

- [County of Los Angeles: Federal Legislative Agenda 2021-2022](#)
  - [2. Children’s Health Insurance Program](#)
    - 1. Support proposals that would provide states with greater flexibility over the use of CHIP funds, including to expand eligibility to cover parents and legal immigrants, expand the scope of covered services, and use community-based delivery systems without requiring Federally approved waivers.
  - [5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families \(TANF\)](#)
    - 1. Support legislation which maintains or increases annual TANF Block Grant funding levels and state and local flexibility over the use of funds, provides for an equitable allocation of funds to California, and preserves or increases the current state maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement to ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet the needs of low-income children and their families in the County.
    - 2. Support preservation of the current scope of allowable activities and populations served.
    - 3. Support expanding the work activities that states may count towards the TANF work participation rate, and support the elimination of the separate two-parent work requirement.
    - 4. Support proposals which provide incentives to states to move families toward self-sufficiency, such as by providing credit toward a state’s work participation rate for moving recipients into employment and by subsidizing employment.

- 5. Support proposals which would waive fiscal penalties on states that failed to meet Federal work participation rate requirements despite increasing expenditures on work-related activities or which would allow a state to pay its penalty by increasing its TANF work related expenditures by an amount equal to the penalty.
  - 6. Support proposals which would increase the flexibility of states to draw down their TANF allotments.
  - 7. Support proposals which would strengthen TANF's role in reducing child poverty.
  - 8. Support proposals to increase state and local flexibility under TANF, especially over welfare-to-work activities, including for subsidized employment.
  - 9. Support proposals which would reduce potential increased costs or fiscal penalties for states and counties under TANF, including those that otherwise would result from increased Federal requirements.
  - 10. Support proposals that better align WIOA with TANF or SNAP, including program outcomes, adopting WIOA performance metrics for programs, or use of TANF or SNAP funds to support training, education and support services for workers.
- **6. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps)**
    - 1. Support continued funding for the SNAP, which formerly was the Food Stamps Program.
    - 2. Support proposals which would simplify SNAP administration, including telephone interviews with applicants, one-step benefit calculations, and streamlining of the program's work and training requirements.
    - 3. Support proposals to reform its quality control (QC) system, such as by setting more reasonable error rate targets, placing greater emphasis on rewarding good performance rather than penalizing poor performance,



allowing states to reinvest any QC fiscal penalty as an alternative to payment, and removing client-caused errors from the calculation of the QC error rate methodology.

- 4. Support proposals that improve coordination and policy alignment between the SNAP and TANF programs.
- 5. Support the restoration of SNAP eligibility to all legal non-citizens with deeming provisions for sponsored immigrants.
- 6. Support proposals to eliminate the college student eligibility rules for the SNAP program.
- 7. Support proposals which will allow categorical eligibility to SNAP benefits for families participating in the National School Lunch Program and/or Former Foster Youth between the ages of 18-26.
- 8. Oppose proposals that redefine and/or limit the type of TANF-funded benefits that may convey categorical eligibility for SNAP.
- 9. Oppose proposals that remove State flexibility in calculating standard utility allowances used to deduct shelter expenses from income for SNAP benefits.
- 10. Support proposals that provide the maximum scope of allowable activities and components in the administration of SNAP Employment and Training.
- 11. Support proposals that would eliminate the interview requirement for SNAP recertifications.
- 12. Support proposals that would eliminate the SNAP work requirements and Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) requirements.
- 13. Support proposals that would exempt the foster care payments from the SNAP household income calculation, which will allow Former Foster Youth and AB 12 Non-Minor Dependents access to SNAP benefits to purchase nutritious meals.

- 14. Support proposals that would align State policy and Federal Quality Control requirements.
  - 15. Support proposals to extend the Elderly Simplified Application Demonstration Project to reduce barriers and increase participation in the SNAP program among low-income adults 60 years or older and/or people with disabilities.
  - 16. Support proposals which would promote business and nonprofit participation in, and reduce barriers to, SNAP meal service delivery to qualifying individuals.
  - 17. Support proposals that encourage and facilitate alignment between SNAP Employment & Training, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and the public workforce system to expand workforce development services.
- **9. Workforce Development, Employment, and Training**
    - 1. Support maintaining and expanding funding for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including flexible use of funds for local jurisdictions, improving funding ratios, and increasing resources for partners.
    - 2. Support proposals to provide local elected officials with greater flexibility over the administration, planning, and use of WIOA funds, including the flexibility to serve more in school youth and foster youth, administer stand-alone summer youth programs, fund pre-apprenticeship programs, and subsidize employment.
    - 3. Support proposals to expand and improve the effectiveness of the one-stop workforce delivery system, including greater incentives to form local, regional and sector partnerships, and fewer restrictions on the state like sharing information.
    - 4. Support WIOA performance measurement system reforms which would promote local flexibility in setting

performance goals, and which would ensure that local areas are not penalized for having a high unemployment rate or for targeting services at hard-to-employ persons or persons with special needs, such as foster youth or the homeless.

- 5. Support proposals which would equitably allocate WIOA funds to states and substate areas, based solely on relative need using the latest available data.
- 6. Oppose proposals that would include WIOA programs in a “super waiver” covering multiple Federal employment and education programs, which could reduce the amount of funds available to the County for locally determined workforce services.
- 7. Support proposals which would provide a streamlined funding mechanism for sharing one-stop infrastructure costs among partner programs in a manner that ensures County administered partner programs will not incur a disproportionately high share of infrastructure costs.
- 8. Oppose funding reductions to WIOA Youth Training programs, subsidized student loan programs, and other Federal programs that provide opportunities for youth to up-skill (obtain new and more advanced employment skills), through additional training and education.
- 9. Support programs that provide up-skilling, job placement, career enhancement, subsidized employment, and other services to Federally defined WIOA target populations and workers with barriers to employment to increase their employment and earnings.
- 10. Support providing local elected officials greater control and flexibility over the administration, planning, and implementation of employment and training programs.
- 11. Support the pass-through of Federal employment and training funds to local areas based on relative need as measured by factors such as unemployment, poverty, and the number of individuals in the Federally defined WIOA target populations.

