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Jeff Kositsky: Good morning members of the local board and the public. Thank you for inviting me to come and speak before you today. Before I give a more formal report I want to discuss with you the format for a future written report, which we will begin in January.

Del Seymour: I think it's pretty comprehensive Jeff. I like that you're covering all of the information that we've asked the department to supply over the last several months, so this is a really good start.

Andrea Evans: I just have one good question, the data that you were putting out will you be able to report out demographic data?

Jerry Kositsky: We could provide you if you would like a demographic report of who's in the one system right now. That's the best that we could do and it's not going to be representative of the entire system

Sophia Isom: Jeff for me I have an interest in youth and families but I also would want to know if possible if you have a way of tracking how many former foster youth may also be involved in your services and I'm not talking about the 18 to 21 year olds that are currently active at HSH but some once they exit our system.

Jeff Kositsky: I don't believe we currently are collecting that data in a comprehensive manner.

Jeff Kositsky: Okay great. Then with the agenda in January we'll provide you the first version of this report. I'll just give you a brief update on what's going on at the departments. Family coordinate entry process is progressing nicely as of October 2nd both access points, one in the Bayview and one in Central City are open and engaged in client intake.

Want to also let folks know that the Auburn Hotel which is located on Minna street which will serve chronically homeless veterans is being inspected today.

Also we have implemented the partnership with BART and SFMTA to have two HOT team members working at just the stations from Embarcadero to Civic Center where there's a joint BART MTA presence at those sites. Again, it was just launched November 14th, a little bit too early to give you an update on how that's going.

The mayor announced an ambitious effort to get a thousand people off the streets this winter. Really in many ways this is an acceleration of the pace of our strategic framework and we are very excited about this opportunity to bring on more services online more quickly. We see this as a combination of multiple sites that will be opening as well as additional housing that's going to be added.

I will say we know that 1515 South Van Ness is closing in March. We have a site not totally in lock down but pretty secure to replace that site.

Del Seymour: I just have a concern. You gave a very robust description of the navigation centers and upcoming centers. But then I read the newspapers, I read December 2017

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about Mayor Lee's navigation centers. Supervisor Kim's navigation centers. Supervisor Gordon navigation center. Who is doing the navigation centers? Is your report complete?

Jeff Kositsky: What's happening is, and I think where some of the confusion is, is that the mayor and I think all of us understand one department cannot solve the crisis of homelessness in San Francisco. We need many, many departments to assist. We all have different roles to play.

I think the confusion is, is that this is a team effort. We are meeting together on a weekly basis with folks from the mayor's office and all the departments that I just mentioned. Whereas maybe the media hasn't pieced all those things together. It's moving very quickly. I wouldn't ignore them but I'm also happy to clarify that this is the city's responsibility and the city families all working together to make it happen. I have reported to you on what our current plans are.

Andrea Evans I just have one quick question, on the Auburn Hotel how many people will be served?

Jeff Kositsky: 70.

Del Seymour: Would you let us know that at least a few days before the opening of the hotel, some of us what to be there.

Jeff Kositsky: Absolutely, once we know the dates of the opening we will make sure everybody on the local board and all of our stakeholders are aware of the event.

Michael Orman: I just moved here about a month ago into the Mission district and I work nationally on homelessness so I'll generally speak on what's going on in San Francisco. I have a couple of quick questions. Are you all planning to do - I think these are unrelated to your report - a point in time count for this year? It seems like San Francisco only does it bi-annual.

Erik Brown: Okay. My comment would be this. San Francisco apparently does only the point time count every two years and I would encourage them - especially with all the new initiatives - to do at least a point time count for un-sheltered every year not quarterly or based on high density areas of homelessness.

Nancy Cross: My name is Nancy Cross and I've seen no notice of any participation of people that actually stay in there and suffering the sites that might be chosen without regard to the people inside. I am particularly thinking in terms of the next door neighbor shelter. There are about 200 people there at a time continuing and they accommodate smoker. Smoking is contagious and smoking commonly leads to-- it's the first cause of premature death. There is no respect for the non-smokers. It is too much trouble to keep them off smoking right next to the people that are coming in and outside. We need to think in terms of the environment of the people inside.

