

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

To successfully complete this section, applicants must:

A. Submit their CoC's complete HUD Longitudinal System Assessment (LSA) from October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018.

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

1. Total number of households served in:
 - a. Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing- **3,790**
 - b. Rapid Rehousing- **447**
 - c. Permanent Supportive Housing- **1,190**
2. Total number of disabled households served across all interventions- **3,028**
3. Total number of households experiencing chronic homelessness served across all interventions- **578**
4. Total number of 55+ households served across all interventions- **1,388**
5. Total number of unaccompanied youth served across all interventions- **845 (Unaccompanied YOUTH includes 431 children aged 1-17 in Child Only households, plus 414 YOUTH aged 18-24 in Adults Only households)**
6. Total number of veteran households served across all interventions- **1,193**
7. Number of individuals served across all interventions who were:
 - a. Female- **2,281**
 - b. Male- **3,551**
 - c. Transgender- **23**
 - d. Gender Non-Conforming- **3**
8. Total number individuals served across all interventions who were:
 - a. White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (only)- **2,218**
 - b. White, Hispanic/Latino (only)- **1,899**
 - c. Black or African American (only)- **1,351**
 - d. Asian (only)- **55**
 - e. American Indian or Alaska Native (only)- **120**
 - f. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (only)- **54**
 - g. Multiple races- **133**

2. DEMONSTRATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATION

A. Coordinated Entry System (CES) Information

For CoC applicants:

1. Describe how your CES functions, including:

- a. What entity is responsible for operating your CES?
Riverside University Health System- Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH)
- b. What is the process for assessment and identification of housing needs for individuals and families that are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness in your community?

Our CES operates a 24/7 call line to assist with identification/assessment of those experiencing homelessness. The CES lead facilitates a weekly collaboration meeting between 12-15 outreach agencies and other social service agencies with average of 40 individuals that provide various homeless services. CES staff also provide field-based services to those not living in places meant for human habitation in order to assess needs. Outreach providers throughout the county geography, including those employed by RUHS-BH use the VI-SPDAT assessment tool to assess in identifying needs and prioritizing households for available resources. All callers to the CES hotline complete a triage tool to determine immediate needs such as safety, and those fleeing domestic violence; and to identify any resources which may address the household's or individual's immediate needs. Whenever possible, households are given resources and strategies for self-resolution and/or diversion. When households are unable to self-resolve, a VI-SPDAT assessment is completed in order to place the household on a prioritized By Name List.

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

CES maintains a By Name List (BNL) that is used to prioritize households and track unique characteristics needed to make appropriate referrals for specialized resources. Housing agencies of various types (ESG, TBRA, RRH & PSH) provide notification to the CES lead electronically of vacancies and needed household characteristics (e.g. Agency X has an upstairs unit available for a person living with HIV/AIDs) and the CES lead agency sends back to the requesting agency a referral for the next eligible household that meets those characteristics. The referral includes contact information for the household and contact information for any outreach worker or supportive agency that already has a case management type relationship with the household so that this agency can assist in making a warm handoff.

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

Specifically:

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

Outreach is conducted by the CES lead agency, contracted non-profit outreach agencies, various county departments including Sherriff, Housing Authority, and others. CES lead agency provides in-service/training at many sites likely to contact homeless individuals including hospitals, libraries and social service agencies. CES lead agency attends health fairs, community events, public meetings of municipalities and other venues in order to advertise the CES process. CES lead agency gives away thousands of rubber bracelets annually with CES access number printed on wristband. These are given directly to homeless individuals, to libraries, to warm/cool centers, to first responders, parks department staff, Floor Control staff, and others who may contact homeless individuals.

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

Customers can file a grievance verbally or in writing. During the engagement and assessment process, assessors will inform participants that they may file a nondiscrimination complaint by calling the CES 800 number or emailing CES Lead Agency at homeconnect@ruhealth.org. Assessors will also inform participants that they have full autonomy (1) to decide what information they provide during the assessment process, (2) to refuse to answer assessment questions, and (3) to refuse housing and service options without any limitation on access to other forms of assistance. Participants cannot be required to disclose any specific disability or diagnosis unless that disclosure is required for determining program eligibility to make appropriate referrals. Any participant data collected during the engagement and assessment process will be protected according to applicable privacy protection rules and regulations.