- 12. Support legislation which allows persons from the military to obtain credit for their up-skilling and promotes the transfer of such skills to the civilian workforce to avoid the time and cost of retraining.
  - 13. Support proposals which permit the full implementation of the County's Living Wage Ordinance.
  - 14. Support proposals to streamline WIOA participant eligibility verification to accelerate participant enrollment and increase access to WIOA services for targeted populations.
  - 15. Support proposals that create pipelines for WIOA funding for community colleges to create direct linkages to college structured training courses and career pathways leading to full time employment.
  - 16. Support proposals that provide resources for employment and training programs aimed at preparing individuals for careers in the green economy.
  - 17. Support proposals to increase work experience funding for in-school and out-of-school youth to increase the viability of locally created career pathways based on high sector growth areas.
- **25. Federalism**
    - 4. Oppose proposals which would result in a net cost increase or revenue loss to state and local governments without providing them with offsetting Federal revenue.
    - 6. Oppose tax proposals that have a negative impact on the County and its residents.
    - 8. Oppose any Federal mandate that would require state and local governments to withhold a percentage of payments to contractors or vendors for payment to the Federal government for Federal tax collection purposes.

- 12. Support tax proposals which reward work by low-income persons, such as through increasing or expanding eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit.
  - 14. Support proposals which would increase the Federal minimum wage.
  - 18. Support proposals that make special districts eligible for Coronavirus Relief Fund-type allocations and/or the Municipal Liquidity Facility program.
- [County of Los Angeles: State Legislative Agenda 2023-2024](#)
    - 6. Support proposals which would stimulate the local economy by accelerating or increasing spending on public works and infrastructure projects, especially those which would improve public health and public safety, mitigate hazardous, including climate hazardous, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, or improve transportation.
    - 12. Support proposals that align eligibility for subsidized child-care to County-level living-wage calculations instead of state-level income calculations.
    - 13. Support proposals that provide state funding to increase affordable child-care options and increase the state’s early care and education reimbursements rate to a level that cover the true cost of care for young children.
    - 26. Support proposals that stimulate regional investment and encourage private sector participation in advancing equitable and sustainable growth, including through the support of high-growth and emerging industries, including, but not limited to, life sciences/biosciences, arts, culture, leisure and hospitality (including entertainment/sports), creative economies (including television, film and digital media), technology, health care, trade, child care, manufacturing (including rail/bus manufacturing, other advanced transportation manufacturing and maintenance and green chemistry/clean manufacturing), and support proposals which would facilitate job training and educational

opportunities that will train a workforce capable of supporting those industries.

- 31. Support or sponsor legislation that would create new financial incentives, including an expansion of the property tax welfare exemption for units covenanted at up to 120 percent of Area Median Income, to facilitate development of affordable housing around transit.
- 39. Support proposals that support urban and regenerative agriculture, including through funding and the use of public and private land.
- 40. Support proposals that would: 1) promote a just transition to the green economy, including support for green industries and their workforce; and 2) ensure job seekers and current workers, particularly those who are low income and/or reside in disadvantaged communities, receive necessary workforce development, training, and supportive services to allow for a transition into a green economy with dignity and without bearing the costs of change.
- 49. Support proposals that support equitable and inclusive economic development, including through infrastructure investments and capital development projects that include robust stakeholder engagement, community benefit commitments, and quality jobs for local communities.
- 52. Support proposals that would establish a Los Angeles Black Housing Fund.

## **#16-25: Criminal Justice System Involvement and Re-entry**

- [County of Los Angeles: Federal Legislative Agenda 2021-2022](#)
  - 9. Support increased Federal involvement and funding to reduce gang-related crimes, and increased Federal funding for juvenile justice programs which promote a balance of funding between punitive intervention efforts and prevention investments.

- 10. Support proposals that make mental health intervention a component of law enforcement and the administration of justice, including training law enforcement personnel in dealing with the mentally ill, and support funding for mental health courts.
- 12. Support legislation which seeks to reduce discrimination and hate crimes, increase human relations education and training, and enhance communities' capacity to effectively address intergroup relations issues.
- 15. Support proposals and funding to expand drug courts, mental health courts, child sex trafficking courts, and their related treatment programs as an alternative to incarceration.
- 17. Support proposals which would increase the County's share of Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding, provide direct JAG funding to the County in a timely manner, and increase the County's decision-making authority and flexibility over the use of funds.
- 19. Support proposals to provide funding to incentivize and encourage states to reform or replace their money bail systems.
- 20. Support proposals that provide funding to invest in justice involved individuals through the arts.
- 21. Support legislation to strengthen national policing reform standards and support state and local governments in their reform efforts, including proposals to:
  - ban chokeholds, carotid holds and no-knock warrants at the Federal level and limit the transfer of military-grade equipment to state and local law enforcement agencies;
  - mandate the use of dashboard and body cameras for Federal officers, and require state and local law enforcement agencies to use existing Federal funds to

ensure the use of body cameras by law enforcement officers;