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Ralph Payton: I know we have some individuals here that wanted to reflect on Will Daley. I know that when I was the shelter director at Hamilton Families back in 2011, Will actually worked underneath me as a residential counselor for a year and from that first few weeks of being on the job over there at Hamilton, Will was very, very vocal advocate making sure that all of our residents experienced dignity and equal access to services while in shelter. A year later he became shelter advocate and I remember many times sitting across the table from Will while we held our internal hearings and other meetings relating to-- just making sure that our residents of families had access to the services and were treated equitably across the system. There are sometimes when our meetings were contentious but always Will had our families' best interests at heart.

It doesn't matter how much we disagreed over many meetings together over the years, Will always hold a special place in my heart and I know he held a special place in the hearts of many of you here. I want to open it up now. If there are any other individuals that wanted to reflect on their experiences with Will, please feel free to step forward. Thank you.

Nancy Cross: I would like to comment on Will. I appreciate his participation in offering services of support in relation to appeals from the victims from shelters for people. I think Will was very ingenious and creative and supportive of people in their precarious situations, but the next step is to get a really fair hearing for those people which Will was not able to do.

Jennifer: Thanks for creating this space for this. Just wanted to reflect a little bit on Will. In terms of, I think for all of us and at his memorial that we had. Was really reflected by a lot of people and really demonstrated. So many shelter providers coming out. Folks from the city, homeless people, folks from the Coalition on Homelessness. All talking about what an influence that Will had on all of our lives. One of the things that he was working on before he passed was the idea that when you are in the shelter and you get hospitalized, you lose your shelter bed. He worked really hard to get that corrected. When he passed he wasn't comfortable that it was all the way corrected.

The downside of all of this I think in a big way is that he was really excited about retiring, and being able to just come-- and you guys saw him here at the local board where he felt totally unfettered to speak his mind. And just get involved in community and I just demonstrated his commitment. He was here not for the paycheck but because he really wanted to see justice for homeless people. He really wanted to see things change, and he did. He was responsible for a lot of things changing not just winning a ton of hearings. Which he did. He went up behalf of the homeless people almost every time he win. Also just moving those system changes and there were so many of them that he was a part of.

That was really upsetting that it was just short of his retirement. It's also kind of what happens to a lot of people who are involved in this work. It kind of dictates the sacrifice that people-- they sacrifice their personal health, they sacrifice their rest, they sacrifice all the things around taking care of themselves, because they're taking

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care of other people. We can have solace in that, but thank you so much for creating this space.

Ralph Payton: Thank you Jennifer.

Miguel: Hi, my name Miguel Calvera. I want share a little bit about Will. Something that made a really big impression was the idea to starting work to create this program, Restoring System Justice. I worked with Will because he knew how to fix problems. He was doing really great work and I learning a lot from him. I miss him. Thank you so much.

Jeff Kositsky: Okay. Yes, I just wanted to share a few thoughts. I didn't have a chance to speak at Will's memorial which is really a beautiful and moving event. I know many of you were there. I've known Will for I knew him for I guess about five or six years or so. He left Hamilton to go work at the, Coalition, and to stand as an advocate. Will was often communicating with me and advocating with such compassion for each person or household that he was advocating for or cared about.

And he was just so loving in the way that he did it. It didn't just extend to the family or the person he was advocating for. He also cared a lot about the line staff at all the organizations that he encountered, even though there were sometimes on the opposite sides of an argument. He would so often come back and talk to me about what he seen.

Just one example of that is that, Will was advocating often and loudly and very persistently. That navigation center should be part of the shelter grievance process. That there should be a shelter advocate assigned to the navigation centers. Will made that happen. We'll be rolling it out in the next couple of weeks. A lot of that has to do with Will's advocacy and not just because of Will but Will and all the people that who he helped organize around this.