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

RUHS-BH has an extensive peer program that employs individuals with lived experience. For example, those who themselves have substance use disorder or suffered from mental health and have

often been homeless. This SAMHSA recognized best practice assists CES staff with building rapport and engagement directly with customers. Riverside CES incorporates a client-centered approach to the assessment process, including the following:

- Assessments are based in part on participant's strengths, goals, risks and protective factors.
- Tools and assessment processes are easily understood by participants.
- Assessments are sensitive to participants' lived experiences.
- Participants are offered choice in decisions about location and type of housing.
- Participants are able to easily understand to which program they are being referred, what the program expects of them, what they can expect of the program and evidence of the program's rate of success.

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

The CES workflow is not yet fully integrated with HMIS. Our CoC's HMIS Lead Agency (DPSS) and the CES Lead (RUHS-Behavioral Health), are currently working to improve our HMIS system to increase the number of CES functions that can be completed directly through HMIS without the need for paper or email in order to increase quality of service delivery, decrease wait times, and increase transparency. DPSS is working with the HMIS vendor to incorporate coordinated data elements beginning April 1, 2020, per HUD mandates.

B. Prioritization Criteria

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

Homeless households (individuals and families) are prioritized according to length of time homeless and severity of service needs. Prioritization is based on and aligns with the HUD Prioritization Notice CPD-16-11 and Riverside CoC Written Standards for permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, emergency shelter and street outreach criteria.

Prioritizing Chronically Homeless- PSH is not a one-size-fits-all approach and should only be offered to those households that truly need that level of support. Thus, in order to use our limited

resources in the most effective means possible, the Riverside County CoC is committed to prioritizing those most in need through an established order of priority. Within that order of priority, all CoC-PSH funded programs are required to ensure compliance with the “chronically homeless” definition and to fill vacant beds with chronically homeless individuals (*CPD-16-011 (7/25/16)*). The Riverside County CoC has developed an order of priority to establish a uniform process for prioritizing placement into PSH through the CES. The overarching intent of this order of priority is to ensure that chronically homeless persons with the longest lengths of time homeless and the most severe service needs are prioritized for housing. If there are no chronically homeless persons within the CoC, then prioritization will be:

- 1) First Priority–Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with Long Periods of Episodic Homelessness and Severe Service Needs
- 2) Second Priority–Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with Severe Service Needs.
- 3) Third Priority—Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability Coming from Places Not Meant for Human Habitation, Safe Haven, or Emergency Shelter Without Severe Service Needs.
- 4) Fourth Priority–Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability Coming from Transitional Housing.

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

The County of Riverside CoC utilizes the coordinated entry process to prioritize homeless persons within the CoC's geographic area for access to housing and supportive services. Through the coordinated entry process, all CoC funded projects are required to comply with the nondiscrimination provisions of federal civil rights laws, including the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as HUD's Equal Access and Gender Identity Rules, as applicable. CES Lead Agency is accessible via both verbal and written communication in order to accommodate individual need. As an example, CES regularly use interpretation services and TTY to accommodate consumers of differing verbal and auditory

abilities., if a consumer reports that they cannot access a service on the basis of their disability the CES Lead Agency communicates this to our CoC Collaborative Applicant and works with the individual to identify an accommodation in order to meet their need.

C. Coordination of Regional Needs

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

The partnership between the CoC, County and the cities collaborate and provide resources and linkages to health and human services, housing, public safety, open space management and emergency management.

The Riverside County Board of Supervisors are actively engaged in addressing homelessness in their respective districts and work through the County Executive Office to organize department resources and coordinate with cities and nonprofit partners.

Continuum of Care Coordination

The County of Riverside and cities coordinate with the Continuum of Care in the following ways:

- As the designated Collaborative Applicant for HUD-CoC Program, the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) CORE Region serves as the Continuum of Care applicant to HUD. DPSS staff:
 - Provide meeting support for the Board of Governance and all Continuum of Care committees. This includes the legally required public notices, communications to membership, meeting agendas and minutes and any data and materials required for the meeting.
 - Management of the annual point in time count and release of the annual PIT count report.
 - Submission of the CoC Consolidated application, providing data and review of narrative.
 - Manage funding processes, including development and release of the Request for proposal, recruitment of proposal reviewers, management of the proposal review process and presentation of recommendations to the Board of Governance.

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

The need to end homelessness is quite large and requires additional supports from agencies countywide. According to 2019 PIT data (2,811 total count), the overall homeless count increased by 21% from 2018 to 2019 and has projected to increase more from 2020 PIT. It is crucial that HHAP dollars are received so that continuous collaborations and partnerships can be identified and formed within the CoC to continue building eligible subrecipients. Funds will help provide additional technical assistance to subrecipients to ensure 100% spend down to eligible activities along with staff expansion of existing agencies as well as new eligible additions.