- establish a National Police Misconduct Registry to prevent law enforcement officers who are fired or leave one agency from moving to another jurisdiction without any accountability;
- reform the qualified immunity doctrine so that individuals are not barred from recovering damages when police violate their constitutional rights;
- establish public safety innovation grants for community-based organizations to create local commissions and task forces to help communities to re-imagine and develop concrete, just and equitable public safety approaches;
- create law enforcement development and training programs to develop best practices, and require the creation of law enforcement accreditation standards based on recommendations made by President Obama’s Taskforce on 21st Century Policing;
- require state and local law enforcement agencies to report use of force data, disaggregated by race, sex, disability, religion, and age;
- improve the use of pattern and practice investigations at the Federal level by granting the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division subpoena power, and create a grant program for state attorneys general to develop authority to conduct independent investigations into problematic police departments;
- establish a U.S. Department of Justice task force to coordinate the investigation, prosecution and enforcement efforts of Federal, state, and local governments in cases related to law enforcement misconduct; and



- prohibit Federal, state, and local law enforcement from racial, religious, and discriminatory profiling, and mandate training on racial, religious, and discriminatory profiling for all law enforcement.
- 22. Support legislation that reflects the Board’s commitment to strengthen law enforcement transparency, accountability, and policing reform, including supporting proposals that would:
  - prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical weapons by any law enforcement agency to disperse an assembly protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;
  - expand eligibility for compensation under the victims compensation programs for injuries or death caused by use of force by a police officer;
  - mandate law enforcement agencies to require officers to immediately report potential excessive force, and to intercede when present and observing an officer using excessive force;
  - require municipalities to annually post on their website information relating to the use of force settlements and judgments;
  - authorize a person to bring a civil action against any responsible party, who, motivated by the person's protected status, knowingly causes a peace officer to arrive at a location to contact the person with the intent to, among other things, infringe upon the person's right;
  - require a law enforcement agency or oversight agency to complete investigations into allegations of the use of force, sexual assault, discharge of a firearm, or dishonesty relating to the investigation of a crime or misconduct by another peace officer or custodial officer, despite the peace officer’s or custodial officer’s voluntary separation from the employing agency;

- discourage individuals from using 911 or other communications with law enforcement to harass a person because that person belongs to a protected class; and
  - create a process to automatically revoke the certification of a peace officer following the conviction of certain serious crimes or termination of employment due to specified misconduct.
- 23. Support Federal funding and policy changes that may be necessary to support the closure of the Men’s Central Jail.
- [County of Los Angeles: State Legislative Agenda 2023-2024](#)
  - 15. Support proposals that would provide additional funding for programs, services, and facilities that provide a continuum of services to adult probation populations, including health, mental health, peer mentoring and restorative justice programs, and substance use disorder screenings and treatment services.
  - 17. Support proposals that would allow local government agencies to match anonymous criminal justice, public health, substance use disorder data and mental health data, pertinent to justice involved individuals and which has been de-identified by the appropriate bodies/departments, through a secure, central database for statistical analysis and reporting.
  - 21. Support proposals that would create and require posting of a Youth Bill of Rights for incarcerated youth at all juvenile facilities.
  - 35. Support proposals that would reduce racial inequities in the debt-to-income ratio, such as through debt forgiveness and elimination of fines and fees for low-level infractions.
  - 38. Support proposals that would eliminate the mandated reporting to law enforcement and instead requires providers to refer patients to supportive services.

- 39. Support proposals that would provide funding for the Stay Housed LA Program, such as access to counsel for eviction legal services.
- 40. Support policies that increase access to housing opportunities for justice-involved populations.
- 41. Support policies that reduce barriers to community integration, including barriers to housing, for justice-involved populations.

## **#26-43: Foster Care and Child Welfare System Involvement**

- [County of Los Angeles: Federal Legislative Agenda 2021-2022](#)
  - 1. Support proposals which would provide financial assistance and support, including Title IV-E funding, to relative and non-related legal guardians who have assumed full time care and responsibility for abused and neglected children to help and avoid foster care placement for such children.
  - 2. Support proposals that would increase services and funding to promote income security, housing, health care, education and vocational opportunities, and economic self sufficiency for transition-age foster youth, nonminor dependents, and former foster youth, as well as lower the age provision of the Independent Living Program to 14 years.
  - 4. Support proposals which would increase funding for child welfare services such as foster care, child protective services, adoption assistance, independent living, and family preservation, among other services to promote the safety, well-being of and permanency for children and youth.
  - 6. Support proposals which would enhance legal permanence for foster children, such as expanding family finding programs, streamlining and/or supporting adoption

and legal guardianship, and increasing kinship supportive services and benefits.

- 7. Support proposals and funding which would improve and increase the training of child welfare, mental health, health, and other workers who provide services to children in the child welfare system.
- 9. Support proposals and funding, including through the reauthorization of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, to improve prevention and intervention efforts, technical assistance, research, and training/education in the areas that include the impact of trauma on brain development, impact of inter-generational trauma, racial and cultural inequities, substance use disorder, domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, commercial sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking, and elder abuse.
- 10. Support proposals which would provide for the flexible use of Federal funding to increase upfront prevention services that strengthen families and reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect, and provide services to at-risk, abused and neglected children and their families, including those who have come to the attention of child welfare agencies for abuse or neglect, but whose cases have not been substantiated.
- 12. Support proposals to provide states with increased financial incentives to pass through child support arrearages to children who receive welfare benefits.
- 13. Support proposals and funding that increase the availability and quality of affordable child care and development services, including universal preschool and early childhood education, developmental screening and assessment using standardized tools, and early intervention for children with developmental delays.
- 18. Support proposals and funding to expand mentoring services and after-school recreation activities, including

increased access to technology, for at-risk children/youth and children, youth, and families involved in the child welfare system.