I also just want to sit here with a great deal of gratitude for everything that Will did for the community. Thank you to the local board for creating this space for us to honor Will's memory..

Ralph Payton: Okay, thank you guys. We will move on to the next item on our agenda. It's a discussion about youth policy and the advisory committee of Y Pack and Ally and the members of the Y Pack will be joining her. Thank you Ally.

Ally Schalageter: Good morning local board members. I'm manager for Youth Programs for the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing. I'm here just to set the contacts for our, we try to be on time, but the quarterly reports from the Youth Policy and Advisory Committee I'm proud to report that the committee still has consistently met every single month for over a year now and the meetings continue to be very well attended. They are very dynamic. A few extra things have happened since we last reported. The committee has now formed an executive committee, which meets in addition to the general group and all of these folks on the executive

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committee. It was their desire to have smaller group that was even more structured and more committed and wanted to do more in depth work

I just wanted to reflect my pride for this committee. If you were to attend a meeting it really represents exactly what a policy group should look like. Really strong conversation, discourse and sometimes debate about a range of opinions and life experiences and the balance of using their own personal experiences with coming up with themes that are facing all youth in San Francisco.

Zach: I am happy to be back in front of the Board and the members in the Department of Homelessness and the public. Since our last update, we have addressed the items that the Department of Housing and Urban Development had highlighted. We have held focus groups around the needs of minors and at risk youths in multiple different demographics, as well as had a focus group around creating permanent connections. This was another item that the Department of Housing and Urban Development highlighted that we needed in our report. That community plan was sent to members of the Y Pack and the Executive Committee for review. The review suggested edits which were taken and then we have re-submitted that plan as well in October.

In addition to that, we participated in meetings with the Inner Agency Council on homelessness, as well as some other organizations to try to get more insight and provide feedback into their processes as well.

Anubi: Good morning, my name is Anubi. Thank you having us today. My spiel today will be about the criminalization of your homelessness and homelessness in general, but mostly about youth homelessness. This happens basically anywhere there are homeless people in the city, but the two areas where this is most prevalent is the Haight and Castro. This was a top priority the last time we presented to the board about three months ago. This is still an issue for us because it is still happening today as we speak. We've had discussions about meeting with the police chief and possibly the captains of Haight and Castro, but we want more time to strategize on how we plan to approach having these meetings.

The city should eliminate all quality of life laws, education and better practices from the police are needed and the city should have an open dialogue with homeless youth. Thank you, thank you for your time.

Henry: I have been a member with the Y Pack for about a year now. The city is planning on buying a property on Stallion and Hay where the McDonald's currently is. There is talk about it becoming affordable housing so it would be already a service focused on addressing housing and equalities. We think that it should be turned into a navigation center before the building breaks ground and they start building it because we need services now. Many of the members of our board live in the park. They don't have access to showers, they don't have access to a meal.

Nathan: We're here to talk about affordable housing. When it comes to affordable housing in San Francisco and how it pertains to you. It's honestly a heated

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discussion with many opinions and may-have-been, and the opinions of the youth are often ignored even though youth are knowledgeable on this subject. When we do hear 'affordable housing' in San Francisco, we honestly don't think it is that affordable, especially with young working professionals. It needs to be acknowledged or it needs to be affordable.

Yossi: The fact is that this needs to change. The only way that this is going to change is if the vendors determine changes. Let's bring that back, the 30% of one's income. If our collected rent is based on the income, then anyone with a full-time, part-time job, anyone just starting out, could have a place to live and have money left over for food, for utilities, for savings, and yes, leisure.

Del Seymour: I just want to thank the group for coming here. I can see these young men will probably be sitting on this desk soon. Hopefully, not too soon, but soon I can see you all being up here. I have an office on Six on Market where there are dozens of African American Youth, homeless every day. Maybe in the future, we could present a little more diverse picture of a committee to represent the entire city of San Francisco.

