



# Meeting Agenda

## City Council

City Hall  
601 4th Avenue E  
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

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**Tuesday, June 4, 2019**

**7:00 PM**

**Council Chambers**

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**1. ROLL CALL**

**1.A ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**1.B APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

**2. SPECIAL RECOGNITION - None**

**3. PUBLIC COMMENT**

*(Estimated Time: 0-30 Minutes) (Sign-up Sheets are provided in the Foyer.)*

*During this portion of the meeting, citizens may address the City Council regarding items related to City business, including items on the Agenda. In order for the City Council to maintain impartiality and the appearance of fairness in upcoming matters and to comply with Public Disclosure Law for political campaigns, speakers will not be permitted to make public comments before the Council in these three areas: (1) on agenda items for which the City Council either held a Public Hearing in the last 45 days, or will hold a Public Hearing within 45 days, or (2) where the public testimony may implicate a matter on which the City Council will be required to act in a quasi-judicial capacity, or (3) where the speaker promotes or opposes a candidate for public office or a ballot measure.*

*Individual comments are limited to three (3) minutes or less. In order to hear as many people as possible during the 30-minutes set aside for Public Communication, the City Council will refrain from commenting on individual remarks until all public comment has been taken. The City Council will allow for additional public comment to be taken at the end of the meeting for those who signed up at the beginning of the meeting and did not get an opportunity to speak during the allotted 30-minutes.*

### **COUNCIL RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMUNICATION (Optional)**

**4. CONSENT CALENDAR**

*(Items of a Routine Nature)*

**4.A [19-0530](#) Approval of May 21, 2019 Study Session Meeting Minutes**

**Attachments:** [Minutes](#)

**4.B [19-0529](#) Approval of May 21, 2019 City Council Meeting Minutes**

**Attachments:** [Minutes](#)

**4.C [19-0141](#) Approval of a Resolution Authorizing an Interlocal Agreement with Yakima County for Use of Jail Facilities and Services**

**Attachments:** [Resolution](#)  
[Agreement](#)

- 4.D [19-0282](#) Approval of a Resolution Authorizing a Ground Lease with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC

**Attachments:** [Resolution](#)  
[Agreement](#)

#### 4. SECOND READINGS (Ordinances)

##### 4. FIRST READINGS (Ordinances)

- 4.E [19-0514](#) Approval of an Ordinance Establishing the Municipal Court Judge's Salary

**Attachments:** [Ordinance](#)

- 4.F [19-0511](#) Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7173 (Operating Budget)

**Attachments:** [Ordinance](#)

- 4.G [19-0513](#) Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7174 (Capital Budget)

**Attachments:** [Ordinance](#)

- 4.H [19-0512](#) Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7175 (Special Funds)

**Attachments:** [Ordinance](#)

#### 5. PUBLIC HEARING

- 5.A [19-0516](#) Public Hearing on a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan Proposed Amendment Adjusting Funding for Housing Assistance for Displaced Residents of the Angelus Hotel

**Attachments:** [Assistance for Displaced Tenants in CDBG Funded Properties](#)

- 5.B [19-0509](#) Public Hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action Plan

**Attachments:** [Draft CDBG Citizen Summary](#)  
[Draft Program Year 2019 Annual Action Plan](#)  
[Olympia CDBG Program Annual Cycle](#)

#### 6. OTHER BUSINESS

- 6.A [19-0472](#) Briefing on 2019 Thurston County Homeless Census Preliminary Results

**Attachments:** [2019 Thurston County Point in Time Homelessness Snapshot](#)  
[2006 – 2019 Thurston County 14 Year Trends in Homelessness](#)  
[Thurston County 5-Year Homeless Housing Plan Summary](#)

[2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress](#)**6.B**     [19-0493](#)     Update on Homeless Response Plan

**Attachments:**   [Meeting Summaries](#)

[Link to Engage Olympia](#)

**7.       CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENT**

*(If needed for those who signed up earlier and did not get an opportunity to speak during the allotted 30 minutes)*

**8.       REPORTS AND REFERRALS****8.A     COUNCIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL/COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REFERRALS****8.B     CITY MANAGER'S REPORT AND REFERRALS****9.       ADJOURNMENT**

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City Hall  
601 4th Avenue E.  
Olympia, WA 98501  
360-753-8244

## City Council

### Approval of May 21, 2019 Study Session Meeting Minutes

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.A  
**File Number:** 19-0530

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**Type:** minutes   **Version:** 1   **Status:** Consent Calendar

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**Title**

Approval of May 21, 2019 Study Session Meeting Minutes





# Meeting Minutes - Draft

## City Council

City Hall  
601 4th Avenue E  
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

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**Tuesday, May 21, 2019**

**5:30 PM**

**Council Chambers**

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### Study Session

#### 1. ROLL CALL

**Present:** 5 - Mayor Cheryl Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jessica Bateman, Councilmember Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember Lisa Parshley and Councilmember Renata Rollins

**Excused:** 2 - Councilmember Jim Cooper and Councilmember Clark Gilman

#### 2. BUSINESS ITEM

##### 2.A [19-0463](#) 2019 Legislative Session Wrap Up

Assistant City Manager Jay Burney introduced the topic and thanked staff, Councilmembers and others who assisted with testifying and other work related to the legislative session. Lobbyist Debora Munguia shared an overview of the 2019 legislative session.

Councilmembers asked clarifying questions.

**The study session was completed.**

#### 3. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 6:08 p.m.



City Hall  
601 4th Avenue E.  
Olympia, WA 98501  
360-753-8244

## City Council

### Approval of May 21, 2019 City Council Meeting Minutes

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.B  
**File Number:** 19-0529

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**Type:** minutes   **Version:** 1   **Status:** Consent Calendar

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**Title**

Approval of May 21, 2019 City Council Meeting Minutes



# Meeting Minutes - Draft

## City Council

City Hall  
601 4th Avenue E  
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

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**Tuesday, May 21, 2019**

**7:00 PM**

**Council Chambers**

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### 1. ROLL CALL

**Present:** 6 - Mayor Cheryl Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jessica Bateman, Councilmember Clark Gilman, Councilmember Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember Lisa Parshley and Councilmember Renata Rollins

**Excused:** 1 - Councilmember Jim Cooper

### 1.A ANNOUNCEMENTS

Strategic Communications Director Kellie Purce Braseth gave an update on homelessness response efforts by the City of Olympia.

### 1.B APPROVAL OF AGENDA

**The agenda was approved.**

### 2. SPECIAL RECOGNITION

#### 2.A [19-0386](#) Special Recognition - Presentation of Complete Streets Award from the Transportation Improvement Board (TIB)

Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) Executive Director Ashley Probart gave an overview of the TIB and their work. Mr. Probart presented the City with the Complete Streets Award.

Public Works Director Rich Hoey thanked Mr. Probart and shared information regarding the City's Complete Streets projects.

Councilmembers asked clarifying questions.

**The recognition was received.**

### 3. PUBLIC COMMENT

The following people spoke: Mickey Nelson, Theodore Sanchez, Jim Reeves, Phoenix Wendt, Mike Laughlin, Sarah Stockholm, Ronald Jarstad, Mark Johnson, Shannon Pardee, and Linda Ann Moniz.

#### **COUNCIL RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMUNICATION (Optional)**

Councilmembers thanked people for speaking and responded to comments made.

**4. CONSENT CALENDAR**

- 4.A [19-0475](#) Approval of May 14, 2019 City Council Meeting Minutes

**The minutes were adopted.**

- 4.B [19-0435](#) Bills and Payroll Certification

Payroll check numbers 92070 through 92110 and Direct Deposit transmissions: Total: \$6,193,286.49; Claim check numbers 3714087 through 3715090: Total: \$5,820,343.86.

**The decision was adopted.**

- 4.C [19-0387](#) Approval of a Resolution Authorizing the Complete Streets Grant Agreement with the Transportation Improvement Board (TIB)

**The resolution was adopted.**

**4. SECOND READINGS (Ordinances)**

- 4.D [19-0454](#) Approval of an Ordinance to Refinance a Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) for \$10,000,000 and Add Additional Funding for Parks Land Acquisition in the amount of \$4,000,000

**The ordinance was adopted on second reading.**

**Approval of the Consent Agenda**

**Councilmember Parshley moved, seconded by Councilmember Jones, to adopt the Consent Calendar. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Aye:** 6 - Mayor Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Bateman, Councilmember Gilman, Councilmember Jones, Councilmember Parshley and Councilmember Rollins

**Excused:** 1 - Councilmember Cooper

**4. FIRST READINGS (Ordinances) - None****5. PUBLIC HEARING - None****6. OTHER BUSINESS - None****7. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENT**

The following people spoke: Khianna Barwich, Rose Thorson, Janet Jordan, Mike Pelly, Talauna Reed, Tye Gundel, Jon Pettit, and Shelly Robbins.

**8. REPORTS AND REFERRALS****8.A COUNCIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL/COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REFERRALS**

Councilmembers reported on meetings and events attended.

**8.B CITY MANAGER'S REPORT AND REFERRALS**

City Manager Steve Hall announced there is no City Council meeting next week. He noted the addition of a work session regarding property assessment districts, yet to be scheduled, and reported Olympia will be the home for the 2020 regional census office.

**9. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 8:44 p.m.



## City Council

### Approval of a Resolution Authorizing an Interlocal Agreement with Yakima County for Use of Jail Facilities and Services

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.C  
**File Number:** 19-0141

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**Type:** resolution **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

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#### **Title**

Approval of a Resolution Authorizing an Interlocal Agreement with Yakima County for Use of Jail Facilities and Services

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the Resolution authorizing an interlocal agreement with Yakima County for use of jail facilities and services and authorizing the City Manager to sign the agreement.

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to approve an interlocal agreement with Yakima County to provide use of its jail facilities and services to the City of Olympia and authorize the City Manager to sign the agreement.

##### **Staff Contact:**

Chandra Brady, Support Administrator, Olympia City Jail, 360.753.8214

##### **Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar Item.

##### **Background and Analysis:**

The City is required by law to provide for the incarceration of misdemeanants sentenced in its jurisdiction. The City has its own jail facility to house short-term (30 days or less) prisoners. The City has traditionally purchased long-term jail services from other jurisdictions. Since 2011, the City has purchased inmate beds and services from Lewis County. In 2019 Lewis County decreased the number of beds available to the City of Olympia, and increased the per-day cost of inmate beds. In 2019, the City will also purchase inmate beds and services from Yakima County to enhance the Olympia Police Department's ability to manage the inmate population effectively and efficiently.

##### **Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

N/A

**Options:**

1. Move to approve the resolution and authorize the City Manager to sign the Interlocal Agreement for Use of Jail Facilities with Yakima County.
2. Direct staff to work with Yakima County to modify the terms of the Interlocal Agreement.
3. Do not approve the resolution authorizing the Interlocal Agreement with Yakima County and direct staff to either contract with another agency or to house fewer suspects/criminals.

**Financial Impact:**

These costs are included in the Olympia City Jail's 2019 budget.

**Attachments:**

Resolution  
Agreement

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON,  
APPROVING AN AGREEMENT FOR INMATE HOUSING BETWEEN THE CITY OF OLYMPIA  
AND YAKIMA COUNTY.**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Olympia (City) desires to transfer custody of certain inmates to Yakima County (County) to be housed in the County's corrections facilities during those inmates' confinement and to compensate the County for housing those inmates; and

**WHEREAS**, the County desires to house inmates who would be otherwise in the City's custody on the terms agreed to;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL DOES HEREBY RESOLVE** as follows:

1. The Olympia City Council hereby approves the form of Agreement for Inmate Housing between the City of Olympia and Yakima County and the terms and conditions contained therein.
2. The City Manager is authorized and directed to execute on behalf of the City of Olympia the Agreement for Inmate Housing, and any other documents necessary to execute said Agreement, and to make any minor modifications as may be required and are consistent with the intent of the Agreement, or to correct any scrivener's errors.

**PASSED BY THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY



## AGREEMENT FOR INMATE HOUSING 2019

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THIS INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR INMATE HOUSING (hereinafter "Agreement") is made and entered into by and between **Yakima County** (hereinafter the "County") and **the City of Olympia** (hereinafter the "City").

WHEREAS, RCW Chapters 39.34 and RCW 70.48 authorize the City and the County to enter into a contract for inmate housing, and

WHEREAS, the City desires to transfer custody of certain of its inmates to the County to be housed in the County's corrections facilities during those inmates' confinement, and to compensate the County for housing such inmates, and

WHEREAS, the County desires to house inmates who would be otherwise in the City's custody on the terms agreed herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, conditions, and promises contained herein, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

**1. Purpose.** The purpose and intent of this Agreement is to establish the terms under which the County will house City inmates.

**2. Definitions.**

**Business day** means Monday through Friday excluding Yakima County standard holidays.

**Committing Court** means the court that issued the order or sentence that established the City's custody of a City Inmate.

**Detainer** – A legal order authorizing or commanding another agency a right to take custody of a person.

**City Inmate** means a person subject to City custody who is transferred to County custody under this Agreement

**3. General Provisions.** The County shall accept City Inmates according to the terms of this Agreement and shall provide housing, care, and custody of those City Inmates in the same manner as it provides housing, care and custody to its own inmates.

The County shall manage, maintain, and operate its corrections facilities in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

**4. Right to Refuse or Return Inmate.** To the greatest extent permitted by law, the County shall have the right to refuse to accept a City Inmate or to return a City Inmate to the City, if the Inmate has a current illness or injury that is listed in **Attachment A - Medical Acceptability**. The County shall provide notice to the City at least one business day prior to transport.

**5. Inmate Transport. County Transported:** The County shall transport Inmates to and from the County's corrections facilities except when weather or other conditions beyond the County's control prevent transport. **Inmate transport dates will be determined by the amount of inmates the City has housed with the County, but will be no less than two times per week if necessary. The county does not transport on Mondays.**

The County will pick up inmates at the City's location and drop off Inmates at a mutually agreed upon destination. In the event the City wishes the County to pick up and/or drop off a City Inmate at another detention or correction facility, the City shall notify the County in writing of the location of the Inmate for pick up and/or drop off.

The City shall provide a written inmate transport list to the County the business day prior to transport. At the time of scheduling transport if possible, but no later than transport pickup, the City shall provide to the County the warrant or court order detaining or committing the Inmate, as well as any order that specifies the Inmate's next court date or sentence to confinement.

The City shall provide a complete copy of each Inmate's records in its possession to the County prior to transferring custody of the Inmate to the County. The County will not assume custody of any inmate without a warrant or court order that commits the Inmate to confinement.

**City Transported:** The City will provide the County a written transport list to the County the business day prior to delivery. At the time of delivery, the City shall provide the County the warrant or court order detaining or committing the inmate as well as any order that specifies the Inmate's next court date or sentence to confinement.

The City shall provide a complete copy of each Inmate's records in its possession to the County prior to transferring custody of the Inmate to the County. The County will not assume custody of any inmate without a warrant or court order that commits the Inmate to confinement.

**6. Inmate Records.** The City shall provide all medical records in its possession to the County's transport officers prior to the Inmate's departure from the City's detention or designated detention facility. In the event the Inmate is transported by the City, the City shall provide all medical records in its possession to the County's booking officer. In the event additional information is requested by the County regarding a particular Inmate, the County and City will mutually cooperate to provide the additional information needed.