- 19. Oppose proposals which would eliminate or reduce the collection of data related to vulnerable populations involved in the child welfare system including LGBTQ+ foster youth.
- [County of Los Angeles: State Legislative Agenda 2023-2024](#)
  - 29. Support proposals that change the definition of and threshold for what constitutes “child neglect” to reduce the number of referrals falling under the jurisdiction of child welfare, and for changing requirements for relative caregivers to increase the number of relatives qualifying as appropriate placements.
  - 32. Support proposals that expand resources and flexibility for counties to provide comprehensive, intensive and trauma-informed services for vulnerable children and youth with unique and complex needs (i.e., substance use disorder, mental health, homelessness), as well as a robust continuum of placement resources and options.
  - 33. Support proposals that would combat racial disparities in the child welfare system, while also preserving and advancing child safety, well-being, and permanency.
  - 12. Support proposals that provide and fund substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services for children and parents in the Child Welfare Services system.
  - 29. Support proposals that increase federal and state supports available for current and former foster and probation youth up to age 26.

## **#44-57: Coordinated Entry System Access and Assessment**

CES is being used and gaining attention in LA County, however, because this is a recent innovation it has not yet been included in the County’s legislative agenda.

## #58-67: Permanent Housing and Retention

- [County of Los Angeles: Federal Legislative Agenda 2021-2022](#)
  - 1. Support proposals to maintain or increase funding to public housing authorities (PHAs), such as for capital improvements, operating subsidies, resident services, administration, and anti-crime programs in public housing.
  - 2. Support proposals which would provide local officials with greater flexibility over the administration and use of housing funds, including over the membership of the governing body of the PHA, asset management, performance measurements, fair housing, HOME, public housing, Section 8, and the Moving to Work Demonstration Program.
  - 3. Support the continued administration of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program by local PHAs, and oppose proposals which would reduce local decision-making authority or convert the Section 8 program into a block grant to states.
  - 4. Support sufficient funding to renew all existing Section 8 vouchers at reasonable rents for the jurisdictions served.
  - 5. Support proposals which would simplify program administration and ease reporting requirements for public housing authorities.
  - 6. Support proposals, tax incentives, and funding which would increase home ownership and rental housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals and families and increase the supply of affordable housing.
  - 7. Support proposals which provide additional resources for meeting the housing and related supportive service needs of special populations, such as the elderly, disabled, victims of trafficking, veterans, domestic violence survivors, LGBTQ youth, unaccompanied women, persons with substance use disorders, and mentally ill persons.

- 8. Support the reauthorization of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and proposals which would increase local discretion over the use of homeless assistance funds, increase funding for homeless assistance programs, including supportive housing, supportive services, Rapid Re-Housing, emergency services, and the Homeless Management Information System, more equitably distribute funds based on relative need, and fund the renewal of contracts for permanent supportive housing from a separate homeless program account rather than Section 8 funds.
- 9. Support proposals and funding that would increase fair housing activities.
- 10. Support proposals to provide funding to collect data on the number and characteristics of the homeless population in Los Angeles County.
- 11. Support proposals that would impede predatory lending practices.
- 12. Oppose proposals which would restrict the authority of public housing authorities in the administration of housing programs, such as the selection and eviction of tenants, leveraging of assets to expand affordable housing opportunities, or which would impose costly new requirements that are not accompanied by additional resources to implement them.
- 13. Support proposals that would enhance the ability of public housing authorities to prevent fraud and collect unpaid rents.
- 14. Support the creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) data base that would contain information on all participants in HUD-assisted programs to ensure proper and timely assistance.
- 15. Support proposals and funding which would enable more homebuyers to avoid foreclosures, mitigate the negative impacts of foreclosures, and stabilize impacted neighborhoods, such as through housing counseling

programs, the restructuring of loan terms for borrowers at risk of foreclosure, rehabilitation of foreclosed properties, and increased flexibility over the use of Federal funds.

- 16. Support funding and proposals which would reduce homelessness, including among veterans in the County, such as by developing permanent supportive housing at Department of Veterans Affairs facilities and underutilized or unutilized County-owned buildings throughout the County for male veterans, in addition to specific housing for male or female veterans and their families.
- 17. Support proposals that increase Federal resources dedicated to homeless veterans and increase funding for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program.
- 18. Support legislation that combats discrimination in housing based on age, language, immigration status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sex stereotype, pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics, including intersex traits or other protected characteristics.
- 19. Support proposals that would allow the County to utilize excess or under-utilized Federal property for public purposes, such as housing or homeless shelter.
- 20. Support proposals to use Community Reinvestment Act funding to finance affordable housing options, including accessory dwelling units, for senior and low-income homeowners.
- 21. Support proposals, such as rental, mortgage, or legal assistance, that would aid in preventing evictions, foreclosures or displacement of residential tenants, small landlords, and small businesses.
- 22. Support proposals to expand housing opportunities for highly vulnerable people experiencing homelessness and proposals that provide resources to prevent homelessness, including eviction defense services, rental assistance, and



regulations that provides financial relief for struggling mortgage holders and renters.

- [County of Los Angeles: State Legislative Agenda 2023-2024](#)
  - 1. Support proposals that provide incentives to local governments and/or developers to increase and protect affordable and mixed-income housing, and that provide flexibility for counties to promote a diversity of affordable housing types through local land-use policies.
  - 2. Oppose legislation which would require local governments to impose one size fits all solutions to preserving and creating new affordable housing, in particular, prescribed development standards and densities/intensities, or which would result in significant displacement of existing low and moderate-income residents or a net loss of existing affordable housing units.
  - 3. Support proposals that increase home ownership opportunities for low- moderate-, and middle-income families.
  - 22. Support legislation to allow eligible taxing agencies, public agencies, or nonprofit organizations to purchase tax-default property to construct or rehabilitate residential or mixed-use residential/commercial buildings that incorporate an affordable housing and social services component that has a public benefit.