Zach: We've actually been trying a couple of different strategies. Amongst the general meeting, we do have a pretty good turnout in terms of diversity. Amongst the executive committee, we have not been able to get there. We also do not have any women on the committee as well as, like you mentioned, African Americans.

The last item was, we were trying to bring someone who we know because every single one of us knows someone. We were going to try and bring them to the executive committee meetings.

The executive committee meetings are a little bit harder to get people to, I think because they are a little bit earlier in the day. They are not after hours. The general membership meeting is after hours. I think it's been a timeframe situation, also something we need to work on a little bit better.

Del Seymour: I understand your focus is Castro and Haight. Is that really your focus or is there exclusiveness or what?

Zach: That is the area where we're seeing the largest element of criminalization of the youth homeless population in terms of the enforcement of si and lie laws and that kind of criminalization aspect.

Yossi: I also wanted to say that diversity can come in terms of race and gender, but also similar walks of life. We come from very different backgrounds each one of us.

Del Seymour: I see. We celebrate that. We most certainly do. We did not leave that out. Thanks.

Nathan: I know that we were talking about diversity and, to be honest, our executive committee is not actually looking like diverse and we did actually have members that

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were coming to the executive committee that were diverse members from different walks of life and different representation of who they are. If you ever come to the general meeting, you will see all types of walks of life and I myself use to be an asylum seeker from Jordan.

Del Seymour: It is heartening that your group is already having this discussion internally.

Ralph Payton: For those of you who were not here at the last board meeting, HESPA presented some recommendations so this is the HSH's response to those recommendations and concerns.

Alan: I am the Interim Coordinated Reentry Team Manager covering for Megan Holmes while she is out on maternity leave.

I am really excited to just share as a broad stroke highlight that we are very aligned with the recommendations that were set forth by HESPA. So I'm just going to go ahead and dive right in.

Our position is that housing privatization assessments will ensure that most vulnerable households experiencing homelessness will be referred to housing first. And there will not be large groupings of those who are prioritized that would call for a lottery.

Del Seymour: So you do not agree with that?

Alan: We do not agree, we will not be lotterizing the group.

Del Seymour: Make it clear which ones you're on. Because we don't have the, we have them but the public doesn't. So make it clear to the parts you're disagreeing on and agreeing on.

Alan: Got it. Thank you. HSH's next recommendation is currently those in priority one who would have their paperwork in order to create the pool of people who will be given a unit or subsidiary offers. Disparities and access to services will produce in inequities and access to housing.

So disparities and access to services will produce inequities and access to housing. People experiencing access barriers to service. For example, people who lack case management or who are not in navigation centers will not transition to housing as effectively as people who have not experienced these barriers.

And we agree, and this is in progress. And the next recommendation is include all those who meet the accepted official definition of homelessness as eligible for housing and shelter. We agree in principle, however, housing and shelter will be available based on eligibility and priorities established within HSH programs. People who are safely housed will not be prioritized for shelter.

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Alan: All families who meet the official San Francisco definition of homelessness may access the coordinated entry access points. And experience the full framework of the services from the eligibility to problem solving.

Length of time homeless should be considered for all populations, including families, youth and single adults. But should not be the sole criterion and length of The city should examine coordinated entry policies to ensure no bias against particular populations.

Del Seymour: But you're not going to implement the recommendation.

Alan: This recommendation zeros in on our housing prioritization assessment. Which is looking at various vulnerabilities that communities experiencing homelessness are basing in San Francisco. And uses that assessment of vulnerability to prioritize folks..

We've done some testing of the adult primary assessment tool that we used in the launch of the low coordinated entry. And really looking at, are there any discrepancies in the scoring among populations by race, gender and we're very, very concerned about this. But it's just a little bit of a complex question.

The next recommendation is low threshold self-reporting access is key to ensuring those most in need have access to vital services as intensive paperwork requirements create a barrier to those with impairments and other challenges. Shelter access in particular, should be low threshold with minimal verification needed.