**7. Inmate Property.** The County shall accept and transport Inmate property in accordance with **Attachment B – Property** and shall be responsible only for inmate property actually delivered into County possession. The County shall hold and handle each Inmate's personal property in the same manner it holds and handles property of other County inmates. In the event a City Inmate is being transported from a City designated detention or correction facility, it will be the responsibility of the City to dispose of the Inmate's property not delivered and accepted into County possession. When returning Inmates to the City, the County shall transport Inmate property according to the provisions of Attachment B – Property, and it shall be the responsibility of the County to dispose of any of the Inmate's property not transported with the Inmate.

**8. Booking.** Inmates shall be booked pursuant to the County's booking policies and procedures. Inmates transported by the City that are not acceptable at booking, will be the responsibility of the City to transport back to City.

Pursuant to RCW 70.48.130, and as part of the booking procedure, the Department of Corrections shall obtain general information concerning the Inmate's ability to pay for medical care, including insurance or other medical benefits or resources to which a City Inmate is entitled. The information is to be used for third party billing.

The County and City will attempt to develop a process at City detention facilities for pre-booking Inmates who are being transferred to the custody of the County.

**9. Classification.** Inmates shall be classified pursuant to the County's classification policies and procedures, and within the sole discretion and judgment of the County. The City shall provide information identified in **Attachment C – Classification**, of this Agreement.

**10. Housing.** Inmates shall be assigned to housing pursuant to the County's policies and procedures, and within the sole discretion and judgment of the County. Provided however, that generally, if a City Inmate's classification qualifies him/her to be housed in the Yakima County Corrections Center, and there is a bed available at the Yakima County Corrections Center, the Inmate shall be housed in the Yakima County Corrections Center. Exceptions to this general provision include circumstances such as: 1) No women are housed at the Yakima County Corrections Center; 2) Inmates assigned to certain work crews must be housed in the Main Jail or Annex; 3) Certain programs are available only to Inmates housed in the Main Jail or Annex; 4) Inmates who will be housed for less than one week will usually be housed in the Main Jail or Annex.

**11. Inmate Work Programs.** The County may assign Inmates to work programs such as inside and outside work crews, kitchen and facility duties, and other appropriate duties. The City will be notified of such assignments in order to adjust the inmate's "good-time" for performing such duties.

**12. Health Care.** The County shall provide in-facility medical care commonly associated with county corrections operations as guided by American Correctional Association or National Commission on Correctional Health Care standards.

Inmates shall be responsible for co-payment for health services according to County policy. The City shall not be responsible to the County for Inmate co-payments. No Inmate shall be denied necessary health care because of an inability to pay for health services.

The County shall notify the City's designee(s) via e-mail or fax if a City Inmate requires medical or dental treatment at an outside medical or health care facility. The City shall be responsible to promptly notify the County of any changes in its designee(s).

The City shall pay for all medical, mental health, dental or any other medical services that are required to care for the City's Inmates outside YCDOC facilities. Except, the County shall bear the expense of any such medical care necessitated by improper conduct of the County, or of its officers or agents.

The County shall notify the City as soon as reasonably possible before the Inmate receives medical and/or dental treatment outside of YCDOC facilities. The City acknowledges that such notice may not be reasonably possible prior to emergency care. Lack of prior notice shall not excuse the City from financial responsibility for related medical expenses and shall not be a basis for imposing financial responsibility for related medical expenses on the County.

Outside medical expenses for Inmates housed for more than one jurisdiction shall be divided equally among those jurisdictions.

**13. Inmate Discipline.** The County shall discipline Inmates according to the same policies and procedures under which other County inmates are disciplined. However, nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize the imposition of a type of discipline that would not be imposed on a comparable County inmate, up to and including the removal of earned early release credits as approved by the City.

**14. Removal from County Facilities.** Except for work programs or health care, and during emergencies, Inmates shall not be removed from County facilities without written authorization from the City or by the order of any court having jurisdiction. Other jurisdictions may "borrow" a City Inmate only according to the provisions of **Attachment D – Borrowing**. In the event of the Inmate's emergency removal, the County shall notify the City by email or fax as soon as reasonably possible. No early release or alternative to incarceration, including furloughs, home detention, or work release shall be granted to any Inmate without written authorization by the committing court.

**15. Visitation.** The County shall provide scheduled visitation for attorneys, spouses, family and friends of Inmates. Such visitation may be accomplished as provided in Section 24 of this Agreement.

**16. Inmate-Attorney Communication.** Confidential telephones or visitation rooms shall be available to inmates to communicate with their attorneys.

**17. Inmate Accounts.** The County shall establish and maintain an account for each Inmate. The County shall ensure family members and others have a reasonable process to add funds to a City Inmate's account,

Upon returning custody of a City Inmate to the City, the County shall transfer the balance of that Inmate's account that is not subject to charges, to the Inmate or to the City in the form of a check or a debit card in the name of the Inmate.

In the event the County contracts with a company/business that furnishes technology for wireless inmate account crediting (such as Keefee or JPAY) the City may allow the County (or County's contracted representative) to install the equipment necessary for use of the system. The City shall not be financially responsible for any aspect of the system, including but not limited to installation or maintenance costs. The City shall not receive any compensation or profits for such a system.

**18. Detainers.** Inmates in a "Detainer" status shall be handled according to **Attachment E – Detainers**.

**19. Releases.** The City shall be responsible for computing and tracking all sentence time calculations, good time, court dates and release dates. Inmates will be released in accordance with **Attachment F – Inmate Release**.

The County shall not transfer custody of a City Inmate housed pursuant to this Agreement to any party other than the City, except as provided in this Agreement or as directed by the City.

**20. Escape.** If a City Inmate escapes County custody, the County shall notify the City as soon as reasonably possible. The County shall use all reasonable efforts to pursue and regain custody of escaped City Inmates and shall assume all costs connected with the recapture of the City Inmate.

**21. Death.** If a City Inmate dies in County custody, the County shall notify the City as soon as reasonably possible. The Yakima County Coroner shall assume custody of the City Inmate's body. Unless another agency becomes responsible for investigation, YCDOC shall investigate and shall provide the City with a report of its investigation. The City may participate in the investigation. If another agency becomes responsible for investigation, YCDOC shall liaison or otherwise facilitate the City's communication with and receipt of reports from the other agency.

The City shall provide the County with written instructions regarding the disposition of the City Inmate's body. The City shall pay for all reasonable expenses for the preparation and shipment of the body. The City may request in writing that the County arrange for burial and all matters related or incidental thereto and the City shall be responsible for all costs associated with this request. Except, the County shall bear such expenses necessitated by improper conduct of County, or its officers or agents.

**22. City's Right of Inspection.** The City shall have the right, upon reasonable advance notice, to inspect County correction facilities where City Inmates are housed at reasonable times. During such inspections, the City may interview its Inmates and review its Inmates' records. The City shall have no right to interview inmates housed for other jurisdictions or to review their medical records, unless it is properly authorized to do so by the inmate or the other jurisdiction.

**23. Technology.** The County and City may each permit the other continuous access to its computer database regarding all City Inmates housed by the County. This continuous access feature may be accomplished through a computer link between a computer(s) designated by the City and appropriate computer(s) of the County.

By separate mutual agreement, the County and City may provide video conference capabilities for personal visiting, professional visiting, pre-trial conferences, arraignments and other court and conferencing needs.

**Bed Rate.** In consideration of Yakima County's commitment to house City Inmates, the City shall pay the County based on the Monthly Average Daily Population (MADP) sliding scale. This scale does not include those inmates with serious medical, mental health or behavioral conditions as determined by the County. Inmates whose mental health, behavioral or medical conditions require special housing or treatment will be housed at a rate of \$98.35 after both parties agree on inmate status. All other inmates will be housed based on the (MADP):

<i>Monthly Average Daily Population (MADP)</i>	<i>Daily Rate Per Inmate</i>
151 - above	\$57.65
126-150	\$58.65
101-125	\$59.65
76-100	\$60.65
51-75	\$61.65
26-50	\$62.65
0-25	\$63.65

The Bed Rate includes all in-facility medical, dental (if available), and mental health services. In the event an inmate requires out of facility medical, dental or mental health services, the City shall be responsible for the cost of the services.

The County shall not charge a booking fee in connection with housing the City's Inmates.

The City may purchase additional beds, as available, at the then- existing bed rate; however, the County shall have the right to refuse to accept custody of or house inmates in excess of the City's minimum bed commitment.

The Daily Fee for inmates housed for more than one jurisdiction shall be divided equally among those jurisdictions.

This daily rate is established for 2019. Yakima County reserves the right to increase the daily rate with the understanding that they will provide the City of Olympia ninety (90) days written notification prior to said increase.

**24. Billing and Payment.** The County shall provide the City with monthly statements itemizing the name of each City Inmate, the number of days of housing, including the date and time booked into the County and date and time released from the County and itemization of any additional charges including a description of the service provided, date provided and reason for service.

The County shall provide said statement for each month on or about the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the following month. Payment shall be due to the County within (30) days from the billing date. The County may bill the City electronically. Payments not received by the 30<sup>th</sup> day shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per month until payment is received.

The Daily Fee for City Inmates housed for more than one jurisdiction shall be divided equally among those jurisdictions.

**25. Duration of Agreement.** This agreement will renew annually for up to five (5) years (December 31, 2024) unless there is written notification from one party to the other that they wish to terminate the contract at the end of the current calendar year. Such notification will be sent to the receiving party no later than October 1<sup>st</sup> of the current year.

**26. Independent Contractor.** In providing services under this Agreement, the County is an independent contractor and neither it nor its officers, nor its agents nor its employees are employees of the City for any purpose, including responsibility for any federal or state tax, industrial insurance, or Social Security liability. Neither shall the provision of services under this Agreement give rise to any claim of career service or civil service rights, which may accrue to an employee of the City under any applicable law, rule or regulation. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to create an interest in or give a benefit to third persons not signing as a party to this Agreement.

**27. Hold Harmless, Defense, and Indemnification.** The County shall hold harmless, defend, and indemnify the City, its elected officials, officers, employees, and agents from and against any and all suits, actions, claims, liability, damages, judgments, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees) (also including but not limited to claims related to false arrest or detention, alleged mistreatment, injury, or death of any City Inmate, or loss or damage to City Inmate property while in County custody) that result from or arise out of the acts or omissions of County, its elected officials, officers, employees, and agents in connection with or incidental to the performance or non-performance of the County's services, duties, and obligations under this Agreement.

The City shall hold harmless, defend, and indemnify the County, its elected officials, officers, employees, and agents from and against any and all suits, actions, claims, liability, damages, judgments, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees) (also including but not

limited to claims related to false arrest or detention, alleged mistreatment, injury, or death of any City Inmate, or loss or damage to City Inmate property while in County custody) that result from or arise out of the acts or omissions of the City, its elected officials, officers, employees, and agents in connection with or incidental to the performance or non-performance of the City's services, duties, and obligations under this Agreement.

In the event the acts or omissions of the officials, officers, agents, and/or employees of both the City and the County in connection with or incidental to the performance or non-performance of the City's and or County's services, duties, and obligations under this Agreement are the subject of any liability claims by a third party, the City and County shall each be liable for its proportionate share of fault in any resulting suits, actions, claims, liability, damages, judgments, costs and expenses and for their own attorney's fees.

Nothing contained in this Section or this Agreement shall be construed to create a right in any third party to indemnification or defense.

The County and City hereby waive, as to each other only, their immunity from suit under industrial insurance, Title 51 RCW. This waiver of immunity was mutually negotiated by the parties hereto.

The provisions of this section shall survive any termination or expiration of this Agreement.

**28. Insurance.** The County and City shall provide each other with evidence of insurance coverage, in the form of a certificate or other competent evidence from an insurance provider, insurance pool, or of self-insurance sufficient to satisfy the obligations set forth in this Agreement.

The County and City shall each maintain throughout the term of this Agreement coverage in minimum liability limits of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence and two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in the aggregate for its liability exposures, including comprehensive general liability, errors and omissions, auto liability and police professional liability. The insurance policy shall provide coverage on an occurrence basis.

**29. Termination.**

A. Mutual Agreement: This Agreement may be terminated by mutual written consent between the County and City with ninety (90) days written notice to the other party and to the State Office of Financial Management as required by RCW 70.48.090 stating the grounds for said termination and specifying plans for accommodating the affected City Inmates.

B. Imperiling Conditions: The City shall have the right to terminate this Agreement where: 1) conditions and/or circumstances at Yakima's facilities present an imminent risk of serious injury or death to the City's Inmates [Imperiling Conditions]; 2) the City has sent County written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested describing with reasonable specificity the Imperiling Conditions; and 3) the County has failed to cure the Imperiling Conditions within a reasonable period of time, which, unless the parties agree in writing to a longer period, shall be no more than 30 days after the County receives the City's notice. Termination under this provision shall be effective if and when: 1) after at least 30 days, the County has not cured the Imperiling Condition(s); and 2) the City has removed its Inmates; and 3) the City has given the County formal written notice of final termination under this provision. After Termination under this provision the City shall have no further financial obligations under this Agreement.

C. **Material Breach:** Either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement if: 1) the other party is in material breach of any term of this Agreement; 2) the terminating party has sent the breaching party written notice of its intent to terminate this Agreement under this section by certified mail, return receipt requested describing with reasonable specificity the basis for the termination; and 3) the breaching party has failed to cure the breach within ninety (90) days, unless the parties agree in writing to a longer cure period. Termination shall be effective upon and the City shall have no further financial obligations under this Agreement from the date of removal of its Inmates from the Yakima Facility or County's receipt of final notice that City is terminating the Agreement after the expiration of the cure period, whichever occurs last.

**30. Real or Personal Property.** It is not anticipated that any real or personal property will be acquired or purchased by the parties solely because of this Agreement.

**31. Equal Opportunity.** Neither party shall discriminate against any person on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, political affiliation or belief or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical handicap in violation of any applicable federal law, Washington State Law Against Discrimination (RCW chapter 49.60) or the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12110 et seq.). In the event of the violation of this provision, the other party may terminate this Agreement immediately.

**32. Assignment.** This Agreement, or any interest herein, or claim hereunder, shall not be assigned or transferred in whole or in part by the County to any other person or entity without the prior written consent of the City. In the event that such prior written consent to an assignment is granted, then the assignee shall assume all duties, obligations, and liabilities of County stated herein.

**33. Non-Waiver.** The failure of either party to insist upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement or to exercise any right based upon a breach thereof or the acceptance of any performance during such breach shall not constitute a waiver of any right under this Agreement.

**34. Severability.** If any portion of this Agreement is changed per mutual Agreement or any portion is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

**35. Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. Any actions, suit, or judicial or administrative proceeding for the enforcement of this Agreement shall be brought and tried in the Federal Court in Tacoma or Superior Court for the State of Washington in Thurston County

**36. Approval and Filing.** Each party shall approve this Agreement by resolution, ordinance or otherwise pursuant to the laws of the governing body of each party. The attested signatures of the City, Manager or Mayor and the Yakima County Commissioners below shall constitute a presumption that such approval was properly obtained. A copy of this Agreement shall be filed with the Yakima County Auditor's Office pursuant to RCW 39.34.040.

**37. General Provisions.** Unless otherwise agreed in writing executed by both parties, on and after January 1, 2019, and so long as this Agreement remains in effect, this document constitutes the entire Agreement between the City and the County under which the County houses City Inmates, and no other oral or written agreements between the parties shall affect this Agreement.



No changes or additions to this Agreement shall be valid or binding upon either party unless such change or addition be in writing and executed by both parties.

The County shall not delegate its duties pertaining to housing City Inmates without the written consent of the City, which consent shall not be withheld unreasonably.

Any provision of this Agreement that is declared invalid or illegal shall in no way affect or invalidate any other provision.