## Appendix F: Historical Timeline

### Highlighting Key Events in the Black Experience

<b>1619</b>	Earliest documented arrival of Africans to Virginia in August, catalyzing the beginning of the institution of slavery as the colonial labor force
<b>1776</b>	Declaration of Independence, founding of the United States of America
<b>1808</b>	International Slave Trade Abolished - initiating a rise in the domestic slave trade
<b>1856</b>	Mother Biddy Mason and her family members granted freedom by Judge Benjamin Ignatius Hayes in a Los Angeles Courtroom. Mother Mason, a midwife and physician's assistant, became a multi-millionaire owning several downtown L.A. properties and co-founder of First AME Church, while tending to the needs of the poor and homeless.
<b>1865</b>	Passage of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude, except for those incarcerated
<b>1866</b>	Civil Rights Act of 1866 (all male persons in the United States are considered citizens without distinction of race and color)
<b>1903</b>	WEB DuBois releases <i>Souls of Black Folk</i> , mentioning Black homeless encampments after the failure of protective measures from the Freedman's Bureau.
<b>1880-1940</b>	Peak of "terror lynchings," where nearly 4,000 documented lynchings of African Americans occurred as a violent means to re-enforce Jim Crow segregation and reify a culture of power centered on Whiteness.
<b>1948</b>	Supreme Court rules on <i>Shelley vs Kraemer</i> , finding racially restrictive covenants on properties unconstitutional.
<b>1950</b>	California Constitution Article 34 passes in a statewide election requiring voter approval before public housing is built in a community.
<b>1954</b>	Supreme Court finds school segregation unconstitutional in its ruling on <i>Brown Vs. Board of Education of Topeka</i> , legally opening a pathway to integration of public schools
<b>1963</b>	Equal Pay Act- ending discrimination based on sex

- 1964** Civil Rights Act of 1964 (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or nation of origin)
- 1968** Fair Housing Act
- 1971** The War on Drugs declared initiating a period of mass incarceration disproportionately impacting Black and Brown communities
- 1979** Prop 1 (AKA Robbin's Amendment) passes in California, ending LAUSD's mandatory busing and student reassignment program that stride to integrate Los Angeles public schools across racially segregated neighborhoods.
- 1990** Americans with Disabilities Act
- 1992** In response to the failure of a jury to convict officers in the beating of Rodney King, the City of Los Angeles erupted into civil unrest for five days, surfacing collective experiences of historical unfair police practices.
- 1994** TANF Reform setting lifetime limits on receipt of public benefits
- 2015** LA County declared homelessness a countywide priority and established the Homeless Initiative within the CEO's Office
- 2015** Establishment of L.A. County Office of Diversion and Re-Entry
- 2016** County BOS approved Comprehensive Homeless Action Plan  
City of Los Angeles approved homeless action plan  
Release: Homelessness in South Los Angeles, a position paper by CM Marqueece Harris-Dawson  
Center for Social Innovation launches Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities (SPARC)
- 2017** Voters approved Measure H; a quarter cent sales tax anticipated to generate \$355M a year dedicated to homelessness services.
- 2018** Launch of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness  
The National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) launches Racial Equity Network
- 2018** Release of the LAHSA Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness' Recommendations and Findings
- 2019** Previewed at the Empowerment Congress Summit

- 2019** Public launch of Ad Hoc Committee report and recommendations at California African American Museum (CAAM)
- 2019** Launch of Governor Newsom's Council of Regional Homeless Advisors
- 2019** Los Angeles City Council Adopts an ordinance creating the Civil and Human Rights Commission
- 2020** LAHSA hires Ryan Parker to lead its new Office of Racial Equity
- 2020** Release of California Governor Newsom's 40-Point Comprehensive Crisis Response Strategy, prepared by the Council of Regional Homeless Advisors
- 2020** Mayor Eric Garcetti appoints Capri Maddox as the inaugural Executive Director of the new Department for Civil and Human Rights.
- 2020** State and County launch Project Roomkey to provide non-congregate shelter to protect vulnerable PEH most at risk of being hospitalized or dying from COVID-19
- 2020** LA County BOS Adopted an Anti-Racist Policy Agenda to improve the lives of Black Angelenos.
- 2020** Councilmember Ridley-Thomas introduces Right to Housing Motion
- 2020** D'Artagnan Scorza becomes the Executive Director of Racial Equity
- 2021** LAHSA hires Clifton Trotter to lead its Office of Racial Equity
- 2021** LA City Council unanimously approves Right to Housing motion, triggering report back with a plan to establish a framework to scale up Prevention, Interim Housing, Permanent Housing and Street Engagement (with supportive services embedded throughout). Report-back to include feedback from community stakeholders, especially people with lived expertise.