Housing access should be as low threshold as possible.

So we disagree here, to ensure fairness and referrals to individual room shelter. Unsheltered families will be verified to establish accumulative link of homelessness on the street and in shelter. And this will not create intensive paperwork requirements for clients.

Right now, we hear lots of concerns about families noticing other families being placed in individual rooms before them. And we also share that concern and we're trying to move towards creating more fairness in our system.

Del Seymour: That's a big concern. Most calls I get are about that.

Alan: This is the reason why we disagree. Is because we have to have some process to verify folks unsheltered status to begin their count for the number of days they're experiencing homelessness on the street. Simplified access and intake, remove all questions from intake that are not essential to preference in intake. We agree. This in progress. This is a longer recommendation, I apologize for the long size.

Length of homelessness should be a consideration for shelter including time spent in shelter. In particular, families who are staying at emergency shelters including First
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Friendship, Providence and Hamilton Emergency should be prioritized based on the combined number of days, total not consecutive that they have stayed there over the past year.

These families with the longest combined stays at the three family emergency shelters in the last 12 months should have priority. So we agree, this is in process. This is a process that we're working on implementing that I was just speaking about earlier. And we are really excited about the one system being used to capture this data so that folks can count on us and rely on us. That we're capturing their number of days that they've stayed in shelter.

Households who have at least one member with urgent and acute medical needs should be considered top priority. This includes family members who are denied medical procedures because they lack stable shelter or other severe medical and or behavioral health issues make congregate living untenable.

Our position is that disabilities and acute medical needs will be considered. We are practically working on this policy issue right now. We are taking in this feedback into our-

Del Seymour: So this an agree?

Alan: We agree that disabilities and acute medical needs will be considered and we are trying to scope out how that is going to look for families who are-- we have some medical rooms for folks who recently had surgery and we are trying to work on a strategy for ensuring that our family coordinated entry system has flow moving from congregate shelter to individual room shelter to rapid rehousing and eventually, transitional and urban housing.

Del Seymour: So what person disabled, a disability or acute medical need can bring their whole family in on these rooms, is that correct? The whole family becomes a part that union.

Alan: Yes.

Del Seymour: For however long they may have those needs.

Alan: Early pregnancy is a critical time for fetus development. All homeless pregnant women should be considered a priority. Our recommendation is that people with early pregnancies are welcome into our adult system. Adults with later pregnancy are welcomed into the adult system.

Our position is that there should be no residency requirement for shelter as shelter is a fundamental human right. The current requirement as defined makes it difficult for families to establish properly and leads out families whose children are not in child care but who receive set benefits working and receive the San Francisco funded short term subsidy and have exited the program or otherwise long term San Francisco residence.

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Our position is that homeless families are assisted after residing in the county for seven days. Additionally, all families who are experiencing homelessness could present at First Friendship Shelter to gain access to immediate shelter.

Del Seymour: Who determines seven days? What is the difference between seventy and one hour, or seven hours? What does seven day make a person different? How does that make a person different?

Ralph Payton: My understanding is that they are trying to establish some residency so a family can't just show up from out of town and then jump to the top of priority listings. They have been in town for an hour versus a family that had been in town for a week.

Del Seymour: My idea of your family just get out of the greyhound bus from Utah, you still as needy as someone who is getting here two weeks. What's the difference?

Erik Brown: If you're a San Francisco resident and you're living in San Francisco and you're presenting as homeless and someone comes out of town and been here for an hour, where is the priority?

Alan: We could go to Friendship they could also access the access points and take process to do the eligibility assessment. After those seven days those folks are redirected to the access points and to access the full menu of services.

I would agree with Eric that we are trying to navigate a lot of really important feedback from families experiencing homelessness about families feeling like people who just arrived in town are deemed prioritized over them and people who are new to town having an advantage around getting housing.

The next recommendation is that homeless families should not have to go to a shelter to get housing. If shelters are priority for housing placement this will mean that families will be forced to stay in shelter to get priority for housing.