In the event the County or City defaults on the performance of any terms of this Agreement and files a lawsuit, the prevailing party shall be entitled to an award of its reasonable attorney fees, costs and expenses.


This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts.

**38. Notices.** Unless stated otherwise herein, all notices and demands shall be in writing and sent or hand-delivered to the parties to their addresses as follows:

TO CITY: City of Olympia Jail  
Attn: Support Administrator  
601 4<sup>th</sup> Ave E Olympia, WA 98501  
360-753-8214

TO COUNTY: Ed Campbell, Director  
Yakima County Department of Corrections  
111 North Front Street  
Yakima, WA 98901

Alternatively, to such other addresses as the parties may hereafter designate in writing. Notices and/or demands shall be sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, or hand - delivered. Such notices shall be deemed effective when mailed or hand-delivered at the addresses specified above.

	<p><b>CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON</b></p> <p>By: _____ City Manager</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Attest: By: _____ City Clerk</p> <p>Approved as to form: By:  _____ Deputy City Attorney</p>
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**ATTACHMENT A**  
**MEDICAL ACCEPTABILITY**

The County shall determine the medical and mental acceptability of inmates for transport using the following excluding criteria:

1. Blood or fluid present at an open wound site or bleeding from an open wound.
2. Signs of untreated broken bones or dislocated joints.
3. Any injury or illness requiring immediate or emergency medical treatment.
4. Unconsciousness.
5. Inmates unable to stand and walk under their own power.
6. Wheel chair bound individuals.
7. Signs of alcohol toxicity and signs of current or recent use of any intoxicants.
8. Signs of alcohol and/or drug withdrawal.
9. Bed bound individuals.
10. Individuals with attached IV or requiring IV medications.
11. Individuals requiring the use of oxygen tanks.
12. AMA (Against Medical Advice) from the hospital.
13. Individuals having had major invasive surgery within the last 72 hours. Non-invasive surgery such as oral surgery, laser-eye surgery and minor surgery may be evaluated on a case by case basis.
14. Post-operative persons who have follow up appointments within the next four weeks.
15. Wounds with drainage tubes attached.
16. Persons with permanent catheters.
17. Open and/or oozing bedsores.
18. Individuals requiring nebulizers who cannot obtain one.
19. Persons with Alzheimer's, dementia or other psychological conditions to the point where the inmate cannot perform activities of daily living ("ADL's") or who do not have the capacity to function safely within a correctional environment.
20. Persons who are diagnosed as developmentally delayed and who do not have the capacity to function safely within a correctional environment or who cannot perform ADL's.
21. Female inmates more than 5 months pregnant. Or any female inmate considered a high-risk pregnancy.
22. Persons undergoing chemotherapy and/or radiation treatment.
23. Persons undergoing dialysis.

24. Persons with the following untreated medical conditions:
  - a) Heart disease
  - b) Seizures disorders
  - c) Insulin dependent diabetes
  - d) Cancer
  - e) Asthma
  - f) Psychosis
  - g) HIV Positive or AIDS
25. Persons who are HIV positive or have AIDS and are taking anti-viral medications.
26. Persons taking Methadone, or Suboxone, a substitute for Methadone.
27. Persons with suicidal ideations or gestures within the past 72 hours.
28. Person, if prescribed, have not taken psychotropic medications for at least 72 hours.
29. Persons who have attempted suicide within the last 30 days.
30. Persons who have attempted suicide by overdose or ligature strangulation during current incarceration.
31. Persons displaying current psychotic episode.
32. Persons requiring CPAP machines as prescribed must be transported with the machine.

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**ATTACHMENT B**  
**PROPERTY**

County transport personnel will only accept Inmate property as follows:

1. The property shall be sealed in a single property bag no larger than a common paper grocery bag.
2. Money, valuables, and medications shall be placed in a clear envelope and sealed within the Inmate's property bag.
3. Checks and documents (court, warrants, etc) shall be attached to the outside of the property bag.
4. The transporting officer shall account for the property bag and funds being transported. Yakima County Department of Corrections transport personnel will not accept or transport the following:
  - a) Backpacks, suitcases, etc.
  - b) Unpackaged food products or food products in packaging that has been opened.
  - c) Any type of weapon (includes pocketknives).
  - d) Liquids.
  - e) Any items that will not fit into the property bag.
  - f) Material deemed to be contraband.

Yakima County will limit property returned with the Inmate to the City according to these criteria.

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**ATTACHMENT C**  
**CLASSIFICATION**

The City shall supply the County with the following Classification related information, if it known to or in possession of the City:

1. If the City Inmate has been classified to a special housing unit and/or if the City Inmate has been classified as protective custody.
2. If the City Inmate is a violent offender or has displayed violent behavior during present or past incarcerations.
3. If the City Inmate is an escape risk.

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## **ATTACHMENT D**

### **BORROWING**

One contracting city may "borrow" another contracting city's inmate as follows:

1. If a City requests the transport of another contracting City's Inmate from the County the requesting City must notify each agency with rights to custody of the Inmate, and if each agency with rights to custody of the Inmate notifies the County in writing (e-mail) of its approval, the County shall provide the requested transport. The County will complete a custody transfer form that lists all outstanding detainers. The custody transfer paperwork will accompany the inmate.
2. Once custody of the City Inmate has been transferred to another agency, it is the responsibility of the requesting City to determine whether the City Inmate shall be returned to the custody of the County, and if so, the requesting City shall make all necessary and proper arrangements with the County and any agency with rights to custody of the Inmate, for the Inmate's return according to the terms of this agreement.
3. The County will not track the City Inmate once he or she has left the County's facility.
4. If the Inmate is returned to the custody of the County, the requesting City shall provide the County with sentencing/charge information. The City shall supply all pre-sentence, and post-sentence paperwork from agreeing agencies that authorized the borrowing of the Inmate. This will aid Yakima County in determining split billing and release dates.
5. If the agency requesting to borrow a City Inmate is not the "Contracting Agency," the requesting agency will be responsible to make all transport arrangements including all legal paperwork for the transport with the City of jurisdiction.
6. Inmates transported by the City, cannot be borrowed out of YCDOC.

## **ATTACHMENT E**

**This attachment only applies to Inmates transported by the YCDOC.**

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### **WARRANTS/OTHER COURT ORDERS/DETAINERS**

1. The following shall apply to City Inmates who are subject to warrants from other jurisdictions or to other court orders for confinement or detainers. When receiving a City Inmate, the Transport Officers shall review all paperwork provided by the City for all grounds to hold the Inmate and ensure that this information is entered into the County's JMS and is routed to the Out of County Transport Section Office Specialist.
2. Prior to releasing a City Inmate, the County shall check the NCIC and WACIC systems to determine if the Inmate is subject to any valid warrants or other detainers.
  - a) If the Inmate is subject to a warrant that is limited to King County, YCDOC will, upon receiving written permission (e mail) from the City, transport the Inmate to the custodial agency for the jurisdiction that issued the warrant. However, Yakima County will not assume responsibility to serve any such warrants.
  - b) If the City Inmate is subject to a warrant from a western Washington jurisdiction outside King County, YCDOC will release the Inmate at the location determined by written (e mail) agreement of the YCDOC and the City under Section 5 of this Agreement.
  - c) If the City Inmate is subject to a warrant from an eastern Washington jurisdiction, YCDOC will send the Inmate to the custodial agency for that jurisdiction on the Mini-Chain.
  - d) If, upon return from YCDOC to the City, the Inmate is subject to a warrant that provides for statewide extradition, YCDOC will either transport the Inmate to the detention/correction facility in King County designated by the agency/jurisdiction that issued the warrant if it is in King County, or will send the Inmate to the agency/jurisdiction that issued the warrant on the Mini-Chain.
3. City Inmates who have or are subject to Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) detainers will not be detained or held as a result of the ICE detainer. City inmates who have or are subject to an ICE warrant signed by a judge will complete their sentence for the City and will be returned to the City for their scheduled release as planned.

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## **ATTACHMENT F**

### **INMATE RELEASE**

County transport personnel will release City Inmates as follows:

1. Outside of a Law Enforcement Agency when agency personnel, telephone access, and weather protection (lobby areas) are available to the released Inmate.
2. City Inmates for whom bail is posted will be transported back to the City of Olympia, be released to a family member or friend, or be released from the Yakima County Jail.
3. Inmates transported by City must be picked up at least 12-(twelve) hours prior to the inmate's scheduled release date and time. If the inmate is not picked up before the scheduled release time, the Inmate will be automatically scheduled to be transported, at the City's cost to include the addition of transport fees for all days served, on the next available transport to the City.





## City Council

### Approval of a Resolution Authorizing a Ground Lease with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.D  
**File Number:** 19-0282

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**Type:** resolution   **Version:** 1   **Status:** Consent Calendar

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**Title**

Approval of a Resolution Authorizing a Ground Lease with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC

**Recommended Action**

**Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

**City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the resolution authorizing a Ground Lease Agreement with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC.

**Report**

**Issue:**

Whether to approve the resolution authorizing a Ground Lease Agreement with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC.

**Staff Contact:**

Meliss Maxfield, Director of General Services, Public Works Department, 360.753.8202

**Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar Item

**Background and Analysis:**

New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC is requesting to enter into a new five-year lease with the City of Olympia at the Elliott Avenue water storage tank site.

The City of Olympia would enter into a ground lease agreement with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC as Lessor. They will compensate the City of Olympia for the ground and utilities easement portion of the lease. The Water Utility will receive a total of \$64,427 over the next five years. The annual lease rates are consistent with other agencies in our area and other western Washington public agencies.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

N/A.

**Options:**

1. Approve the resolution authorizing a Ground Lease Agreement with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC. The annual rent provides revenue to the Water Utility's annual operating budget.
2. Do not approve the resolution authorizing a Ground Lease Agreement with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC. The Water Utility would lose \$64,427 in revenue over the next five years. It would also be inconsistent with the City of Olympia's Wireless Telecommunication Master Plan.

**Financial Impact:**

The revenue to the Water Utility from this lease is \$11,895 for the first year. Annual rent will increase four percent per year for the remaining five years of the lease, with revenue totaling \$64,427.

**Attachments:**

Resolution  
Agreement

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON  
AUTHORIZING A GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEW CINGULAR  
WIRELESS PCS, LLC AND THE CITY OF OLYMPIA FOR INSTALLATION OF CELLULAR  
ANTENNAE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT ON THE ELLIOT AVENUE WATER STORAGE  
TANK**

**WHEREAS**, the City operates the Elliott Avenue water storage tank, which, like other water storage tanks within the City, is suitable for the installation of cellular antennae, and related equipment, given its geographic location, height, and other physical characteristics; and

**WHEREAS**, using existing structures, such as water tanks, as platforms for cellular antennae, is an efficient use of resources as it obviates the need for cellular carriers to construct stand-alone cellular towers, thus reducing the impacts associated with such stand-alone towers and reducing the infrastructure costs cellular carriers pass on to their customers; and

**WHEREAS**, by granting leases for installation of cellular antennae and related equipment on City water storage tanks, the City generates revenues that go into the City water utility's annual operating budget; these revenues help reduce rates that are charged to City water utility customers; and

**WHEREAS**, New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC, which operates as AT&T Wireless, a cellular carrier, wishes to install cellular antennae and related equipment on the Elliott Avenue water storage tank and wishes to enter into a five-year lease with the City to facilitate this installation; and

**WHEREAS**, New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC will pay to the City a total of \$64,427 through this lease arrangement, an amount that is consistent with lease rates charged for similar leases by other public agencies in the area and which amount will go into the City's water utility account; and

**WHEREAS**, given the revenues to be generated for the City's water utility and given the efficiencies realized by using an existing structure as a platform for cellular antennae and related equipment, the Council finds that entering into a non-exclusive ground lease with New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC for the placement of its cellular antennae and related equipment on the Elliot Avenue water tower is in the best interests of the City.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL DOES HEREBY RESOLVE** as follows:

1. The Olympia City Council hereby approves the form of the Ground Lease Agreement between the City of Olympia and New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC for placement of its cellular antennae and related equipment on the Elliot Avenue water tower and the terms and conditions contained therein.

2. The City Manager is authorized and directed to execute on behalf of the City of Olympia the Ground Lease Agreement, and any other documents necessary to execute said Agreement, and to make any minor modifications as may be required and are consistent with the intent of the Agreement, or to correct any scrivener's errors.

**PASSED BY THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

**CITY OF OLYMPIA**

**GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT**

**Elliott Water Storage Tank**

**3700 - 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, Olympia, WA 98501**

**Carrier: New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC**

This non-exclusive Lease Agreement ("Lease") is effective as of the date of the last authorizing signature affixed hereto (the "Commencement Date"), by and between the **City of Olympia**, herein referred to as "Lessor", "Olympia" and "City", and **New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company, herein referred to as "Lessee".

**IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED BETWEEN THE PARTIES AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Property, Area, and Antenna Facilities

Olympia hereby grants to Lessee the non-exclusive right to occupy a portion of the Elliott Avenue Water Storage Tank Site, the legal description for which is shown on the attached Exhibit A1, The Property Legal Description, Exhibit A, The Area Lease Legal Description, and Exhibit B, The Area Lease Map which shall hereafter be called "the Property." Provided, however, that Lessee's use shall be limited as shown on the attached Exhibits A and B, which shall hereafter be called "the Area."

2. Permitted Use

A. Occupancy and use of the Area shall be limited to construction, maintenance, repairs, operation and removal of the outdoor equipment cabinets and ancillary support equipment which have been authorized by a building permit from Olympia under Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) 16.04, and a use permit from Olympia under OMC 11.02.080 and reviewed in accordance with Chapters 18.44 or 18.46, where applicable. ***Construction and modification of equipment shall comply with the City of Olympia Engineering Design and Development Standards pursuant to OMC Chapter 11.12.***

In non-emergency cases, no removal of any of Lessee's equipment which is attached to or inside any facilities of the City, such as, without limitation, water tanks, towers, structures or buildings, may occur without giving the City 30 days advance notice and an opportunity to determine whether the removal may damage any City property. If the City determines that the removal may damage City property, the City may prohibit the removal or require the lessee to take measures to avoid damage in order to perform the removal. The same requirements shall apply to Lessee's equipment located within any trenches that are jointly occupied by any facilities of the City or any other company or person. In case of a "tier 1 emergency", Lessee shall be permitted to immediately access the Area without being required to provide notice to the City, provided that Lessee shall submit to the City, no later than fifteen (15) days after the emergency, a written report describing the emergency and the reason(s) why immediate

access was required. In case of a "tier 2" emergency, Lessee shall be permitted to access the Area upon prior written notice to the City. As used herein, (i) "tier 1 emergency" means a situation in which there is an imminent threat of injury to person or property, or loss of life; and (ii) "tier 2 emergency" means a situation in which there is an Equipment failure that renders Lessee unable to provide its service from the Area.

B. "Ground Equipment" shall include, but is not limited to, equipment installed on the permitted ground leased Area, and includes but is not limited to such items as switches, power supplies, batteries, equipment shelter, generator, generator shelter, accessories, and necessary appurtenances. The Ground Equipment may be referred to as the "Equipment" (see attached Exhibit D, Equipment). Said Equipment shall be considered Lessee's personal property and not fixtures, regardless of how it is attached to Olympia's Property. Any upgrade or other alteration to the "Equipment" that would result in an increase from the original leased square footage occupied by the Lessee's Equipment on the Area, as depicted in the Exhibit A, the Area, Exhibit B, and Exhibit D, Equipment, shall be subject to review and approval by Olympia prior to installation, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned, and may be subject to an adjustment to the rent based on the pricing structure under Exhibit E, Pricing Structure, and the annual escalation under Section 3.B, Rent Adjustment, payable by Lessee hereunder.

