

Strategy I: More Prevention

Stabilize/improve the housing of those who are at risk of homelessness, but not yet living on the streets, in vehicles, emergency shelters or transitional housing.

	Option	S	Timeline
Policy	1.	 S A. Pass "just cause" evictions protections where landlords must provide a specific, valid reason before an eviction can take place (i.e. failure to pay rent, continuing to damage a rental unit after being provided with a written notice to stop or refusing to pay for the repairs, refusing to re-sign a lease after the old one expires, ongoing disturbances to other tenants and neighbors, if the owner wants to move in or if they want to take it off the rental market through the Ellis Act). b. Bring back local control, repeal Costa Hawkins. Costa Hawkins places limits on renter protection ordinances at the state level. It prohibits rent control for buildings constructed in 1995 or later. It also allows the landlord to set new market-rate rents after a tenant moves out and exempts single-family homes from any rent controls. Allow jurisdictions to be responsive to local markets. c. Examine all local policies to rental housing and strengthen for renter protections. 	Timeline Medium- long term
Investment	3.	Examples include law enforcement, hospitals, community clinics, and food pantries. Increase availability of flexible Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) to people about to become homeless. This increased in 2018 by \$3.5 million. Local funders can consider prioritizing couch surfers, people who have been homeless before, and those in permanent supportive housing for prevention assistance. Funds should be coordinated with legal services and coordinated	Immediate
Program	4.	entry. Expand Tenancy Sustaining Services to include more households. New contracts in 2018 add enough staff to help 1,000 individuals and families who have just moved into housing to be successful tenants.	Immediate to medium term



Medium term=2 years



Strategy II: More Homes

Homes are the solutions to homelessness. They include the creation of units and rental subsidies prioritized to/affordable for persons experiencing homelessness.

	Option	s	Timeline
Investment	1.	 Create a dedicated funding stream for rental subsidies and homeless services. The County of Los Angeles recently passed ¼ cent sales tax, also known as Measure H for similar purposes. From July through December, efforts and money from Measure H has among others helped: 658 families that received homeless prevention services 483 homeless, disabled persons who obtained Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and were housed 1,037 people placed in rapid re-housing programs moved on to permanent housing 4,261 disabled individuals to complete applications for SSI or Veterans Disability Benefits 1,064 individuals who exited shelters to go into permanent housing 	<u>Medium-</u> <u>long term</u>
	2.	Vacancy and/or parcel taxes can also be used to generate additional funds for getting people into homes and/or providing services.	<u>Medium-</u> long term
Policy	3.	Build affordable housing by encouraging multi-family, high-density affordable housing and accessary dwelling units. Remove restrictions that make it harder to build including density or height limitations.	<u>Medium-</u> long term
	4.	Make sure inclusionary zoning (IZ) policies are being met. Additionally, ensure that the policies are inclusive of extremely low-income.	Immediate- medium term
Program	5.	Use subsidies mentioned in #1 for newly built affordable housing units and prioritize people experiencing homelessness.	<u>Medium-</u> long term
	6.	Find more landlord partners. Coordinate our strategies to recruit and retain private landlords. This includes a mitigation fund, signing bonus, on-call support, etc.	<u>Immediate</u>





Strategy III: More Dignity for Unsheltered People

Protect the health and safety of all in our community. Develop humane, consistent guiding principles and responses to encampments.

	Options	Timeline
Policy	 Adopt encampment ordinances like Indianapolis (2016) and follow the US Interagency Council on Homelessness guidance. Highlights include: a. Whenever possible, encampments should only be closed or temporarily removed as a final resort. b. Policies should reflect input of those living in encampments. c. If encampments are to be closed or temporarily moved, clear guidelines and criteria need to be in place to ensure residents are aware of the process. This should include but not limited to: Defining encampments consistently (2 or more persons) Providing clear, written notices with long timeframes for abatement and removal (15-day notice under Indianapolis Ordinance).	Immediate
	2. General health and safety protections, including declarations protecting people experiencing homelessness against all forms of harassment and discrimination	<u>Immediate</u>
Investment	 3. Health and Safety Services, including: 24-hour toilet access Shower services (could be mobile or use existing infrastructure) Laundry services Access to warming/cooking facilities 	Immediate- medium term
	4. Basic sanitation services including dumpster access and garbage collection.	<u>Immediate</u>
	 5. Additional Shelter/Safe Spaces at night that can be scaled back and/or converted to low cost permanent housing. May include: Safe parking/camping spaces where people have access to toilets, showers, dumpsters and power. Can be located on lots of businesses, community centers or places of worship. Expand drop-in centers for showers, laundry and safe indoor spaces. Make warming centers year-round 	<u>Immediate</u>



Medium term=2 years

Long term=3-5 years