This prejudices families who need housing who have other options than sheltering during episodes of homelessness. Our position is that we agree and this is the current policy families do not need to be accessing shelter to be prioritized for housing opportunity.

Andrea Evans: I have a question earlier when you mentioned about early pregnancy and that all homeless pregnant women should be considered as priority and that while they are pregnant they would be considered for one. Then what is the transition into the other side of it from adult to family shelter?

Alan: Our current policy is people who are pregnant in their third trimester or who have a high risk pregnancy are prioritized for the family system. We have heard a lot of feedback about this position and again, we are trying to navigate the flow of the families into the family coordinated entry system and trying to hold for the very

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limited amount of resources that we have. We understand that this is a complex position.

Andrea Evans: So it's not automatic. It's not seamless.

Alan: The gap, the bridge. As our adult entry process is being ruled out. What we will be doing is ensuring that as pregnant women who are transitioning into their third trimester or if they are determined to have a high risk pregnancy, that the access points for the adult system and family system will be communicating with each other in such a way that families can seamlessly move across the systems.

Consider families who are not eligible for shelter to be eligible for housing. For example families who are doubled up or who are living in residential hotels should have access to housing as their housing is unstable, substandard, or overcrowded.

We agree this is the current policy and families who are doubled up or who are living in residential hotels may access family coordinated entry access points. At which point, they will experience eligibility assessment and experience problem solving.

We have been working to simplify shelter accessing, going through coordinated entry or having eligibility criteria will increase bureaucratic barriers to get shelter and HSH does not currently have plans to remove adult shelters from the 311 system.

Ralph Payton: How does that work with the new coordinated entry system? How does the 311 reservation system talk to the new coordinated entry?

Alan: We are currently in the planning process for adult coordinated entry and having many, many conversations about what this process is going to look like but one of our definite position is that we are not going to be removing adult shelters from the reservation process because we know that a vital and streamline way for folks to enter the shelter system.

We agree length of homelessness and vulnerabilities would be used to prioritize adults for housing opportunities.

Length of time homeless should be relative to age or else it would prejudice youth and adult individuals and families. We absolutely agree and this is in progress. The last recommendation is Care Not Cash units should be rolled into coordinated entry, housing should be distributed based on bare and equitable principals and not on income source and Care Not Cash unit referrals will use the same coordinated entry prioritization factors as other units with CAP eligibility.

Ralph Payton: So to clarify for that last recommendation, Care Not Cash will not be rolled into the coordinated entry system, they might use the same prioritization factors but they won't actually be part of the coordinated entry system?

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Alan: Those units will be a part of the adult coordinated entry inventory that those experienced in homelessness will be matched to, based on their CAP eligibility, based on CAP.

Jennifer I just wanted to start by thanking the department, for going so carefully point by point over these. I thought that was really a great example of process of throwing recommendations and then having them carefully considered and then coming back and that's beautiful, that's the best of our messy democracy.

We understand it will be a small number of people there, we still think it should be lotterized just on a sense of fairness. We don't want to make sure that there is no special treatment going on there.

Our position is that HOT team verification alone of family street homelessness, we oppose because logistically we just don't think it's realistic that HOT team is going to be able to locate the families and verify them that way. It's just impossible, people get moved constantly and especially with families, they're moving around a lot because they are so nervous about coming in contact with police and the systems and CPS and that kind of thing so there's a lot of movement.

We don't think logistically that that alone is going to work. Our recommendation was then, do the hot verification if it works but then still have some process similar to HOT were you're having them go through a process and signing a statement declaration of their status, whether it's under perjury or penalty.

We have similar verification process is that we use for the Federal Government that we are recommending something similar because of that. The point under that, point four on the pregnancy, also wanted to restate our position., you're already pretty deep in to your pregnancy at that point by the time you even get into a single adult shelter.