## Appendix G: Media Mentions

Year	Name of Presentation or News Article	Sponsoring Organization or Publication
<b>2018</b>	LAHSA Commission Holds First Meeting of Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness	Los Angeles Sentinel
<b>2019</b>	Racial and Gender Equity in Community Based Org. Leadership	Homeless Initiative Conference
	Identifying and Implementing Behavioral Health Strategies w/ Special Attention to Race	NAEH Solutions for Individual Homeless Adults Conference -
	Creating Racial Equity in Your Organization	Housing Ohio Conference
	Analyzing Racial Disparities in the Homelessness System: What You Should Know	VA National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans -
	Ad Hoc Committee on Black Homelessness Presentation	Funders Together Board
	Improving Our Future by Remembering Our Past	Annual Housing Rights Summit -
	Operationalizing Race Equity Data	CSH Summit - Operationalizing Race Equity Data
	<i>Congressional members tour Skid Row</i>	Los Angeles County Vimeo Channel: <a href="https://vimeo.com/348678266">https://vimeo.com/348678266</a>
	<i>Beto for America: Visit to Downtown Women's Center</i>	Twitter: <a href="https://mobile.twitter.com/BetoORourke/status/1174437631398010880">https://mobile.twitter.com/BetoORourke/status/1174437631398010880</a>
<b>2020</b>	Racial Equity and Homelessness: What's Happening in the Field	NAEH Solutions for Individual Adults Conference -
	Ensuring Racial Equity During the COVID-19 Homelessness Response	NAEH COVID-19 Webinar Series -
	Systemic Racism and the Housing Crisis	Union Station Homeless Services

Year	Name of Presentation or News Article	Sponsoring Organization or Publication
	<i>Celebrate Freedom! Juneteenth: A Conversation about Race, Homelessness, and Poverty</i>	Changing the Narrative Series – St. Joseph Center
	Embracing Our Community: Homelessness in the Time of COVID-19	Cedars Sinai Webinar Series
	Building Representative Leadership	CSH Connecticut Conference
	Making the Poor a Priority	St. Monica Catholic Community Presentation
	Analyzing Racial Disparities in the Homelessness System: What You Should Know	VA National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans
	Next Steps and Implementation: An Update on the Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness 2018 Report	Funders Together to End Homelessness
	Changing Organizational Culture: How to Get Started on Centering Racial Justice in the Housing and Homelessness Field	Housing CA's Virtual Un-Conference
	Power and the People – Intersections of Race, Power, and Homelessness: Strategies for Leadership and Wealth Building	Housing CA's Virtual Un-Conference
	Roadmap Home 2030: A 'Marshall Plan' for Housing and Homelessness Solutions	SCANPH 2020 Conference
	Together We Can: Expanding the Conversations Surrounding Homelessness & Vulnerable Populations – Barriers to Social Justice	Illumination Foundation
	<i>Black History in the Making: An Interview with Suzette Shaw</i>	Forbes Magazine
	<i>Using the Homeless to guard empty houses.</i>	New Yorker
	Defining Ourselves For Ourselves: Unhoused, Black, and Female in L.A.	Women's Leadership Project; Producer Zorrie Petrus. Documentary

Year	Name of Presentation or News Article	Sponsoring Organization or Publication
	Shaping Gender Based Violence Prevention Policy Amid COVID-19	Alliance For Girls Policy Briefing (panel)
	<i>If you want to know how COVID-19 is affecting people experiencing homelessness, Ask us.</i>	National Alliance to End Homelessness Blog. Contributing author with Antoinette Ortega, Angela De Los Santos, Ron Smith, and Lorinda Hawkins Smith
	2020 Nationwide Town Hall on Ending Homelessness	National Alliance to End Homelessness
	<i>We need to talk about race in solutions to homelessness</i>	Daily Journal
	<i>USC's Racial Equity Team tackles systemic forces that push Black lives into homelessness</i>	Medium.Com
	<i>LAHSA Affirms Commitment to Racial Justice</i>	Medium.Com
	<i>USICH TAPS EXPERTS FOR THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF LISTENING SESSIONS</i>	U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness blog post
<b>2021</b>	The State's Role in Homelessness	Joint Hearing of CA Assembly Budget Sub 4 and Housing and Community Development:
	Meeting Behavioral Health Needs During COVID-19 and Beyond: Medicaid is the Key	NAEH Ending Homelessness – A Virtual Conference
	2021 State of Homelessness Town Hall	LAHSA
	Data-Driven Approaches to Increasing Racial Equity in Addressing Homelessness and Housing Instability for Seniors	Learning Forum:
	Unsheltered in Los Angeles: Understanding Homelessness and Potential Solutions	California Policy Lab Webinar

Year	Name of Presentation or News Article	Sponsoring Organization or Publication
	Creating Racial Equity in Your Organization  <i>Suzette Shaw, California</i>	Housing First Partners Conference  Human Rights Initiative Interview (IG Series)
	Ending Homelessness: A Virtual Conference  <i>Making Black History: Suzette Shaw</i>	National Alliance to End Homelessness  Blog
	Homeless Social Justice Toolkit Workshop	LA Works in partnership with NBC Universal



**Status Update on Top 20 Priority Recommendations Established by the BPEH Implementation Steering Committee**

<b>Rec #</b>	<b>Recommendation language</b>	<b>Status Update</b>
<b>1</b>	Develop and launch a racial equity initiative at LAHSA.	LAHSA has instituted a Director of Equity position, who has conducted an organizational audit and developed priorities to enhance racial equity. LAHSA has also enacted an equity dialogue series, introduced racial equity trainings for providers, and is building a theory of change to address anti-blackness. Furthermore, LAHSA has invested in its data infrastructure and is working with providers to improve data accuracy on program and services users. They will soon incorporate racial and ethnic data on all internal and external facing dashboard to assess allocation of resources and low-resource communities.
<b>2</b>	Establish a Countywide racial equity initiative to provide enhanced coordination and oversight for existing and emerging efforts to advance racial equity across systems and county departments, in order to holistically address intersections across systems of care.	ARDI has released the Countywide Racial Equity Strategic Plan which to enhance coordination and oversight to advance racial equity across systems and County departments.
<b>10</b>	Continue to enhance and expand existing fair hiring practices to reduce barriers to employment, including legislation to restrict the use of criminal history records (such as the California Fair Chance Act and City of Los Angeles' Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance). Ensure legislation is accompanied by funding and a provision for	The City and County of Los Angeles have implemented several programs to help individuals facing barriers to employment, including those who are homeless, formerly incarcerated, or have other challenges. Some programs included: LA: RISE, HireUP, Alternative Staffing Organizations program, and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