C. Any other use of the Area shall cancel this Lease. This Lease does not grant to Lessee any zoning or land use approvals for the uses mentioned herein. Lessee shall obtain any and all land use and zoning approvals as are necessary for its operations, including but not limited to, permits for buildings, structures, towers, and antennas. Olympia agrees, at no cost to Olympia, to cooperate (by signing as property owner for all applications and/or permits that are required by governmental agencies) with Lessee in making application for and obtaining all licenses, permits, and any and all necessary approvals that may be required for Lessee's intended use of the Area as provided in this Lease. Olympia grants Lessee reasonable access through the Property to the Area twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week and for utilities necessary to operate the Equipment.

D. Lessee shall provide City with as-built drawings of the Equipment and improvements installed on the leased premises, which show the actual location of all Ground Equipment within thirty (30) days of the Commencement Date of this Lease and within thirty (30) days of completion of any material alterations to the Equipment thereafter. Said drawings shall be accompanied by a complete and detailed inventory of all Equipment actually placed on the leased premises.

### 3. Compensation.

#### A. Rent.

Lessee shall pay rent ("Rent") to Olympia in the amount of Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-five and 00/100 Dollars (\$11,895.00) annually, the calculation for which is attached hereto as Exhibit E, Pricing Structure, the first annual payment to be made within thirty (30) days of the Commencement Date. Thereafter, the Rent shall be due and payable annually on or before January 1 of each year, subject to the annual adjustment set forth in Section 3.B, Rent Adjustment. Partial years at the

beginning and end of the term of this Lease shall be prorated. Payment shall be made to the Director of Finance and Budget at Olympia City Hall, 601 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue East Olympia, WA 98507.

Rent amount is based on a) Ground Area: square footage, and b) Utility, Electrical and Conduit Runs: linear feet which is shown on the attached Exhibit C, Conduit Lease Area, and will increase as Lessee expands beyond the Area's leased footprint.

**B. Rent Adjustment.**

The annual Rent shall be increased on January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year by an amount of **four percent (4%)**. Any additional changes in square footage of the leased Area, and/or Utility, Electrical and Conduit Runs shall be amended in the Exhibit E, Pricing Structure, to reflect the increases in Rent amount.

**C. Late Charge.**

In the event the Lessee fails to make any payment of Rent or any other payment due hereunder within ten (10) business days of the due date, the City shall be entitled to a late fee from the Lessee, the City shall be entitled to collect from the Lessee a late charge equal to ten percent (10%) of the past due amount. Acceptance of late rent payments or any other payments by the City from the Lessee after any breach by the Lessee shall not constitute a waiver of any such breach or any other breach.

**D. Leasehold Excise Tax.**

In addition to such annual Rent, Lessee shall also pay to Olympia, to the Director of Finance and Budget as set forth above, leasehold excise taxes assessed pursuant to RCW 82.29A and OMC Chapter 3.36, if applicable. Lessee shall pay all personal property taxes, leasehold taxes, other taxes and assessments, if any, assessed on, or any portion of, the Equipment and Lessee's improvements made to the Property.

**E. Failure to Pay.**

Any failure to pay Rent or any amount due in Section 3.A or 3.B, or any other amount to be paid by Lessee under the terms of this Lease, within thirty (30) days of Lessee's receipt of written notice that such amounts are past due shall be considered a breach of contract and shall entitle the City to pursue all remedies legally available, including the right to terminate this Lease.

**F. Assignment and Sublease.**

No assignment, transfer, or sublease (including those deemed approved pursuant to Section 17A) shall release Lessee from Lessee's obligations under this Lease or alter the liability of Lessee to pay the Rent and to perform all other obligations to be performed by Lessee hereunder. As a condition to Olympia's approval, any potential assignee otherwise approved by Olympia shall assume all obligations of Lessee under this Lease and shall be jointly and severally liable with Lessee for the payment of Rent and performance of all terms, and conditions of this Lease.

4. Disclaimer of Liability and Indemnity.

A. Olympia shall not at any time be liable for injury or damage occurring to any person or property from any cause whatsoever arising out of or in any way related to Lessee's construction, maintenance, repair, use, operation or dismantling of the Area or its Equipment, except to the extent that any such injury or damage arises out of the negligence, or any willful or intentional acts of Olympia, its employees, or agents.

B. Lessee shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless Olympia, its officers, agents, employees, from any and all claims, lawsuits, actions, damages or costs, (including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees), or liability whatsoever which arises from Lessee's use of the Property, Area and Equipment. The foregoing promise shall include, but not be limited to, claims of radio, television, or microwave interference, antitrust violations and anticompetitive acts, liability due to falling objects such as antennas, attachments of equipment and lines on the Property, and liability due to any other condition of plaintiff's equipment, facilities or operations that arise out of Lessee's use and/or occupancy of the Property, Area and Equipment. This obligation shall survive expiration or termination of this Lease. Lessee shall not be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold harmless Olympia for the solely negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of Olympia, its employees or agents.

In the event that Lessee fails or refuses to accept Olympia's tender of any claim or lawsuit, said tender having been made subject to this Section 4, and said refusal is subsequently determined by a court having jurisdiction to have been a wrongful refusal on the part of the Lessee, then Lessee shall indemnify Olympia for all of Olympia's costs for defense of the action and all costs of recovering under this indemnification clause, including attorneys' fees, and any damages, liability and/or settlements for which a reasonableness determination is made.

C. Lessee specifically and expressly waives any immunity that may be granted it under the Washington State Industrial Insurance Act, Title 51 RCW. Further, the indemnification obligation under this Lease shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable to or for any third party under the workers' compensation acts, disability benefits acts, or other employee benefits acts. Lessee's duty to defend, indemnify and hold Olympia harmless shall include, as to all claims, demands, losses and liability to which it applies, Olympia's personnel-related costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and all other claim-related expenses.

THE PARTIES HERETO CERTIFY THAT THE WAIVER IN Section 4C ABOVE WAS MUTUALLY NEGOTIATED BY THE PARTIES.

D. Lessee shall be liable to Olympia for any damage or loss caused by Lessee's agents, employees, or representatives to the Property.

E. In the event any action or proceeding shall be brought against the City of Olympia or its agents, officers or employees by reason of any matter for which the same are indemnified hereunder, the Lessee shall, upon notice from Olympia, at the Lessee's sole cost and expense, defend the same with



legal counsel reasonably selected by the Lessee; provided however, that the Lessee shall not admit liability for, nor enter into any compromise or settlement of, any such matter on behalf of Olympia without Olympia's prior written consent.

F. Each party shall give each other prompt notice of the making of any claim or the commencement of any action, suit or other proceeding covered by this Section. Olympia shall cooperate with Lessee in the defense of any action subject to the defense, indemnification and hold harmless provisions hereof, and may participate in the defense of any litigation with Olympia's own legal counsel.

G. Except for indemnification pursuant to this Section 4 and Section 12, neither party shall be liable to the other, or any of their respective agents, representatives or employees for any lost revenue, lost profits, loss of technology, rights or services, incidental, punitive, indirect, special or consequential damages, loss of data, or interruption or loss of use of service, even if advised of the possibility of such damages, whether under theory of contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise.

H. Nothing in the preceding paragraphs of Section 4 shall be construed to create any additional liability to any third party. Rather the preceding provisions are solely for the purpose of allocating risk and liability between the parties to this Lease.

#### 5. Insurance.

While this Lease is in effect or while any Equipment is located on the Property, Lessee shall maintain in effect and pay for a policies of insurance in according with OMC 11.10.220 as follows:

Comprehensive general liability insurance, written on an occurrence basis, with limits not less than:

1. \$3,000,000.00 for bodily injury or death to each person;
2. \$3,000,000.00 for property damage resulting from any one accident; and
3. \$5,000,000.00 per occurrence.

Automobile liability for owned, non-owned and hired vehicles with a limit of \$3,000,000.00 for each person and \$3,000,000.00 for each accident;

Worker's compensation within statutory limits and employer's liability insurance with limits of not less than \$1,000,000.00; however, Lessee may self-insure this coverage in accordance with statutory requirements in the State of Washington.

Comprehensive form premises, operations, explosions and collapse hazard, underground hazard and products completed hazard with limits of not less than \$3,000,000.00;

Olympia and its agents, officers and employees shall be as additional insureds under such policies.

Lessee shall deliver to Olympia a certificate evidencing such insurance coverage upon execution of this Lease, and that coverage shall not be terminated without sixty (60) days written notice to Olympia .

**6. Security.**

A. Pursuant to OMC 11.10.250, Lessee shall obtain a performance bond (the "fund") for the benefit of the City in the amount of Twenty Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$20,000.00), or such lesser amount as deemed necessary by the Community Planning and Development Director, which fund shall be maintained at the sole expense of the Lessee so long as any of the Lessee's Equipment is located upon the City's Property.

B. The fund shall serve as security for the full and complete performance of this Lease, including any costs, expenses, damages, or loss the City pays or incurs, including civil penalties, because of any failure attributable to the Lessee to comply with this Lease or the codes, ordinances, rules, regulations, or permits of the City.

C. Before any sums are withdrawn from the fund, the City shall give thirty (30) days written notice to the Lessee:

1. Describing the default to be remedied, or the damages, costs or expenses, which the City has incurred by reason of Lessee's default;
2. Providing a reasonable opportunity for Lessee to first remedy the existing or ongoing default, if applicable;
3. Providing a reasonable opportunity for Lessee to pay any monies due the City before the City withdraws the amount thereof from the fund, if applicable; and
4. That the Lessee will be given an opportunity to review the default described in the notice with the City's representative or designee.

D. Lessees shall replenish the security fund within fourteen (14) days after written notice from the City that there is a deficiency in the amount of the fund.

**7. Term and Renewal.**

The term of this Lease is approximately five (5) years, commencing on the date this Lease is fully executed by both parties and expiring on December 31, 2023, unless sooner terminated as provided herein. In the event Lessee wishes to extend this Lease at the end of the initial five (5) year term, Lessee shall give notice to Olympia at least one hundred eighty (180) days before expiration of the then current initial term. The decision to extend this Lease shall be within the sole but reasonable discretion of Olympia, in accordance with the terms of Olympia Municipal Code 11.08.060. Notwithstanding anything stated herein to the contrary, Lessee may not extend this Lease, unless it is in full compliance with all terms and conditions contained herein. Unless Lessee wishes to extend this same Lease, it shall comply with the terms of Olympia Municipal Code 11.08.020.

**8. Amendment.**

Lessor hereby delegates authority to those staff members who hold the positions designated in this Section to authorize amendments to Exhibits "A," "B," and "C" as necessary for the proper administration of this Lease. All amendments to this Lease must be in written form, signed by the authorized representative for both parties, dated, and filed with each party prior to taking effect.

LESSOR:           **CITY OF OLYMPIA**  
                          ATTN: Water Resources Line of Business Director  
                          Public Works Department  
                          P.O. Box 1967  
                          Olympia, WA 98507-1967

**9. Breach.**

A. In the event Lessee shall violate any term or condition of this Lease, Olympia shall give notice in writing to Lessee to cease the violation and comply with the terms of this Lease. Lessee shall be deemed to be in default of this Lease if Lessee fails to cease the violation and comply within: (i) thirty (30) days of receipt of such written notice as to any monetary default, and (ii) sixty (60) days of receipt of such written notice as to any non-monetary default; provided, however, that Lessee shall have such extended periods as may be required beyond the sixty (60) day cure period to cure any non-monetary default if the nature of the cure is such that it reasonably requires more than sixty (60) days to cure, and Lessee commences the cure within the sixty (60) day period and thereafter continuously and diligently pursues the cure to completion. Lessee shall notify the City in writing within the sixty (60) days curing period if Lessee is unable to complete the corrective action to cure any non –monetary default within the timeline stated above. If Lessee fails to cure the breach within the cure periods set forth herein above, Olympia may terminate this Lease and reenter the Area upon prior written notice to Lessee. Olympia's failure to use remedies provided herein shall not constitute a waiver by Olympia. Olympia may not maintain any action or effect any remedies for default against Lessee unless and until Lessee has failed to cure the breach within the time periods provided in this Section.

B. In the event there is a breach by Olympia with respect to any of the provisions of this Lease or Olympia's obligations under it, Lessee shall give Olympia written notice of such breach. After receipt of such notice, Olympia shall have sixty (60) days in which to cure any such breach; provided, however, that Olympia shall have such extended periods as may be required beyond the sixty (60) day cure period to cure any default if the nature of the cure is such that it reasonably requires more than sixty (60) days to cure, and Olympia commences the cure within the sixty (60) day period and thereafter continuously and diligently pursues the cure to completion. If Olympia fails to cure the breach within the cure period set forth herein above, Lessee shall have the right to all remedies available to it at law and in equity, including but not limited to the right to terminate this Lease upon written notice thereof to Olympia. Lessee's failure to use remedies provided herein shall not constitute a waiver by Lessee. Lessee may not maintain any action or effect any remedies for default against Olympia unless and until Olympia has failed to cure the breach within the time periods provided in this Section.

**10. Condition of Property upon Termination.**

Subject to Sections 12 and 14, upon termination of this Lease, Lessee shall return the Area to Olympia in good, undamaged, useable condition, normal wear and tear excepted, and shall remove all above-ground Equipment from the Property within forty-five (45) days after the effective termination date. Lessee shall be liable to Olympia for any unpaid annual Rent as of the date of termination of this Lease.

11. Notice.

Any notice required to be given under this Lease shall be deemed given three (3) days subsequent to deposit of such notice(s), properly addressed, in the United States mail, postage prepaid, sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by a nationally recognized courier service.

TO LESSOR:                   **CITY OF OLYMPIA**  
                                  ATTN: Public Works Department  
                                  601 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue East  
                                  Olympia, WA 98507-1967

TO LESSEE:                   **NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC**  
                                  Attn: Network Real Estate Administration  
                                  RE: Cell Site: WA6229 Evergreen College  
                                  Fixed Asset #: 10013346  
                                  575 Morosgo Drive NE  
                                  Atlanta, GA 30324

With a copy to:             **NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC**  
                                  Attn: Legal Department  
                                  RE: Cell Site: WA6229 Evergreen College  
                                  Fixed Asset #: 10013346  
                                  208 S. Akard Street  
                                  Dallas, TX 75202-4206

The copy sent to Lessee's Legal Department is an administrative step that alone does not constitute legal notice. Either party hereto may change the place for the giving of notice to it by thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other as provided herein.

12. Alteration.

Lessee shall not make any alterations, additions, or improvements in the Area, which are not within the usual and customary method of installation of its Equipment, without first obtaining the consent of Olympia in writing, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. All alterations, additions, and improvements to the Area shall be at the sole cost and expense of Lessee and shall become the Property of Olympia, excluding Lessee's Equipment, and be surrendered with the Property as a part thereof at the termination of this Lease, without disturbance, molestation, or injury, including but not limited to all foundations and utilities. At the City's discretion, all above-ground

alterations, additions and improvements, and Equipment shall be removed by the Lessee within ninety (90) days after the termination of this Lease and Lessee's receipt of Olympia's written request to remove such improvements.

13. Cooperation

Olympia will cooperate with Lessee's efforts to obtain utilities, electrical power, and telephone services necessary to operate Lessee's Equipment.

If Lessee shall perform work in the Property with the consent of Olympia, Lessee agrees to comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and Engineering Design and Development Standards of the City of Olympia and any other authorized applicable governmental authority.