Secondly, we really want to carve out some special attention for pregnant women. We really want to recognize that early fetal development and from our perspective, if you are homeless and pregnant, you're high risk, you automatically are high risk.

We know that the stress of being homeless while you are pregnant creates premature birth, which creates often times permanent disabilities among children. We just had a massive UCSF study come out about this and a big part of that study and those findings was about homeless pregnant women.

We need to really bring them in, have a stable place for them to stay throughout the pregnancy. However the system figure out how to do that, the answer as it stands is not good enough.

Jennifer: Yes, so this last point under family shelter, just to clarify. The residency requirement for getting into the system as was pointed out, it's not about whether you've been here one hour or seven days.

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Anyone can come in and stay at our emergency family shelter at First Friendship or at Hamilton that's as it should be. You have a homeless family with kids that presents, we have children involved the alarm bell should go off. We shouldn't be bickering about this or that.

What we were asking for, the basic we ask was that we do not have residents requirements but if we do have residency requirements at the very least, we make sure that if we know it's a San Francisco family, we have a lot of San Francisco families and particularly in the African American and Latino community that have faced very heavy displacement in their communities and many of the support systems are now outside of San Francisco.

Jennifer: The city's position is that they only use coordinated entry but you have to be Care Not Cash verified to go into those specific Care Not Cash units. That's the difference of opinion there.

You're weighing in on the HESPA side that you make some action or motion today to make that recommendation claim this city.

Del Seymour: Let me ask you, Jennifer, overall are you good with this departments recommendations?

Jennifer I think it's a great start except for the five or six points of disagreement that I brought up. When some of those are pretty difficult but Care Not Cash in particular but some of the other ones they should be adopted in the community recommendations.

Alan: I think you would like an additional follow up to the recommendations that we're not aligned on whatever you all would like me to do, I'm more than happy to come back with further explanation about acquisition on the recommendations that we're not aligned on.

Del Seymour: Are you going out and you got that?

Alan: I think if this we're agreeing, that we should continue this discussion.

Del Seymour: Will February be a good time for you Allan, your department?
Jennifer, how do you feel about that?

Jennifer: I think that's fine. I think for us we'd like to see the board get into the practice of making recommendations to HSH. Also as policy body to be weighing in. If there's things that you guys feel strongly about for example the pregnant women making a motion.

Holly: I work for ACS and currently the Associate Program Manager of the coordinated entry pilot. Just a comment on the Care Not Cash.

Logistically, we've been trying to work this into coordinated entry. Logistically, it is a little bit of a nightmare because clients pretty rapidly can get discontinued from CAP

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benefits. There have been issues with getting clients who are on GA or CAP benefits.

Getting them halfway through the process of Care Not Cash and then they get discontinued from CAP benefits. Logistically for us, it's been a little difficult. Just manpower, trying to get everybody through the CAP process in the Care Not Cash process.

My recommendation is that we don't have any income requirement, whatsoever for Care Not Cash. Housing, but if that's not a possibility, that we are announcing some of the details between just figuring out how to exactly make this process a little bit easier, not only for us as service providers or for the client that has to go through the process.

I'm making it just as easy as the client that is non CAP benefits, we're going through according reprocess as well.

Alan: Thank you. I'd like us to really understand around the eligibility requirements for Care Not Cash, if there's any way to change those or if they're legally binding instantly? Thank you.

Angel: Angel Parker, Salvation Army Harbor Light Center. I just want to continue to advocate for substance use disorder to be prioritized for housing, especially when it comes down to the definition of Safety House

We can go on to two years but that is a many different factors, a lot of people are trying to be unified with their children. They have jobs that they are trying to go back to and they are told that they rehabilitate there on the other side, there should be options available to them.

A lot of times we have seen that they are not prioritized. I just want to continue to advocate for them.

Ralph Payton: Thank you. Any other public comments around this issue? We'll move on to general public comment. This is two minutes per person. These are any issues around in our community. Don't forget folks again, next month is January 8th, room 400. Have a great holiday. Thank you for all your support.