Rec #	Recommendation language	Status Update
	credible community partnerships to support implementation (through measures such as public awareness campaigns, education, lessor/lessee trainings, and enforcement.)	
12	Establish a process to collect employment data related to people experiencing homelessness to include employment status, industry type, name of employer, wage, length of employment, and location. Use data to better understand trends and industry sector patterns and explore opportunities to involve employers in public-private partnerships to address housing and employment needs for Black people experiencing homelessness.	A Data sharing MOU between DEO and DPSS allows for the collection of certain employment-related data. DEO is implementing the Board-adopted local and targeted worker hiring policy and currently running the County Fair Chance Hiring campaign and collecting detailed employment data on all priority populations.
13+14	<p>13. With input from community organizations with successful program models, advocate for and fund the establishment of a cross-agency community partnership that provides a holistic approach to addressing employment barriers—including employment training and placement, mental health services, leadership training to advocate for workers' rights, and mentorship opportunities.</p> <p>14. Ensure that living-wage workforce development programs and employment training programs are aligned with major</p>	The County provides workforce development training and placement services that are aligned with high growth sectors; DPSS offers employment training and education support to Black youth and homeless individuals (GROW Youth employment program). The WIOA Local Area Plan and Regional HOME Initiative provides support for workforce development and employment opportunities.

Rec #	Recommendation language	Status Update
	<p>growth sectors in the Los Angeles region, adequately funded, accessible to people experiencing homelessness (e.g., proximate locations, transportation and childcare assistance, low-barrier eligibility requirements, compensated through stipends, etc.), and offer services tailored to Black people experiencing homelessness—particularly Black youth. Program development should include a broad range of opportunities, including entrepreneurial and small business opportunities.</p>	
<p><b>15</b></p>	<p>Advocate for reform of state and federal benefit programs to prevent loss of subsidies while people are working to increase income through workforce development programs.</p>	<p>DEO is actively advocating at both State and Federal levels to continue offering subsidies and stipends to participants who are enrolled in workforce development programs.</p>
<p><b>17</b></p>	<p>Advocate for reform of State and Federal benefit programs to remove barriers to accessing public benefits and financial aid for those exiting incarceration.</p>	<p>DPSS, in partnership with the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), has been responsible for administering programs that provide Medi-Cal benefits to inmates upon their release from incarceration.</p>
<p><b>18</b></p>	<p>Fund and build capacity for programs that support people who have been incarcerated and who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of experiencing homelessness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring Black people who have been incarcerated and/or have lived</li> </ul>	<p>The DHS Correctional Health Services provides the Whole Person Care (WPC) Reentry Program, which started January 1 ,2018, and has been continuing in transition from WPC funding to CalAIM funding. The WPC has created a reentry health advisory committee consisting of community members.</p>

Rec #	Recommendation language	Status Update
	<p>experience of homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilizing effective wrap-around service models</li> <li>• Employing trauma-informed care training and practices</li> </ul>	
23	<p>Based on the results of the global landscape analysis (rec. #16), consider advancing efforts to enhance funding, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a system-wide fiscal cost, and racial equity analysis of criminal justice investments, with the goal of redirecting high-cost system expenditures (e.g., criminal justice system spending) to housing and service investments to help those exiting long-term incarceration, formerly incarcerated individuals, and people with lived experience of homelessness thrive in the community.</li> <li>• Engaging the philanthropic community to leverage funding and strengthen new and existing partnerships, specifically to support formerly incarcerated individuals and/or re-entry efforts.</li> <li>• Coordinating with appropriate</li> </ul>	<p>With the elimination of the State funded Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program, DMH is working with the State contractor, Telecare to transition individuals to DMH funded mental health programs. As housing was an important component of this program, DMH was approached by Hilton Foundation regarding their interest in partnering with DMH by providing funding for the housing of the remaining ISMIP individuals and new former prison inmates that will transition their mental health care to DMH.</p>

Rec #	Recommendation language	Status Update
	<p>agencies to target and leverage any housing dollars to support those living with criminal history and those exiting long-term incarceration.</p>	
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p>Enhance education and coordination between the child welfare system and homeless services system, to improve access to services for families and youth.</p>	<p>DCFS' Homeless Services section provides departmental training on Family Reunification Housing Subsidy and Bringing Families Home countywide rapid re-housing programs. The County Department of Mental Health and LAHSA are some of the municipal, nonprofit, for-profit, academic, and/or philanthropic partners involved in a program that aims to ensure no youth who exit foster care become homeless and that all youth who exit services at the age of 21 are connected to housing services.</p>
<p><b>32</b></p>	<p>Enhance the Homeless Initiative Strategy B6 (Family Reunification Housing Subsidy) to include broader supports, such as co-locating CES agency staff at the dependency courthouse (Edmund D. Edelman Children's Courthouse) to support families whose children have been detained and those who are attending with open DCFS cases, to prevent detainment of children.</p>	<p>Since its implementation in January 2018, DCFS and the LACDA, in collaboration with housing partners, have successfully served over 800 families and 2,400 children under the Bringing Families Home Program. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) recently announced the release of a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the BFH Program, which makes \$20 million of funding available to registered non-profit organizations or joint ventures of nonprofits in Los Angeles County to provide rapid re-housing, prevention, and legal services to families in the child welfare system who are homeless or facing housing instability.</p>