D. Creating Sustainable, Long Term Housing Solutions

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

The Riverside County CoC funded 7 capital projects with the 2018 Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) allocation to increase the number of emergency shelter beds, expand emergency shelter capacity and increase the number of permanent supportive housing beds for chronically homeless individuals. With the CoC's HEAP allocation, an additional 72 (a 9.3% increase to existing inventory) emergency shelter beds (including 9 recuperative care beds) will be added to the CoC's housing inventory and 18 new permanent supportive housing beds (a 1% increase to inventory) will be added to the inventory as well. HHAP funding will continue these efforts and proposes to fund BOG strategies that increase the county's housing inventory and demonstrate ongoing, long-term, or sustainable results.

3. RESOURCES ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

A. Existing Programs and Resources

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

See attached list

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

The existing programs and resources that are currently in use are coordinated through the CoC and released as Request for Bid where applicants submit their proposals to funds available. County and cities collaboratively work and combine resources to expand services for an extended period of time. Additionally, county and cities work to partner and layer program resources for high-level needs clients to ensure that they sustain their housing. This is done by bridge housing, warm handoff and intense case management to help improve the customers housing situation. Current resources also help to provide relationship building and incentives to landlords to ensure long term rental assistance and additional business of future rental units.

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

Capacity- Within the CoC, there are not enough subrecipients of funds to administer all projects within the jurisdiction. In addition to the lack of agencies, there is a gap in staffing as far as a funded agency having enough administration capacity to successfully carry out the project goals and ensuring 100% project spend down.

Geography- Location of services and housing are not easily accessible to customer in more rural areas and do not have the resources available to them that fit the needs. High-level needs clients go without proper treatment and services due to location of where they live.

Affordable Housing- Permanent housing units are not obtainable due to the rising cost of the housing market and due to the

geographic location where housing is in higher demand and rents can be charged at a higher rate than other cities.

Subsidies- Long term housing subsidies are only provided by few agencies and are dependent on annual funding available. Additional funds need to be added and to add other county departments and city agencies to assist in housing more customers.

Landlord Incentives- Incentives to landlords are in need to recruit and main landlord relationships to participate in housing-first activities. Vacancy payments, security deposits and utility establishment would benefit landlords and ensure that future vacancies would be held for permanent housing programs.

Mitigation Funds- Currently there is a large need for funds in order to restore possession of a rental unit back to the owner and pay for any damages that may have occurred to the unit along with any furniture and/or appliances that may have been furnished in the unit and that were damaged. Another barrier that customers may have in order to access services or housing would be to assisting in paying utility arrears in order to turn on utility services at a new unit or any court fees that a customer may not have been able to pay to remove a criminal charge on their case.

Homeless Prevention/Diversion- A Challenging barrier to assist customers with are funds used for homeless prevention. Funds used could assist customers with a bus ticket and/or a plane ticket to go home, reunite with family and prevent homelessness. There customers that have been encountered who may be in the county who were dropped off and need to get home whether that be a few hours or states away and having funds to fill this gap would help to eliminate their housing crisis.

B. HHAP Funding Plans

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

With the HHAP award, the Riverside County CoC seeks to invest in proposals that respond to the Riverside County's CoC Board of Governance (BOG) funding principles. HHAP funded projects must demonstrate, be guided by, prioritize BOG funding principles and will be accepted from homeless programs from public

(government) or private/not-for-profit organizations who are qualified in providing immediate emergency assistance, temporary and permanent housing, and supportive services to people experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness. Local projects that address the BOG's funding principles and increase the county's housing inventory and advance the long-term goal of housing permanency will respond to the CoC BOG's funding principles below:

- Invest in programs that will immediately impact reduction of homeless youth, individuals and families, or prevent them from becoming homeless.
- Invest in programs that demonstrate ongoing, long-term, or sustainable results.
- Invest in programs addressing significant service gaps by targeting high-need communities, under-served or hard-to-serve geographic or special subpopulations,
- Invest in programs that emphasize a comprehensive service delivery approach or wraparound services to ensure successful housing and self-sufficiency outcomes.
- Invest in solutions to address the unique needs of homeless individuals living in encampments.
- Invest in programs that support Riverside County's Action Plan <http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/files/pdf/homeless/hl-county-plan-v8-recommendations-011618.pdf>, emphasizing the **expansion** of:
 - system coordination
 - housing resources
 - outreach, navigation, and supportive services

Riverside CoC sees the need for improvement and expansion of new navigation centers and/or emergency shelters in Riverside County after reviewing the data of available shelter beds and vacancy rates. Although the number of available shelter beds within the county comes from 2019 HIC (Housing Inventory Count) data showing 755 beds (excludes domestic violence beds), the shelter vacancy data is derived from 2019 Point in Time report showing a vacancy rate of 19.6% for winter months (December 2018-February 2019) and 22% for the summer months (June 2019-August 2019) and reflects the need for additional beds as the unsheltered population do not have resources to access those available. The percentage of exits to and from emergency shelter

to permanent housing solutions come from county data from System Performance Measures 7b.1 showing 24%.