Lessee shall have the right to alter, replace, enhance and upgrade the Equipment at the Area at any time during the term of this Lease with equipment that is of similar or smaller size in share or number, upon prior written notice to Olympia; provided, however, that such changes shall not cause measureable interference with existing facilities or operations at the Property. For other alterations, including but not limited to an increase in the height of the Equipment, increase in the use of ground space on site, or the substitution of substantially larger equipment, the Lessee must satisfy requirements set forth in Section 2, Permitted Use of this Lease and Olympia will approve such alterations, with such approval not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

14. Ownership and Removal of Improvements.

All foundations, utilities, landscaping and all other improvements, including fixtures, except Lessee's Equipment, shall become the property of Olympia upon expiration or termination of this Lease. In the event that Olympia requires removal of such above-ground improvements and restoration upon the expiration or earlier termination of this Lease, such removal and restoration shall be accomplished at the sole expense of Lessee and completed within ninety (90) days after the termination of this Lease and Lessee's receipt of written notice from Olympia requiring removal of the improvements. In the event Equipment is left upon the Property after expiration or termination of this Lease, it shall become the property of Olympia if not removed by Lessee upon thirty (30) days written notice from Olympia. If such time for removal causes Lessee to remain on the Premises at the termination of this Lease, Lessee shall pay rent at the then existing monthly rate or on the existing monthly prorated basis if based upon a longer payment term, until such time as the removal of the building, antenna structure, fixtures, and all personal property are completed.

15. Interference with Other Users. (intentionally deleted)

16. Hazardous Substances.

Olympia represents that it has no knowledge of any substance, chemical, or waste (hereafter called "Hazardous Substance") on the Property that is identified as hazardous, toxic, or dangerous in any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation. Lessee shall not introduce any such Hazardous Substance on the Property in violation of any applicable law. Lessee represents warrants and agrees

that its use of the Area and the Property shall be in compliance with all applicable state and federal environmental laws. Lessee will be solely responsible for and shall defend, indemnify, and hold Olympia, its agents and employees harmless from and against any and all direct claims, costs, and liabilities, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, arising out of or in connection with the cleanup or restoration of the Property associated with the introduction by Lessee to the Property of such Hazardous Substance(s). Olympia will be solely responsible for and will defend, indemnify, and hold Lessee, its agents and employees harmless from and against any and all direct claims, costs, and liabilities, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, arising out of or in connection with the removal, cleanup, or restoration of the Property with respect to Hazardous Substances from any and all sources other than those Hazardous Substances introduced to the Property by Lessee. The obligations of this Section 16 shall survive the expiration or other termination of this Lease.

17. Assignment; Sublease.

A. Lessee shall not assign or transfer this Lease or sublease all or any portion of the Area either in whole or in part, either by involuntary sale or by voluntary sale, merger, consolidation; nor shall title thereto, either legal or equitable, or any right or property interest therein pass to or vest in any entity without the prior written consent of Olympia, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed; Lessee shall promptly notify Olympia of any proposed change in, or transfer of, or acquisition by any other party of control of the Lessee. Any such assignment, transfer, or sublease shall make this Lease subject to cancellation unless and until Olympia shall have consented thereto.

B. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Lease shall not be assigned or sublease if Lessee is in violation of any provision thereof.

C. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, this Lease may be sold, assigned or transferred by the Lessee without approval or consent of Olympia to the Lessee's, affiliates, subsidiaries of its principal or to any entity which acquires all or substantially all of Lessee's assets in the market, defined by the Federal Communications Commission in which the Property is located, by reason of a merger, acquisition or other business reorganization. Lessee shall notify Olympia within sixty calendar days (60) after the conclusion of such activities. No change of stock ownership, partnership interest or control of Lessee or transfer upon partnership or corporate dissolution of Lessee shall constitute an assignment hereunder.

18. Venue.

In the event of suit to enforce the terms and conditions of this Lease, venue shall be in the Superior Court in Thurston County, Washington. Washington law shall apply, and the prevailing party shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

19. Liens.

By law, no lien may attach to public property. If Lessee has work performed on the Property, Lessee shall inform all of its contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, materialmen, laborers, and others who may have a lien against private property that they are prohibited from claiming a lien on City property.

20. Termination.

In addition to termination under Section 9 herein, Lessor may terminate this Lease after written notice to Lessee of its intent to do so given at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to such termination; provided there is a bona fide threat of public health and safety hazard to the public caused or contributed to by Lessee's continued use of the Area (as permitted herein). Lessee may terminate this Lease with six (6) months written notice. Such termination shall be permitted in the event Lessee wishes to terminate this Lease at any time for any reason.

21. Right of Entry.

Olympia, and its agents, officers, and employees, may enter the Area (excluding the interior of the equipment shelter, unless accompanied by a representative of the Lessee) upon twenty-four (24) hours prior written notice to Lessee for the purpose of conducting inspection for compliance with this Lease or to conduct other business; provided, however, that in no event will Olympia modify, remove, relocate or otherwise tamper with the Equipment. In the event of an emergency, Olympia's agents, officers, and employees may enter the Area without notice to Lessee. Olympia shall be liable for any damage to the Equipment caused by Olympia or its duly authorized agents, officers and employees.

22. Whole Agreement.

This Lease contains the whole and entire agreement between the parties as to the transaction contained herein, and supersedes all offers, negotiations and other agreements concerning the subject matter contained herein. Both parties have read this Lease, understand its contents, and have opportunity to consult with their respective attorneys regarding it. Any amendments to this Lease must be in writing and executed by both parties.

23. Maintenance and Security.

A. Lessor shall maintain the Property (except for the Equipment and those parts of the Area Lessee has exclusive use and control of), including the water tank and access to the Area, in good repair and tenantable condition during the term of this Lease. Olympia has no responsibility for maintenance of or security for the Equipment placed upon the Property by Lessee.

B. Lessee shall have the right to install private utilities, at Lessee's expense, and to improve the present utilities on the Property (including, but not limited to, the installation of emergency power generators). Lessee shall install separate meters for utilities it uses on the Property.

C. Lessee shall, at its own expense, maintain those parts of the Area Lessee has exclusive use and control of and its Equipment in a safe condition, in good repair and in a manner reasonably acceptable to Olympia. Additionally, Lessee shall keep those parts of the Area it has exclusive use and control of

free of debris and anything of a dangerous, noxious or offensive nature or which would create a hazard, or any undue vibration, heat or noise. Lessee shall have the responsibility for the maintenance, repair and security of its Equipment and leasehold improvements. Lessee's Equipment shall, at all times, be painted, at Lessee's expense, the same color as the underlying City property to which its Equipment is attached, or other color as Olympia may specify. Any tree pruning or cutting that Lessee deems is reasonably required for installation and/or maintenance of the Area Lessee and/or Lessee's Equipment shall require Lessee to obtain permission from Olympia, and shall follow best management practices in accordance with City Code.

D. In the event that Olympia desires to make water tank repairs, or conduct maintenance or painting of the Property, Olympia agrees to provide thirty (30) days written notice to Lessee. Lessee agrees to accommodate Olympia by taking whatever action is necessary to secure the improvements of Lessee, or to remove them temporarily, if necessary, in order for Olympia to make repairs and do the maintenance. Olympia will use its best efforts to speedily take care of any work that requires Lessee to remove or otherwise disable its Equipment. If Lessee is required to temporarily remove all or any of its Equipment or disable its operations to accommodate Olympia's repair or maintenance work, Olympia agrees to permit Lessee to place and operate temporary transmission and reception facilities on the Property in a mutually acceptable location until such time as Lessee is able to relocate its Equipment back to the Area and/or recommence operations therefrom; use and operation of such temporary facilities will be governed by all of the terms and conditions of this Lease, including Rent. Olympia agrees that the Rent shall be abated until Lessee's use of the Area and right to operate its Equipment therefrom is restored, unless Lessee places and operates temporary transmission and reception facilities on the Property.

E. Olympia may require an annual site visit to discuss the general conditions of "The Area". If a site visit is needed, a mutually agreed upon date and time will be determined. The Lessee and any subleasee must post onsite a 24 hour emergency phone number.

#### 24. Warranty of Title and Quiet Enjoyment.

Olympia warrants that: (i) Olympia owns the Property in fee simple and has rights of access thereto and the Property is free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, and restrictions affecting Lessee's use; (ii) Olympia has full right to make and perform this Lease; and (iii) Olympia covenants and agrees with Lessee that upon Lessee paying the Rent and observing and performing all the terms, covenants, and conditions on Lessee's part to be observed and performed, Lessee may peacefully and quietly enjoy the Property subject to this Lease. If Olympia sells or transfers all or any portion of the Property affecting the Property, any such sale, hypothecation, or transfer of all or any portion of the Property shall be made subject to the terms, provisions, and conditions of this Lease.

#### 25. Holding Over.

Any holding over after the expiration of the term hereof, with the consent of Olympia, shall be construed to be a tenancy from month to month at two times the Rent, or two hundred percent (200%)



herein specified (prorated on a monthly basis) and shall otherwise be for the term and on the conditions herein specified, so far as applicable.

26. Acceptance of Area.

Lessee is currently in possession of the Area and has been since June 1, 2002; Lessee accepts the Area in the condition existing as of the date it took exclusive possession thereof. Except as provided elsewhere in this Lease, Olympia makes no representation or warranty with respect to the Area's fitness for Lessee's particular purpose. Lessee shall, upon not less than forty-five (45) days prior request by Olympia, deliver to Olympia an estoppel statement in writing certifying that (a) this Lease is unmodified and in full force (or if there have been modifications, that the Lease is in full force as modified and identifying the modifications); (b) the dates to which Rent and other charges have been paid; (c) so far as the person making the certificate knows, Olympia is not in default under any provisions of the Lease; and (d) such other factual matters as Olympia may reasonably request.

27. Successors and Assigns.

This Lease shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties, their respective successors, personal representatives and assigns.

28. Non-Waiver.

Failure of either party to insist on strict performance of any of the conditions, covenants, terms or provisions of this Lease or to exercise any of their respective rights hereunder shall not waive such rights, but such party shall have the rights to enforce such rights at any time and take such action as might be lawful or authorized hereunder, either in law or equity. The receipt of any sum paid by Lessee to Olympia after a breach of this Lease shall not be deemed a waiver of such breach unless expressly set forth in writing.

29. Miscellaneous.

A. Olympia, and Lessee represent that each, respectively, has full right, power and authority to execute this Lease.

B. If any term of this Lease is found to be void or invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining terms of this Lease, which shall continue in full force and effect.

C. Over the term of the Lease, the Lessee will give reasonable consideration to adopting, installing and using new technologies on the Property which would reduce the footprint, height, width and/or area occupied by its equipment.

D. The Property houses critical structures and infrastructure necessary for the delivery of safe drinking water and fire suppression water. Any risks to such associated with the installation and operation of the Lessee's Equipment on or around the infrastructure must be minimized. The City's ability to operate and maintain its infrastructure must not be impeded or compromised in any way. In

the event Lessee's Equipment or actions conflict with these purposes, this Lease may be terminated at any time.

[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGES]

Approved as to form:

*for*  
W Dale Kammee  
City Attorney

LESSOR:

CITY OF OLYMPIA

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Steve R. Hall

Title: City Manager

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WASHINGTON )

) ss.

COUNTY OF THURSTON )

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, before me personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_  
to me known to be the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_, that executed the  
within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary  
act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that  
he/she was authorized to execute said instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State  
of \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_.  
My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_.

LESSEE:

New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: AT&T Mobility Corporation  
Its: Manager

By: WJ Wooten

Name: WAYNE WOOTEN

Title: Director

Date: 5-16-19

STATE OF Oregon )

) ss.

COUNTY OF Washington )

On this 16 day of May 20 19, before me personally appeared Wayne Wooten to me known to be the Director for AT&T Mobility Corporation, Manager of New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC, that executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that he/she was authorized to execute said instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Rochelle Johnson Hunter  
Print Name: Rochelle Johnson Hunter



NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State  
of Oregon, residing at Oregon.  
My commission expires April 11, 2023

Date: March 15, 2018  
Project: Elliot Tank AT&T Lease

**EXHIBIT "A"**  
**AT&T LEASE SITE**

A 12 foot by 20 foot area and a 2.5 foot wide trench contained within the parcel (Elliot Tank Site) described as follows:

**Overall Water Tank Parcel**

The North 850 feet of the South 910 feet of that part of Government Lot 5 and the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 18 North, Range 2 West, W.M., lying westerly of a line described by beginning at a point on the South line of said Lot 5, 270 feet East of its Southwest corner; running thence North 910 feet to the terminus of said line.

**AT&T LEASE AREA**

**COMMENCING** at the Northwest quarter of Section 9; thence South 4°22'35" East, 1558.84 feet to the Northwest corner of the Lease area and the **POINT OF BEGINNING**;

Thence South 87°50'27" East, 12 feet;  
Thence South 2°41'47" West, 20 feet;  
Thence North 87°50'27" West, 12 feet;  
Thence North 2°41'47" East, 20 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**;

**TOGETHER** with a 2.5 foot wide utility trench, being 1.25 feet on each side of the following described centerline;

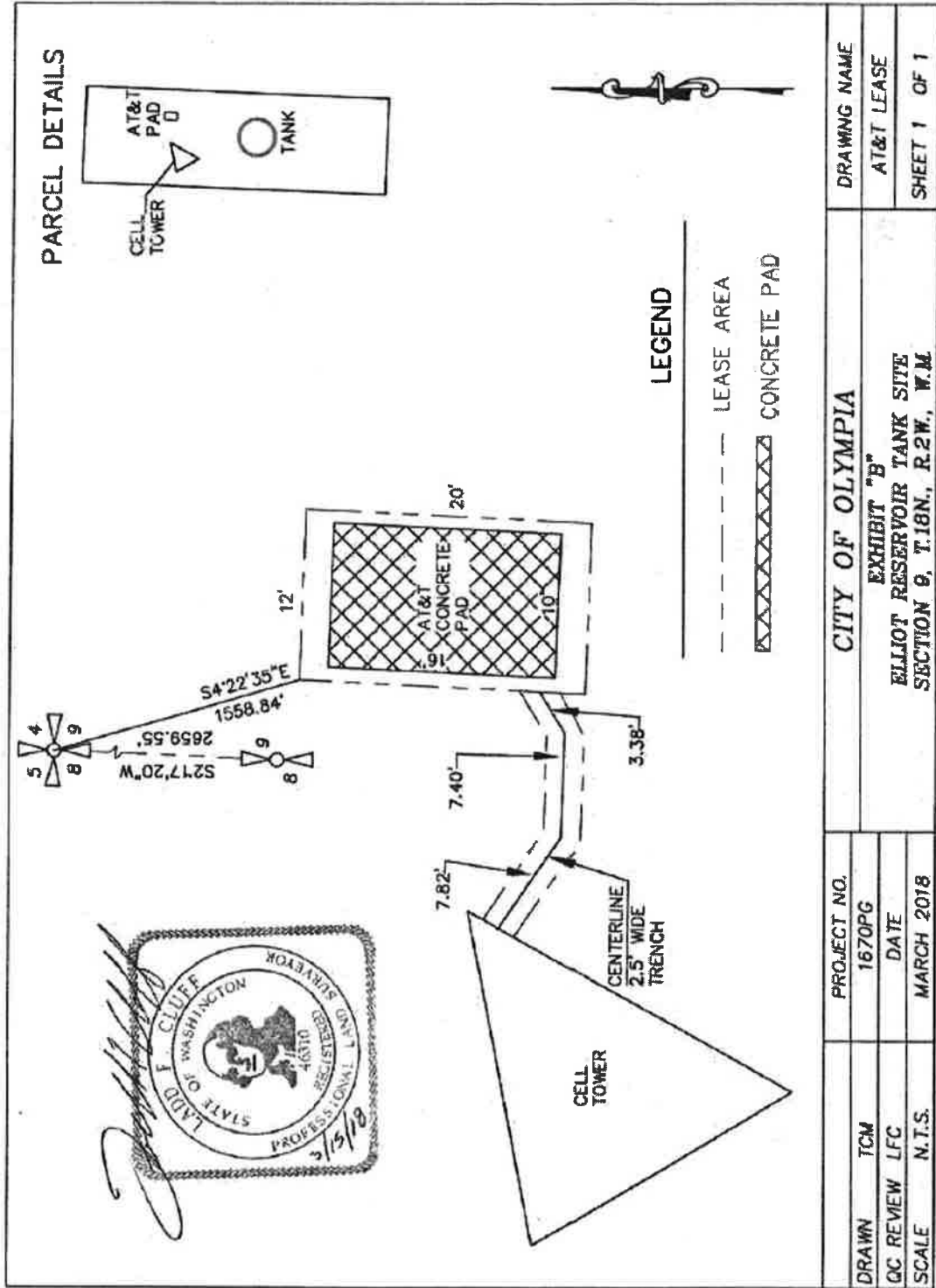
**COMMENCING** at the Northwest corner of said Lease area; Thence South 2°41'47" West, 17 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING** of said centerline;  
Thence South 58°41'57" West 3.38 feet;  
Thence North 87°50'27" West 7.40 feet;  
Thence North 55°11'00" West 7.82 feet to the **POINT OF TERMINUS** of said trench centerline;  
The **POINT OF TERMINUS** bears South 51°27'55" West 22.37 feet from the Northwest corner of said lease area.