Rec #	Recommendation language	Status Update
33	Increase investments in family preservation initiatives and expand supports to include housing specialists and rental assistance for parents involved in the child welfare system for the purpose of keeping families together or helping those parents displaced because of child welfare involvement and court orders mandating family separation.	In 2019, DCFS entered into an MOU with LAHSA and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles for the Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers. A total of 55 vouchers were allocated for families and 18 for TAY Youth. Later in July 2019, DCFS, in conjunction with LAHSA and Los Angeles County Development Authority, entered into another MOU for FUP vouchers, with 62 vouchers allocated for families and 21 for TAY Youth.
42	Explore ways DCFS can assess for housing stability at the outset of engagement and continually and use a problem-solving approach to assist youth in accessing safe and stable housing.	DCFS provides assessment for youth prior to acceptance into its housing programs based on case history and readiness.
45	Utilizing a human-centered systems design approach, develop a roadmap for Black community members to understand how to connect to services within CES.	The Substance Use Treatment Network (SUTN) in Los Angeles County is a network of providers who offer substance use disorder treatment services to individuals in need. The primary goal of the SUTN is to increase access to quality substance use disorder treatment services for all residents of Los Angeles County, regardless of their ability to pay.
51	Examine the key factors contributing to the success of the DHS multi-disciplinary team outreach model (shown to be a promising practice with a robust structure and flexibility that is ideally suited to help clients in a trauma-informed, culturally competent manner) and identify ways to incorporate these factors into all outreach teams, as	The Department of Mental Health (DMH) is expanding its Homeless Outreach & Mobile Engagement (HOME) team, which will have a similar multi-disciplinary team (MDT) staff composition. The HOME program provides field-based outreach, engagement, support, and treatment to individuals with severe and persistent mental illness who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

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	appropriate.	
<b>55+56+57</b>	<p>55. Conduct rigorous and robust data analysis to examine and evaluate the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing CES Triage Tools (VI-SPDAT, VI-FSPDAT, and Next Step Tool) for capturing the vulnerabilities of Black participants experiencing homelessness and connecting Black participants to appropriate housing and services to end their homelessness. The analysis should examine the design of the tool, cultural appropriateness of the questions, and cultural humility with which it is administered, and should include an analysis of how Black participants score and what services they are prioritized for compared to participants with similar characteristics in other race and ethnic groups.</p> <p>56. Based on the results of the CES Triage Tool analysis, consider identifying supplemental tools (post-CES Triage Tool) that could help providers gather all information necessary to identify and link participants to the most appropriate housing and service interventions and effectively manage caseloads.</p> <p>57. Analyze data to examine the</p>	The CESTTRR research team is currently conducting an update to their original analysis and plans to release a report.

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	effectiveness of the CES assessment process, including how long it takes to assess people, how often people are assessed, the length of time between assessment and enrollment into housing and services, and how long Black people (of different acuities) stay on the streets.	
58	<p>Continue to expand tenant protections at the local level and advocate for changes at the state and federal level where applicable to ensure more robust protections within the private market as well as within public housing and voucher programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to remove barriers to eligibility and expand access to public housing</li> <li>• Protections to preserve and enhance the rights of tenants living in public housing</li> <li>• Protections against Section 8 and other housing subsidy discrimination</li> <li>• Expansion of source of income discrimination protection</li> <li>• Expansion of just cause eviction requirements to all residential rental housing</li> </ul>	<p>The statewide anti-rent gouging law, also known as AB 1482, has been enacted, and the County is currently in the process of adopting their own final ordinances for the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO), Mobile home RSO, and Rental Housing Oversight Commission. The Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA) will be leading the implementation of these ordinances.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of criminal background checks in tenant screening</li> <li>• Broader rent control measures</li> <li>• Right to counsel and financial assistance for eviction proceedings</li> <li>• Stronger protections against landlord retaliation</li> </ul>	
60	<p>Increase the quality of housing retention services in PSH and RRH through trainings (using experienced trainers, including Black trainers and people with lived experience) for relevant provider, LAHSA, city, and county staff, data collection, and evaluation.</p> <p>Note: Rec has been modified with language from Rec #4</p>	No Significant progress identified
63	<p>Implement targeted efforts to support homeownership and other wealth-building initiatives, including by linking Family Support Service Programs to homeownership programs (e.g. funded by federal HOME Program, Southern California Homeownership Financing Authority, or California Mortgage Credit Certificate programs), and by linking participants to homebuyer and financial literacy education. Advocate to protect existing federal and</p>	<p>LACDA administers the Home Ownership Program (HOP) loan, a type of second mortgage loan designed for first-time homebuyers, which can provide up to \$85,000 or 20% of the purchase price, whichever is less, as financial assistance.; The Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program is a homebuyer assistance program offered by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). The program provides eligible first-time homebuyers with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in their federal income taxes.; The Moderate Income Purchase Assistance (MIPA) program is a</p>

<b>Rec #</b>	<b>Recommendation language</b>	<b>Status Update</b>
	state resources and infrastructure to support this.	homeownership program administered by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). It provides low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers with a deferred-payment loan to assist with down payment and closing costs.
<b>64</b>	Implement targeted efforts (particularly to seniors) to prevent loss of home ownership, including education around financial literacy and investment, education to protect against scams, and access to resources to prevent foreclosure. Advocate to protect existing federal and state resources and infrastructure to support this.	The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) announced the launch of the Senior Grant Program on November 1, 2022. This program replaces the Single-Family Home Improvement Loan Program and provides grants to help low-income seniors aged 62 or older to remain in their homes and age in place.