Riverside Continuum of Care plans to utilize the current Coordinated Entry System (CES) to connect residents to permanent housing. Residents household information would be submitted to CES to prioritize individuals and families and ensure a smooth transition in to permanent, sustainable housing. The resident would be linked to a housing provider based on the available funding, available programs and services the resident needs. By linking the residents to permanent housing through CES, the CoC can ensure the resident has consistent case management and supportive services necessary to carry out housing stability once program funds end.

Riverside CoC historical data for unsheltered homeless has shown the growing number of those unsheltered, reflected from 2017 Point in Time (1,638), 2018 Point in Time (1,685) and 2019 Point in Time (2,045). The unsheltered homeless are reluctant to access emergency shelter historically because of entry barriers and safety concerns. CoC has and is currently working to address concerns through homeless strategic planning to reduce these barriers directly with emergency shelter providers and also to increase the resources available to emergency shelter with additional navigation centers. The increase of navigation centers and outreach through the county can ensure that the unsheltered population is addressed and properly channeled through the county's CES. Additional navigation centers would need to be established throughout the county to ensure that the more difficult to reach population has the ability to enter shelter. Additional navigation centers would allow for this population to have more resources and the accessibility to them as the centers would be throughout all 5 county districts.

The Riverside CoC currently proposes to fund the following activities with the HHAP award pending funding activities through County of Riverside Board of Governances review and approval as well as strategic planning:

- Rental Assistance/ Rapid Rehousing
- Landlord Incentives
- Outreach and Coordination (including Employment Services)
- Systems support to create regional partnerships
- Delivery of permanent housing
- Prevention and shelter diversion to permanent housing
- New navigation centers and emergency shelters
- Innovative Solutions

For the youth HHAP set-aside, the Riverside County CoC will support new or expanded services to meet the needs of homeless youth or youth at-risk of homelessness, including homeless prevention and intervention services and align with the BOG's funding principles. The CoC will also support key youth partners that operate youth-centric housing, outreach and support services throughout RC with proven success in engaging homeless youth and linking them to employment and educational opportunities. Additional support will be targeted to assist in integrating, developing and implementing youth-specific prioritization, identification, triage and assessment protocols into the countywide CES, and also develop CES policies and procedures that are youth-oriented and driven to assist youth accessing homeless housing resources. Riverside County CoC will also consult with the CoC Housing Committee and the CoC's Youth Advisory Board to identify and invest in innovative housing solutions that increase the county's youth housing inventory and advances the long-term goal of housing permanency.

Riverside County CoC will work with the HHAP Riverside City and HHAP County grantees to align strategies, identify gaps, leverage existing resources when preparing the local project selection process to avoid duplication of services.

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

The following are current funding sources which are anticipated to expand:

- California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program (CESH)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Continuum of Care Program
- County General Fund
- Desert Healthcare District & Foundation
- Emergency Food & Shelter Program
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- HOME
- Homeless Emergency AID Program (HEAP)
- Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- No Place like Home (NPLH)
- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)

- Runaway & Homeless Youth Program
- Section 8 Program
- State Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)

The County of Riverside CoC designated DPSS, as the state administrative entity will ensure that all HHAP-funded projects adhere to California's Housing First policy. The Riverside CoC will only consider projects that are committed to implementing Housing First. Local subrecipient contracts will require that any program that received HHAP funds shall align and comply with the core components of Housing First as defined in Welfare and Institutions Code Section 8255(b).

4. PARTNERS ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

A. Collaborating Partner Efforts

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

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

Riverside County CoC is comprised of over 250+ member organizations of homeless stakeholders; this membership group contains the collaborative partners that will be working with DPSS on the HHAP program. Although specific projects and partners have not been identified for the HHAP funding at the time of application, in general, the CoC's collaborative partners include local housing providers and homeless service providers, law enforcement, county agencies such as Code Enforcement and Flood Control, county behavioral health, city and county public officials, workforce development, health care providers, animal control, CalFire, Emergency Management, the Riverside County

Housing Authority, and persons with lived experiences in homelessness.