**EXHIBIT A1**  
**ELLIOTT TANK LEASE SITE**  
**Area Lease Legal Description**

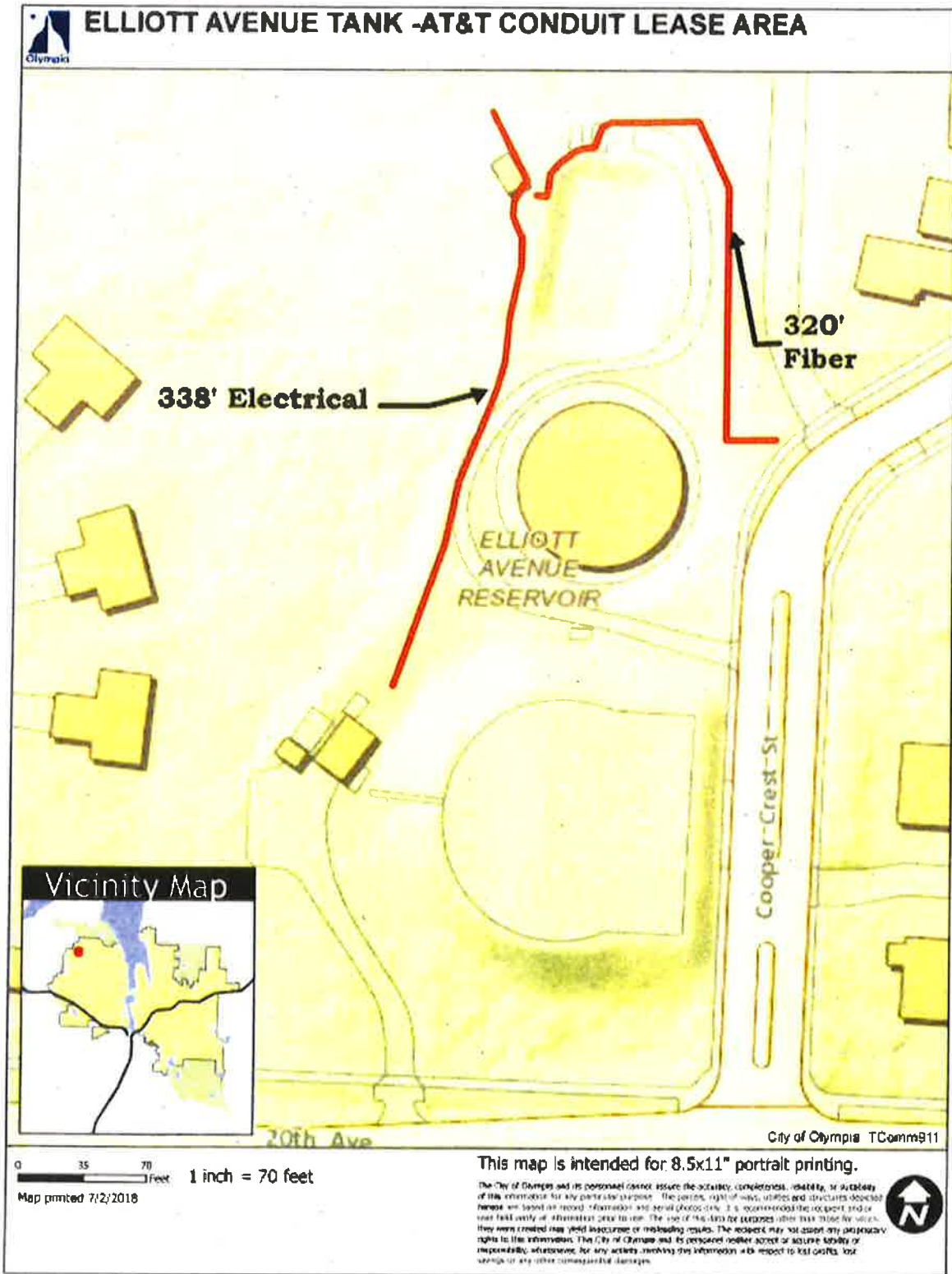
**Section 09 Township 18 Range 2W Quarter NW NW  
& SW NW BLA993119OL TR A Document 3321816**

EXHIBIT B



DRAWN	TCM	PROJECT NO.	CITY OF OLYMPIA	DRAWING NAME	AT&T LEASE
QC REVIEW	LFC	1670PG	EXHIBIT "B"		
SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	ELLIOTT RESERVOIR TANK SITE		
		MARCH 2018	SECTION 9, T.18N., R.2W., W.M.		SHEET 1 OF 1

EXHIBIT C





**EXHIBIT D**

**EQUIPMENT**

<b>Ground Space and Equipment</b>		
<b>Ground facility description and size (concrete pad with fencing and gate, building, etc.)</b>	<b>List equipment (Generator, control box, etc.)</b>	<b>Others</b>
12' x 20' Lease area (contain a 16' x 10' Concrete Pad). No Fencing. Outdoor equipment cabinets.	Outdoor equipment cabinets and ancillary support equipment	

**EXHIBIT E**

**PRICING STRUCTURE**

(Insert rent list: # of antenna, ground space square footage, etc.)

<b>Ground Facility and Equipment</b>			
<b>Ground Facility (SF)</b>	<b>Unit Cost per SF</b>	<b>List equipment (Generator, control box, etc.)</b>	<b>Annual Ground Facility Rent</b>
(12' x 20') 240'	\$33.11		\$7,947.00

**Sub-total: \$7,947.00**

<b>Utility, Electrical and Conduit Runs</b>		
<b>Quantity (LF)</b>	<b>Cost per LF</b>	<b>Annual Utility Easement Rent</b>
658	\$6.00	\$3,948.00

**Sub-total: \$3,948.00**

**Total Annual Rent Amount:**

**\$11,895.00**



## City Council

### Approval of an Ordinance Establishing the Municipal Court Judge's Salary

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.E  
**File Number:** 19-0514

---

**Type:** ordinance **Version:** 2 **Status:** 1st Reading-Consent

---

#### **Title**

Approval of an Ordinance Establishing the Municipal Court Judge's Salary

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the ordinance amending Olympia Municipal Code Section 2.14.030 to automatically adjust the Municipal Court Judge's Salary to reflect any future adjustments on the effective date set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials on first reading and forward to second reading.

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to approve an ordinance amending Olympia Municipal Code Section 2.14.030 to automatically adjust the Municipal Court Judge's Salary to reflect any future adjustments on the effective date set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials.

##### **Staff Contact:**

Annaliese Harksen, Deputy City Attorney, 360.753.8338

##### **Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar Item

##### **Background and Analysis:**

Pursuant to RCW 2.56.030, a city qualifies for State contribution to a municipal court judge's salary if the judge is serving in an elected position and if the city has certified that the judge is compensated at a rate of at least 95% of a district court judge's salary.

Pursuant to Chapter 43.30 RCW, the salary of a district court judge is set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials (the Commission) for a two-year term, which is typically effective September 1 of each year. However, to correct disproportionate lags in compensation in previous years, the Commission changed the effective date of the salary schedule for the years 2019

and 2020 to July 1.

It is staff's understanding that the effective date of future adjustments will return to September 1 for ensuing two-year terms. To better administer such a potential scenario in the future, staff recommends the Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) be amended to automatically adjust the Municipal Court Judge's salary to reflect any future adjustments on the effective date set by the Commission.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

None

**Options:**

1. Approve the ordinance amending OMC Section 2.14.030. This will automatically adjust the Municipal Court Judge's salary to reflect any future adjustments on the effective date set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials
2. Do not approve the amendment to OMC 2.14.030. If the OMC is left unchanged, the Municipal Court Judge's salary will not qualify for contribution because it will fall below the 95% threshold required for contribution.

**Financial Impact:**

The budget impact is approximately \$5,000 for the 2019 budget year. However, the City will lose approximately \$20,000 if the OMC is left unchanged and the City fails to qualify for the State contribution.

**Attachments:**

Ordinance

Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, ESTABLISHING THE SALARY FOR THE MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE AND AMENDING OLYMPIA MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 2.14.030.**

**WHEREAS**, RCW 43.08.250(2) provides for contributions from the State of Washington (State) general fund to the salaries of qualifying elected municipal court judges; and

**WHEREAS**, under State law, full-time municipal court judge positions must be filled by election; and

**WHEREAS**, under State law, the salary for municipal court judges must be established by ordinance; and

**WHEREAS**, the salary for the Olympia Municipal Court Judge was established by Ordinance No. 6146; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to be eligible for the contribution to a municipal court judge's salary, RCW 2.56.030(22)(b) provides that a city must compensate its municipal court judge at a rate equivalent to at least ninety-five percent (95%) of a district court judge salary; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Chapter 43.30 RCW, the salary of a district court judge is set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials (the Commission) for a two-year term, which is typically effective September 1 of each year; and

**WHEREAS**, for the two-year term of 2019-2020, the Commission increased the base salary of the Judicial Branch positions to move towards "parity" with the Federal Bench; and

**WHEREAS**, to correct disproportionate lags in compensation in previous years, the Commission changed the effective date of the salary schedule to July 1 for the years 2019 and 2020; and

**WHEREAS**, the Commission set the salary for district court judges to \$181,846 effective July 1, 2019 and \$190,120 effective July 1, 2020; and

**WHEREAS**, the Olympia City Council deems it to be in the best interest of the City to automatically adjust the Municipal Court Judge's Salary to reflect any future adjustments on the effective date set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1. Amendment of OMC 2.14.030** Olympia Municipal Code Section 2.14.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**2.14.030 Olympia Municipal Court Judge's salary**

A. ~~Effective January 1, 2008,~~ the salary for the Olympia Municipal Court Judge position shall be set at 95% of a district court judge's annual salary.

B. Commencing September 1, 2008, and thereafter on the first day of September of each successive year, ~~the salary paid to~~The Olympia Municipal Court Judge's salary shall automatically be adjusted on the same date and to an amount equal to 95% of the salary of district court judges as set by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials, which was established pursuant to the authority granted in Article 28 of the Washington State Constitution, RCW 43.03.300, RCW 43.03.305, and RCW 43.03.310.

**Section 2. Corrections.** The City Clerk and codifiers of this Ordinance are authorized to make necessary corrections to this Ordinance, including the correction of scrivener/clerical errors, references, ordinance numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

**Section 3. Severability.** If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance or application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall remain unaffected.

**Section 4. Ratification.** Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

**Section 5. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

**PASSED:**

**APPROVED:**

**PUBLISHED:**



## City Council

### Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7173 (Operating Budget)

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.F  
**File Number:** 19-0511

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**Type:** ordinance **Version:** 1 **Status:** 1st Reading-Consent

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**Title**

Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7173 (Operating Budget)

**Recommended Action**

**Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

**City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the Ordinance that amends Ordinance 7173 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Report**

**Issue:**

Whether to amend Ordinance 7173 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Staff Contact:**

Nanci Lien, Fiscal Services Director, Administrative Services Department, 360.753.8465

**Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar item

**Background and Analysis:**

City Council may revise the City's Operating Budget by approving an ordinance. Generally, budget amendments are presented quarterly to Council for their review and approval but may be made at any time during the year. The amended ordinances appropriate funds and provide authorization to expend the funds.

No separate ordinances were passed since the adoption of ordinance 7173 on December 18, 2018, relating to the Operating Budget.

The attached ordinance includes recommended amendments to the 2019 Operating Budget for: 1) recognizing actual year-end fund balances; 2) 2018 year-end carry forward appropriations; and 3) department appropriation requests for the First Quarter in 2019.

2018 Year-End Appropriations of \$1,351,418 include: year-end contractual obligations, and Council's direction to appropriate \$155,545 of end of year funds to Building Repair and Replacement (\$100,000) and to purchase Case Management Software for Public Defense and Prosecution (\$55,454). The budget stabilization reserve of \$7,760,038 is included in the "Additions to Fund Balance" on the ordinance.

2019 First Quarter department requests of \$10,688,308 include:

### **1. Parks**

- \$8,400 for increased class offerings. Funding is from increased program revenue.
- \$310,306 for parks operations. Funding is from program revenue and additional OMPD funds after final property tax levy assessments.
- \$9,500 for Lodging Tax Advisory Committee. Funding provided from Oly-on-Ice revenue.
- \$3,336 to Special Revenue fund to support Parks program scholarships. Funding provided from existing Parks appropriations.

### **2. Public Works**

- \$368,000 to Waste ReSources Capital fund from the Waste ReSources Operating fund. Capital funding was established as part of the 2018 rates to cover expenses related to a new maintenance center for Waste ReSources.

### **3. Administrative Services**

- \$11,234 reduction in the Water/Sewer Bond fund as an administrative correction to the 2019 original budget.
- \$10,000,000 to refinance original 2016 BAN (bond anticipation note). Funding provided from proceeds of the 2018 BAN.

### **Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

None noted.

### **Options:**

1. Approve ordinance amending ordinance 7173. This provides staff with budget capacity to proceed with proceed with initiatives approved by Council.
2. Do not approve the amending ordinance. The budget items not previously presented to the



council would not be authorized.

**Financial Impact:**

Total increase in appropriations of \$12,039,726. The sources of funding are noted above.

**Attachments:**

Ordinance

**Ordinance No.**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, RELATING TO BUDGETS, FINANCE, AND SALARIES, AND AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 7173**

**WHEREAS**, the Olympia City Council passed Ordinance No. 7173 on December 18, 2018; and

**WHEREAS**, throughout the year, updates are required to recognize changes relating to budget, finance, and salaries; and

**WHEREAS**, the following amendments need to be made to Ordinance No. 7173;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1. 2019 Budget.** The budget for the calendar year 2019 is hereby adopted in the amounts and for the purposes as shown below; and the following sums, or so much thereof as shall severally be found necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any of the monies in the several funds in the City Treasury hereinafter named.

<b>FUND</b>	<b>APPROP. FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED REVENUE</b>	<b>APPROP.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS TO FUND BALANCE</b>
General, Regular Operations	<del>\$383,681</del> <u>\$18,316,893</u>	<del>\$82,012,958</del> <u>\$82,615,187</u>	<del>\$82,396,639</del> <u>\$83,849,078</u>	<del>\$-</del> <u>\$17,083,003</u>
General, Special Sub-Funds				
Special Accounts	166,445 <u>2,541,995</u>	1,123,233 <u>1,126,569</u>	1,289,678 <u>1,293,014</u>	- <u>2,375,550</u>
Development Fee Revenue	- <u>846,963</u>	3,953,252	3,953,252	- <u>846,963</u>
Parking	16,138 <u>1,159,858</u>	1,493,340	1,509,478	- <u>1,143,720</u>
Post Employment Benefits	379,700 <u>2,620,447</u>	995,300	1,375,000	- <u>2,240,747</u>
Washington Center Endowment	- <u>754,983</u>	3,000	3,000	- <u>754,983</u>
Washington Center Operating	5,000 <u>85,179</u>	503,000	508,000	- <u>80,179</u>
Municipal Arts	- <u>472,663</u>	59,000	59,000	- <u>472,663</u>
Equip & Facilities Reserve	130,497 <u>3,480,663</u>	1,167,778 <u>1,267,778</u>	1,298,275 <u>1,398,275</u>	- <u>3,350,166</u>
Total General Fund	<u>1,081,461</u> <u>30,279,645</u>	<u>91,310,861</u> <u>92,016,426</u>	<u>92,392,322</u> <u>93,948,097</u>	- <u>28,347,974</u>
LID Control	<u>6</u>	-	-	<u>6</u>
LID Guarantee	<u>80,435</u>	-	-	<u>80,435</u>

4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Corridor Bridge Loan	-			-
	86	546,084	546,084	86
UTGO Bond Fund – 2009 Fire	4,518			-
	73,182	1,187,039	1,191,557	68,664
City Hall Debt Fund – 2009	3,880			-
	11,206	2,418,038	2,421,918	7,326
2010 LTGO Bond – Street Projects	-	434,813	434,813	-
L.O.C.A.L. Debt Fund – 2010	-	178,282	178,282	-
2010B LTGO Bonds - HOCCM	-	444,188	444,188	-
2013 LTGO Bond Fund	-	671,065	671,065	-
2016 LTGO Parks BAN	-	67,500	67,500	-
		10,067,500	10,067,500	-
Water Utility O&M	565,704		14,751,872	-
	38,144,708	14,186,171	14,861,872	37,469,007
Sewer Utility O&M	132,574			-
	42,650,053	20,724,055	20,856,629	42,517,479
Solid Waste Utility	222,786		12,939,938	-
	2,188,558	12,717,152	13,307,938	1,597,772
Stormwater Utility	-		5,595,703	121,106
	23,780,104	5,716,809	5,612,888	23,884,025
Water/Sewer Bonds	-		2,044,782	-
	-	2,044,782	2,033,548	11,234
Stormwater Debt Fund	-	123,650	123,650	-
Water/Sewer Bond Reserve	1,260,900	-	-	1,260,900
Equipment Rental	4,818			-
	329,721	2,357,141	2,361,959	324,903
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$2,015,738</b>	<b>\$155,127,630</b>	<b>\$157,022,262</b>	<b>\$121,106</b>
	<b>\$138,798,604</b>	<b>\$165,833,195</b>	<b>\$169,061,988</b>	<b>\$135,569,811</b>

**Section 2. Administration.** The City Manager shall administer the budget, and in doing so may authorize adjustments within the funds set forth in Section 1 above, to the extent that such adjustments are consistent with the budget approved in Section 1.

**Section 3. Salaries and Compensation.** The salaries and compensation for the City of Olympia employees for the calendar year 2019 shall be as set forth in the "Supplementary Information" section of the 2019 Adopted Operating Budget document, or as the same may be amended by the City Manager as part of his administration of the budget pursuant to Section 2 above.

**Section 4. Benefit Cost Sharing.** The City Manager is authorized to modify and establish benefit cost sharing for City employees; and such programs may be based, in part, on an employee's start date with the City.

**Section 5. Severability.** The provisions of this Ordinance are declared separate and severable. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance or application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall be unaffected.

**Section 6. Ratification.** Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

**Section 7. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

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MAYOR

ATTEST:

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CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mark Barker", is written over a horizontal line.

CITY ATTORNEY

PASSED:

APPROVED:

PUBLISHED:



## City Council

### Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7174 (Capital Budget)

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.G  
**File Number:** 19-0513

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**Type:** ordinance **Version:** 1 **Status:** 1st Reading-Consent

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**Title**

Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7174 (Capital Budget)

**Recommended Action**

**Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

**City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the Ordinance amending Ordinance 7174 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Report**

**Issue:**

Whether to amend Ordinance 7174 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Staff Contact:**

Nanci Lien, Fiscal Services Director, Administrative Services Department, 360.753.8465

**Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar item

**Background and Analysis:**

City Council may revise the City's Capital Budget by approving an ordinance. Generally, budget amendments are presented quarterly to Council for their review and approval but may be made at any time during the year. The amended ordinances appropriate funds and provide authorization to expend the funds.

No separate ordinances were passed since the adoption of ordinance 7174 on December 18, 2018, relating to the Capital Budget.

The attached ordinance includes recommended amendments to the 2019 Capital Budget for: 1) recognizing actual year-end fund balances; 2) appropriating 2018 year-end carry forward appropriations; and 3) appropriating department requests for First Quarter in 2019.

2018 Year-End Appropriations of \$8,414,847 include year-end contractual obligations.

2019 First Quarter department requests of \$18,006,892 include:

**1. Public Works**

- a. Waste Resources: \$368,000 for capital planning. Funding is from Waste ReSources capital component of rates.
- b. Transportation: Reduce appropriation by \$98,085 for Pacific Avenue Pedestrian Crossing Improvements. Project is complete and the funds are not needed.
- c. Transportation: \$78,924 for improvements in Street Reconstruction program. Funding is from frontage deferred payment.
- d. Transportation: \$400,000 for Franklin Street overlay. Funding is from a Transportation Improvement Board grant.
- e. Transportation: \$269,250 to retrofit Harrison Avenue stormwater. Funding is from a State grant.
- f. Stormwater: \$208,374 for salaries and benefits for one associate planner and one program specialist. Funding is from existing Storm Water Capital resources.

**2. Parks**

- a. \$19,350 for future land acquisition. Funding is from rent proceeds received on Zahn property.
- b. \$1,681,098 for Parks capital projects. Funding is from a Recreation and Conservations Office grant

**3. General Government**

- a. Appropriate \$1,000,000 for Economic Development. Funding is from an insurance recovery.
- b. Appropriate \$79,981 for Economic Development. Funding is from an insurance recovery.

**4. Administrative Services:**

- a. Fiscal Services: \$14,000,000 for Parks Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) refinancing; \$10,000,000 for original BAN refinancing and an additional \$4,000,000 for installment payment on Zahn property. Funding is from the Bond Anticipation Note refinancing.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

None noted.

**Options:**

1. Approve the ordinance amending ordinance 7154. This allows staff to continue capital projects, complete seismic upgrades to reservoirs and return unused funds to be used on future projects.
2. Do not approve the amending ordinance. This would stop certain projects.

**Financial Impact:**

Total increase in appropriations is \$26,421,739. The sources of funding are noted above.

**Attachment:**

Ordinance

**Ordinance No.**

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE CITY OF OLYMPIA'S CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2019-2024 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 7174.**

**WHEREAS**, the Olympia City Council adopted the Capital Facilities Plan for years 2019 through 2024 by passing Ordinance No. 7174 on December 18, 2018; and

**WHEREAS**, the CFP meets the requirements of the WASHINGTON State Growth Management Act, including RCW 36.70A.070(3); and

**WHEREAS**, the following amendments need to be made to Ordinance No. 7174;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.** That certain document entitled the "Capital Facilities Plan," covering the years 2019 through 2024, a copy of which will be on file with the Office of the Director of Administrative Services and available on the City's web site, is hereby adopted as the Capital Facilities Plan for the City of Olympia and is incorporated herein as though fully set forth.

**Section 2.** Upon appropriation by the City Council of funds therefor, the City Manager shall be authorized to prepare plans and specifications, to take bids, and to make expenditures for the projects set forth in the CFP during the year for which said projects are scheduled; provided, however, that any award of bids and execution of contracts for construction shall be approved as provided in OMC Chapter 3.16.

**Section 3.** It is anticipated that the funding source and the construction schedule for projects identified in the CFP may be changed over the next year. Such changes shall not constitute an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan for purposes of RCW 36.70A.130.

**Section 4.** The Director of Administrative Services is hereby authorized to bring forward into fiscal year 2019 all appropriations and allocations not otherwise closed, completed, or deleted from prior fiscal years' capital budgets.

**Section 5.** The following appropriations are hereby made:

<b>FUND</b>	<b>APPROP. FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED REVENUE</b>	<b>APPROP.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS TO FUND BALANCE</b>
Impact Fee Fund	\$2,451,130 <u>\$10,453,696</u>	-	\$2,451,130	\$- <u>\$8,002,566</u>
SEPA Mitigation Fee Fund	211,451 <u>1,609,899</u>	-	211,451	- <u>1,398,438</u>
Parks & Recreational Sidewalk, Utility Tax Fund	- <u>4,541,489</u>	2,970,000	2,970,000	- <u>4,541,489</u>
Real Estate Excise Tax Fund	- <u>6,171,866</u>	1,500,000	1,500,000	- <u>6,171,866</u>



<b>FUND</b>	<b>APPROP. FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED REVENUE</b>	<b>APPROP.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS TO FUND BALANCE</b>
Capital Improvement Fund	500,000 8,016,156	12,269,468 31,789,710	12,769,468 32,289,710	- 7,516,156
Olympia Home Fund Capital Fund	-	1,495,000	481,000	1,014,000
City Hall Fund	4,043	-	-	4,043
Water CIP Fund	- 19,154,424	3,500,000 9,199,569	3,500,000 9,199,569	- 19,154,424
Sewer CIP Fund	1,537,796 9,394,530	756,204	2,294,000	- 7,856,734
Waste ReSources CIP Fund	-	390,300 758,300	- 368,000	390,300
Storm Water CIP Fund	- 1,427,176	2,514,000 3,139,555	2,514,000 3,347,929	- 1,218,802
Storm Drainage Mitigation Fund	- 1,069,576	-	-	- 1,069,576
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,700,377</b> <b>\$61,842,845</b>	<b>\$25,394,972</b> <b>\$51,608,337</b>	<b>\$28,691,049</b> <b>\$55,112,788</b>	<b>\$1,404,300</b> <b>\$58,338,394</b>

**Section 6. Severability.** The provisions of this Ordinance are declared separate and severable. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance or application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall be unaffected.

**Section 7. Ratification.** Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

**Section 8. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**



\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY ATTORNEY

**PASSED:**  
**APPROVED:**  
**PUBLISHED:**



## City Council

### Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7175 (Special Funds)

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 4.H  
**File Number:** 19-0512

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**Type:** ordinance **Version:** 1 **Status:** 1st Reading-Consent

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**Title**

Approval of an Ordinance Amending Ordinance 7175 (Special Funds)

**Recommended Action**

**Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

**City Manager Recommendation:**

Move to approve the ordinance amending Ordinance 7175 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Report**

**Issue:**

Whether to amend Ordinance 7175 on first reading and forward to second reading.

**Staff Contact:**

Nanci Lien, Fiscal Services Director, Administrative Services Department, 360.753.8465

**Presenter(s):**

None - Consent Calendar item

**Background and Analysis:**

City Council may revise the City's Special Funds Budget by approving an ordinance. Generally, budget amendments are presented quarterly to Council for their review and approval but may be made at any time during the year. The amended ordinances appropriate funds and provide authorization to expend the funds.

No separate ordinances were passed since the adoption of Ordinance 7175 on December 18, 2018, relating to the Special Funds Budget.

The attached ordinance includes recommended amendments to the 2019 Special Funds Budget for: 1) recognizing actual year-end fund balances; 2) appropriating 2018 year-end carry forward appropriations; and 3) appropriating department requests for the First Quarter in 2019.

2018 Year-End Appropriations of \$1,168,110 include year-end contractual obligations.

2019 First Quarter Department Requests of \$419,840 include:

**1. Public Works**

- \$389,000 for Fleet to replace a front loader vehicle that was not included in original 2019 budget. Funding is provided from the capital equipment replacement fund.

**2. Community Planning and Development**

- \$840 to purchase of outdoor cigarette disposal receptacles. Funding is provided from the Parking Business Improvement Area fund.
- \$30,000 transfer to the Home Fund to support the public process for the Homeless Response Plan. Funding is provided by the General Fund of the Council Goal money and was approved by Council on March 26, 2019.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

None noted.

**Options:**

1. Approve the ordinance that amends ordinance 7175. This authorizes staff to expend the funds.
2. Do not approve the proposed ordinance. The budget items not previously presented to the Council would not be authorized.

**Financial Impact:**

Total increase in appropriations is \$1,587,950. The sources of funding are noted above.

**Attachments:**

Ordinance

**Ordinance No.**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, APPROPRIATING FUNDS WITHIN VARIOUS SPECIAL FUNDS AND AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 7175.**

**WHEREAS**, the Olympia City Council passed Ordinance No. 7175 on December 18, 2018, appropriating funds within various special funds; and

**WHEREAS**, the following amendments need to be made to Ordinance No. 7175;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.** The following appropriations are hereby made:

<b>FUND</b>	<b>APPROP. FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED REVENUE</b>	<b>APPROP.</b>	<b>ADDITIONS TO FUND BALANCE</b>
HUD Fund	\$8,166	\$740,000 \$1,222,657	\$748,166 \$1,230,823	-
Lodging Tax Fund	- 1,366,150	1,000,000	883,000 893,452	117,000 1,472,697
Parking Business Improvement Area Fund	- 59,673	100,000	100,000 100,840	- 58,833
Farmers Market Repair and Replacement Fund	- 76,701	-	-	- 76,701
Hands On Children's Museum	- 528,637	514,000	458,188	55,812 584,449
Home Fund Operating Fund	- 347,916	1,070,506 1,100,506	1,070,506 1,100,506	- 347,916
Fire Equipment Replacement Fund	-	297,387	152,869	144,518
Equipment Rental Replacement Reserve Fund	345,900 11,776,033	1,885,830	2,231,730 3,295,730	- 10,366,133
Unemployment Compensation Fund	- 628,385	99,400	85,000	14,400 642,785
Insurance Trust Fund	5,211 105,444	2,137,035	2,142,246	- 100,233
Workers Compensation Fund	245,791 2,689,704	1,301,000	1,546,791	- 2,443,913
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$605,068</b> <b>\$17,586,809</b>	<b>\$9,145,158</b> <b>\$9,657,815</b>	<b>\$9,418,496</b> <b>\$11,006,446</b>	<b>\$331,730</b> <b>\$16,238,178</b>

**Section 2. Severability.** The provisions of this Ordinance are declared separate and severable. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance or application of the provision to other persons or circumstances, shall be unaffected.