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

The CoC is currently facing barriers of lack of sufficient service providers who are equipped and trained to administer and carry out housing and supportive services to individuals, families and youth. In addition to the lack of service providers, there is a gap in staffing from the funded agencies administration capacity to successfully carry out the project goals and ensuring 100% project spend down.

To solicit and attract member organizations to the Riverside County CoC, DPSS has an open invitation process for partnerships through email, public meeting announcements, invitation letters, radio PSA/website <https://www.kcalfm.com/amp-events/join-riverside-countys-continuum-of-care-to-help-put-an-end-to-homelessness/>, recruitment flyers, and social media networks. The CoC website has a "Join the Riverside CoC" section to grow membership and participation. Community events request membership interest on sign-in sheets for the CA to contact interested parties.

A formal invitation letter was sent to 87 city, county leaders and homeless liaisons encouraging participation in the CoC. The CoC has a year-round, ongoing open application process for new members and solicits new members through the CoC committees and service providers, community events and other public meetings. The CoC maintains a listserv of over 1000 contacts and volunteers to share information; this includes Request for Proposals/Qualifications (RFPs/RFQs) for available funding, service events, employment opportunities for homeless participants, grant opportunities from federal and state sources and more. Information received through this channel is also circulated by our CoC partners on partner social media sites. Special outreach to homeless/formerly homeless individuals that volunteer for the annual PIT count has proven to be effective in increasing CoC participation.

DPSS has a seat on the CoC's Board of Governance that is occupied by a formerly homeless representative who votes and participates in funding decisions. Additionally, the Homelessness

Solutions Deputy CEO works closely with CoC members and county agencies to integrate systems and processes and increase participation in the CoC.

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

5. SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

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

- Identify clear, measurable goals that HHAP will be expected to achieve in your jurisdiction.
 - Assist a total of 283 individuals (259 families and 24 youth) with housing, supportive services, outreach and diversion (Baseline of \$2,842,689.58 and \$267,251.84 from proposed HHAP budget)
 - Increase the number of emergency shelter beds by 10% (baseline of 770)
 - Increase the number of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds by 5% (baseline of 1,703 from 2019 data)
 - Reduce the number of people who become homeless for the first time across our jurisdiction by 5% (baseline 3,416 from 2018 data)
 - Increase the percent of successful shelter exits into permanent housing by 25% (Baseline of 840 beds from existing Riverside County beds and increase of emergency shelter beds)



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

Rev. 3/12/2020

APPLICANT INFORMATION

CoC / Large City / County Name:

County of Riverside - COC
Dept. of Pub. Social Services

Receiving Redirected Funds? Y/N

No
\$ -

Administrative Entity Name:

Total Redirected Funding

HHAP FUNDING EXPENDITURE PLAN*

ELIGIBLE USE CATEGORY	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	TOTAL
Rental Assistance and Rapid Rehousing	\$ 123,348.75	\$ 123,348.73	\$ 123,348.73	\$ 123,348.73	\$ 123,348.73	\$ 616,743.67
Operating Subsidies and Reserves	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Landlord Incentives	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.20	\$ 351,832.88
Outreach and Coordination (including employment)	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 351,833.35
Systems Support to Create Regional Partnerships	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 351,833.35
Delivery of Permanent Housing (and Innovative Solutions)	\$ 140,733.34	\$ 140,733.34	\$ 140,733.34	\$ 140,733.34	\$ 140,733.34	\$ 703,666.70
Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 351,833.35
New Navigation Centers and Emergency Shelters	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 70,366.67	\$ 351,833.35
Strategic Homelessness Planning, Infrastructure Development, CES, and HMIS (up to 5%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Administrative (up to 7%)	\$ 46,359.22	\$ 46,359.22	\$ 46,359.22	\$ 46,359.22	\$ 46,359.21	\$ 231,796.09
TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION						\$ 3,311,372.74
Youth Set-Aside (at least 8%)	\$ 52,981.98	\$ 52,981.96	\$ 52,981.96	\$ 52,981.96	\$ 52,981.96	\$ 264,909.82

*Narrative should reflect details of HHAP funding plan

COMMENTS:

FINAL

**COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

GEORGE A. JOHNSON
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER



LISA BRANDL
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

DON KENT
ASSISTANT COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COUNTY FINANCE OFFICER

February 11, 2020

Ms. Alicia Sutton, Deputy Secretary of Homelessness
Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 350-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Sutton:

The County of Riverside, the Riverside Continuum of Care, and the cities of Palm Springs and Riverside are pleased to provide this letter of mutual support for the application for California Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program.

We have been working collaboratively in the following ways and will continue to use these methods for ongoing oversight and evaluation of HHAP spending and projects:

- A. Continuum of Care Board of Governance: Riverside City and County have elected officials representing as voting members; Palm Springs participates in CoC meetings. The Board of Governance meet every other month, with committees meeting in the intervening months.
- B. Coachella Valley Association of Governments: City of Palm Springs and County of Riverside participate on the Homeless Subcommittee and in regional homeless services planning and funding. The subcommittee meets monthly.
- C. Western Riverside County of Governments (WRCOG): City and County of Riverside are members and participate with other cities in coordinated planning related to homelessness.
- D. Encampment Response: Riverside County's Executive Office coordinates the use of Riverside County services, and CoC funded outreach to support City of Riverside's and other city outreach to homeless encampments.
- E. Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH), collaborates with the Riverside city's outreach team and supports the City's effort to house and serve homeless clients with persistent mental illness. RUHS-BH operates The Place on the City's Hulen Place campus, providing 24-hour drop-in services, and low-demand permanent supportive housing for 25 adults.
- F. In 2018, the City and County of Riverside signed a Memorandum of Understanding to create the Riverside Housing First Program to housing 100 chronically homeless adults. In the pilot project, the City of Riverside identifies chronically unsheltered and vulnerable homeless individuals and families for referral, funds security and utility deposits and the initial 12-month subsidy, as well as up to 6 months of case management to participants that transition into the County's Housing Choice/Section 8 Voucher program.

Riverside County commits up to 100 Housing Choice Vouchers annually, and provides coordination of Continuum of Care resources, Coordinated Entry System housing navigation and matching, and assistance in accessing mainstream benefits administered by the Department of Public Social Services. City and County staff meet regularly to discuss project progress and address any impediments.

To date, 89 formerly homeless households have been placed into permanent housing through this partnership.

Riverside County commits to continuing the Housing First Project meetings as well as the following:

- Coordinated Entry System meetings – meetings are every Tuesday
- Multi-disciplinary Team meetings to troubleshoot difficult cases – meets monthly

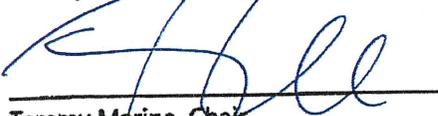
In addition to the above, representatives from our respective organizations participate in these coordinating efforts that will also support HHAP implementation:

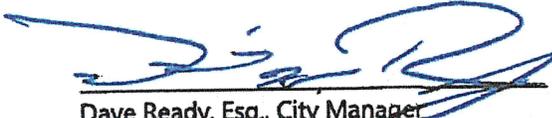
- Western Riverside Cities – a collaborative focused on regional planning to address homelessness, led by the City of Riverside. Meetings anticipated to be bi-monthly. Includes the cities of Corona, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Norco, Moreno Valley and Riverside, as well as City and County of San Bernardino.
- Riverside County 2nd District cities meeting, convened by Supervisor Karen Spiegel, this includes the cities of Corona, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Norco and Riverside.
- Riverside County 3rd District Homeless Task Force Meeting. Convened by Supervisor Chuck Washington, this meeting includes the cities of Hemet, Murrieta, San Jacinto and Temecula.
- Riverside County 4th District Coachella Valley Homeless Engagement & Action Response Team (CVHEART) collaboration of government and nonprofit organizations serving and housing homeless people in the Coachella Valley.

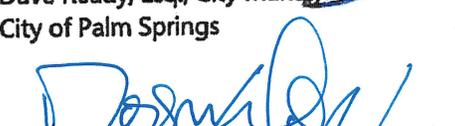
Lastly, the City of Riverside has collaborated with affordable housing developers, non-profit agencies, and County Riverside University Health System Behavioral Health to procure No Place Like Home Funding for three affordable housing communities totaling up to 195 units with 94 units designated as NPLH.

We appreciate the State's investment in our collaboration and look forward to sharing the impact of this investment in the coming years.


George Johnson, County Executive Officer
County of Riverside


Tammy Marine, Chair,
Riverside County Continuum of Care
Board of Governance


Dave Ready, Esq., City Manager
City of Palm Springs


Moises Lopez, Deputy City Manager
City of Riverside