**Section 3. Ratification.** Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

**Section 4. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**



\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY ATTORNEY

**PASSED:**

**APPROVED:**

**PUBLISHED:**



## City Council

### Public Hearing on a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan Proposed Amendment Adjusting Funding for Housing Assistance for Displaced Residents of the Angelus Hotel

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 5.A  
**File Number:** 19-0516

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**Type:** public hearing **Version:** 1 **Status:** Public Hearing

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#### **Title**

Public Hearing on a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan Proposed Amendment Adjusting Funding for Housing Assistance for Displaced Residents of the Angelus Hotel

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Hold a public hearing on the proposed Amendment to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan to adjust funding for housing assistance for displaced residents of the Angelus Hotel.

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to hear testimony on the proposed Amendment to the Community Development Block Grant 2018 Action Plan.

##### **Staff Contact:**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager, Community Planning and Development Department (360-753-8183)

##### **Presenter(s):**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager

##### **Background and Analysis:**

The Council will hold a public hearing to receive public comments on the proposed Amendment to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Year (PY) 2018 (September 1, 2018 - August 31, 2019) Action Plan. This public hearing is part of the 30-day CDBG Citizen Participation Process

that runs from May 10 - June 10, 2019. This public comment period will run concurrent to the 30-Day period for the Draft PY 2019 CDBG Action Plan. Any public comments received will be placed at Council's desks the night of the public hearing.

**Proposed PY 2018 Substantial Amendment:** Since the General Government Committee forwarded their recommendations, City staff learned that the Angelus Hotel was sold, which generated over \$56,000 in CDBG program income from repayment of a prior year loan. Unfortunately, the City was also notified that the new owner plans a major renovation project that will potentially displace all 29 low income households. In order to prevent potential homelessness, City staff recommend the creation of a limited scope Tenant Assistance program, to be operated in partnership with a local rental assistance provider and funded with the estimated \$56,000 in CDBG loan repayments. This recommended program is described in greater detail in the attached, "Assistance for Displaced Tenants in CDBG-funded Properties." This recommendation is considered a "Substantial Amendment" by HUD regulations and must go through a public process that can run concurrently with the public process for the 2019 Annual Action Plan.

**Proposed PY 2018 Amendment:** Add \$56,000 to total PY 2018 Allocations

<b>\$ 56,000</b>	<b><i>PROPOSED AMENDMENT: Tenant Assistance Program (One-time program)</i></b>
\$400,000	Housing Activities - Land Acquisition
\$300,000	Public Facilities - Day Center
\$ 50,000	Micro-Enterprise Assistance/Business Training & Technical Assistance
\$ 50,000	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
\$ 55,000	Downtown Ambassador Program
\$ 45,000	Day Center Staffing
<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>Program Administration - Required</u>
<b>\$1,056,000</b>	<b>TOTAL PROPOSED PY 2018 CDBG FUNDING</b>

**Proposed Tenant Assistance Program:** Staff sought the recommendation of the Family Support Center, which serves as the Thurston County Coordinated Entry coordinator. Family Support Center recommended that Community Action Council (CAC) will be serving as the new Coordinated Entry sub-contractor to work with single adults and would be a sole-source provider of such resources for displaced tenants. City staff have been working with CAC to develop a one-time Displaced Tenant Assistance Program, already CAC staff have identified other resources to offer to displaced Angelus Hotel tenants.

**CDBG Program Purpose:** The CDBG Program was created as a "bundled" federal aid program intended to aid the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Regulations for the CDBG Program are contained in 24 CFR 570.

**Public Process:** The proposed Amendment to the CDBG 2018 Action Plan will be made available for public review in the CDBG Citizen Participation Process, summarized as follows:

May 7 Council launch of the CDBG Citizen Participation Process

May 10 - June 10 30-Day CDBG Citizen Participation Process (Please note: Revised 30-day period as per Legal Notice)

**June 4** **Public Hearing: CDBG 2019 Action Plan**

June 18 Council review & approval of draft CDBG 2019 Action Plan

July 15 Submission of draft CDBG 2019 Action Plan to HUD

Please note that this Amendment will occur during the first year of the Five-Year CDBG Consolidated Plan (2018 - 2022).

**Prior Discussions:** This item was discussed at a prior Council meeting on May 7, 2019 during the same discussion on launching the CDBG PY 2019 Action Plan.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

All neighborhoods and community stakeholders have an interest in how federal CDBG funds are invested in community development programs and projects.

**Options:**

1. Hold a public hearing on the proposed Amendment to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan to receive public comments.
2. Delay the public hearing on the proposed Amendment to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2018 Action Plan and leave 29 vulnerable households at risk of homelessness and provide staff direction on next steps. Additional risk of not meeting HUD Spend-down requirement by June 30, 2019.

**Financial Impact:**

This proposed amendment would add \$56,000 to the current CDBG 2018 Action Plan (September 1, 2018 - August 1, 2019) and create a revised total of \$1,056,000 of expenditures.

**Attachments:**

Assistance for Displaced Tenants in CDBG-Funded Properties



## City of Olympia – Community Development Block Grant Program

### **Assistance for Displaced Tenants in CDBG-funded Properties**

**Overview:** Staff recommend a *Substantial Amendment* to the current Program Year 2018 (9/1/18 – 8/31/19) CDBG Annual Action Plan to provide limited scope relocation assistance to households displaced from CDBG-assisted properties.

**Property Sale Displaces Tenants:** City staff recently learned that the Angelus Hotel (204 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue West in downtown Olympia) was sold to a new owner. This property has several commercial tenants on the first floor along with 29 residential units on the upper floors. The current rent structure has offered very low cost housing for years and it is anticipated that all occupants are very low income. Unfortunately, the City was also notified that the new owner plans a major renovation project that will most likely displace all 29 households. The property sale will generate nearly \$56,000 in CDBG program income from a prior year CDBG loan that funded the installation of a fire sprinkler system for the residential units only.

**Homeless Prevention:** In order to prevent potential homelessness, City staff recommend the creation of a limited scope Tenant Assistance program, to be operated in partnership with a local rental assistance provider and funded with the estimated \$56,000 in CDBG loan repayments.

**Proposed Substantial Amendment:** HUD requires a public process for any changes to an Annual Action Plan that involve one or more of the following:

- 1) New activity (not part of the original Annual Action Plan)
- 2) Change in location or address of activity
- 3) Increase in funding of more than 20% of the original project or program year budget.

This proposed change meets the first two of these criteria and so must be put out for community review through our “**CDBG Citizen Participation Plan**” with 30 days for public comment. This public process can run concurrent to the Program Year 2019 public process.

**CDBG Eligibility:** Assistance for displaced tenants is eligible for CDBG funding under a number of different categories, including:

**Subsistence Payments:** One time or short-term (no more than three months) emergency payments on behalf of individuals or families, generally for the purpose of preventing homelessness. **HUD Code 05Q**

**Voluntary Relocation:** Relocation payments and other forms of assistance for permanently or temporarily displaced individuals, families, businesses, non-profit organizations or farms. Please note: this activity would be defined as “Voluntary Relocation” meaning it is an optional relocation payment not subject to the federal Uniform Relocation Act (URA). **HUD Code 08**

**Program Design:** Staff recommend that Council allocate funds for a tenant assistance program to be run by a qualified sub-recipient. Assistance would be limited to displaced tenants of CDBG-funded properties. The program would be funded by the estimated \$56,000 in CDBG program income generated by the sale of the property. Assistance would be made available in the form of cash payments for relocation, limited to low and moderate income tenants of the subject property. Staff have made informal inquiries to service providers who currently administer rental assistance in order to identify a potential sub-recipient to administer rental assistance to the displaced tenants. Screening of tenant eligibility and processing of assistance payments would be managed by the sub-recipient. This contract would be subject to all applicable CDBG regulations.



**Subject Property: ANGELUS HOTEL**

**Location:** 204 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue West, Olympia

**Description:** Three story mixed-use building

**Year of Construction:** 1896

**First floor:** 5 commercial occupancies, including Cascadia Bar & Grill.

**Upper two floors:** 29 low-cost apartments

**CDBG Loan:** \$75,000 in 2013 for Fire Sprinkler in residential units only

**CDBG Loan Balance:** Approximately \$56,000

**For More Information:**

**ANNA SCHLECHT**

City of Olympia CDBG Program Manager

[aschlech@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:aschlech@ci.olympia.wa.us) | (360) 753-8181



## City Council

### Public Hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action Plan

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 5.B  
**File Number:** 19-0509

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**Type:** public hearing **Version:** 1 **Status:** Public Hearing

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#### **Title**

Public Hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action Plan

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Hold a public hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action Plan to receive public comments.

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to hear testimony on the Draft Community Development Block Grant 2019 Action Plan.

##### **Staff Contact:**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager, Community Planning and Development Department (360-753-8183)

##### **Presenter(s):**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager

#### **Background and Analysis:**

A public hearing should be held to receive public comments on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Year (PY) 2019 Action Plan. This public hearing is part of the 30-day CDBG Citizen Participation Process. The proposed investments are summarized in the attached "Draft Citizens Summary CDBG PY 2019 Action Plan" and the draft "PY 2019 Community Development Block Grant Annual Action Plan - Full Version." Any public comments received will be placed at Council's desks the night of the public hearing.

**Draft CDBG Investments:** The General Government Committee recommended the following investments from Program Year 2019 funds:

\$125,000	Salvation Army - Day Center: Supplement to the \$300,000 funded via PY 2018 CDBG Funds.
\$ 80,000	Interfaith Works / First Christian Church: Sewer repairs, flooring repairs and other
\$ 55,000	Olympia Downtown Ambassadors: Street Outreach
\$ 50,000	Olympia Downtown Safety Loans (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - CPTED)
\$ 30,000	Thurston Economic Development Council (TEDC): Small Business Training Program
\$ 20,000	Enterprise for Equity: Micro Business Training Program
\$ 90,000	<u>Planning &amp; Administration Costs: General Administration</u>
<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>TOTAL PROPOSED CDBG INVESTMENTS</b>

**CDBG Program Purpose:** The CDBG Program was created as a “bundled” federal aid program intended to aid the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Regulations for the CDBG Program are contained in 24 CFR 570.

**Public Process:** The draft CDBG 2019 Action Plan will be made available for public review in the CDBG Citizen Participation Process, summarized as follows:

February 26	General Government Committee Recommendations
May 7	Council launch of the CDBG Citizen Participation Process
May 10 - June 10	30-Day CDBG Citizen Participation Process
<b>June 4</b>	<b>Public Hearing: CDBG 2019 Action Plan</b>
June 18	Council review and approval of draft CDBG 2019 Action Plan
July 15	Submission of draft CDBG 2019 Action Plan to HUD

Please note that this is the second year of the Five-Year CDBG Consolidated Plan (2018 - 2022).

**Prior Discussions:** This item was discussed at two (2) prior General Government Committee meetings on January 23 and February 26, 2019. There was a prior Council discussion on May 7, 2019, to launch the CDBG public process.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

All neighborhoods and community stakeholders have an interest in how federal CDBG funds are invested in community development programs and projects.

**Options:**

1. Hold a public hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action

Plan to receive public comments.

2. Delay the public hearing on the Draft Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 2019 Action Plan and risk non-compliance resulting from a late submission to HUD. Provide staff direction on next steps.

**Financial Impact:**

The CDBG 2019 Action Plan (September 1, 2019 - August 1, 2020) will guide the investment of an estimated total of \$450,000. This includes projected the annual grant award of \$368,906 in new CDBG funds, and \$81,094 in anticipated CDBG Program Income.

**Attachments:**

Draft CDBG Citizen Summary PY 2019  
Draft Program Year 2019 CDBG Annual Action Plan  
Olympia CDBG Program Annual Cycle



# Community Development Block Grant Program 2019 Action Plan



**Proposed:** \$125,000 - Day Center Project in PY 2019. Funds will supplement the original \$300,000 allocation from PY 2018. These funds will expand the proposed Day Center & Shelter capacity by providing gender-neutral bathrooms and showers. The goal is to create 24/7 accommodations for up to 120 single adult houseless citizens.



## Olympia City Council

Cheryl Selby, Mayor  
Jessica Bateman, Mayor Pro Tem  
Clark Gilman, Councilmember  
Jim Cooper, Councilmember  
Lisa Parshley, Councilmember  
Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember  
Renata Rollins, Councilmember

## Community Planning & Development Staff

Keith Stahley, Director  
Leonard Bauer, Deputy Director  
Cary Retlin, Home Fund Manager  
Anna Schlecht, Community Service Program Manager  
Jessica Pollett, CDBG Program Assistant



**DRAFT**  
Citizen Summary

[olympiawa.gov/CDBG](http://olympiawa.gov/CDBG)



# Program Year 2019 Community Development Block Grant Annual Action Plan

## OVERVIEW

The federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), is a flexible program intended to develop viable urban communities by providing: 1) decent housing; 2) a suitable living environment; and 3) expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate income people.

## STRATEGIC GOALS

This “Citizen’s Summary” provides key information from the full Program Year (PY) 2019 CDBG Annual Action Plan, which is based on the City’s CDBG Consolidated Plan identified three of the Consolidated Plan’s Five strategic goals for this program year:

**#3- Public Facilities** (Day Center & Shelter Sewer projects)

**#2 - Economic Development** (Business Training Assistance & Downtown Safety Loans); and,

**#4 - Social Services** (Street Outreach)

## PROPOSED CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

The following activities will receive funding during the PY 2018 Program Year:

\$ 125,000*	<b>Public Facilities</b> - Day Center - Salvation Army
\$ 80,000*	<b>Public Facilities</b> - Shelter Sewer - Interfaith Works / 1 <sup>st</sup> Christian Church
\$ 20,000*	<b>Micro-Enterprise Assistance</b> - Micro-Business Training & Technical Assistance
\$ 30,000*	<b>Economic Development</b> - Small Business Training and Technical Assistance
\$ 50,000*	<b>Economic Development</b> - Downtown Lighting Safety Loans
\$ 55,000*	<b>Downtown Ambassador Program</b> - Street Outreach
\$ 90,000	<b>Program Administration</b> - <i>Required</i>
<b>\$ 450,000</b>	<b>TOTAL PROPOSED PY 2019 CDBG FUNDING</b>

\* Includes estimated 10% “Activity Delivery Costs” (ADC) necessary for managing these programs



## ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

The City anticipates the following financial resources:

\$368,906	New CDBG entitlement funds will be allocated to Olympia for PY 2019
\$81,094	Anticipated Program Income <i>(Reduced from prior estimates)</i>
<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>Total anticipated resources for the PY 2018 CDBG Program</b>

## OTHER RESOURCES

In calendar year 2019, the City of Olympia also allocated \$95,850 from the general fund to address emergency shelter, transitional housing, daycare, homeless outreach, and other anti-poverty programs through the **Community Investment Program (CIP)** in partnership with the cities of Lacey and Tumwater and Thurston County.

### Federal Regulatory Caps on CDBG Expenditures

The federal CDBG Program operates with a number of regulatory caps intended to balance the use of funds. Following is a listing of the key regulatory caps affecting the Olympia CDBG Program:

## SOCIAL SERVICES CAP

Federal CDBG regulations require a 15% cap on social services spending, calculated by adding the prior program year's actual program income received to the current program year's grant award. For PY 2019 the following calculation summarizes social services spending:

<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>Total CDBG funds for Social Service cap calculation</b> <i>\$368,906 new money + \$89,000 estimated last year (this current year) Program Income = Total potential 15% maximum available for social service allocations = \$68,686</i>
<b>\$55,000</b>	<b>\$55,000 - Actual Social Service proposed - Downtown Ambassador Program</b>

## ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS CAP

CDBG regulations provide for up to 20% general administrative costs. Following is a breakdown of these recommended categories of expenditures:

<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>Total CDBG funds for Social Service cap calculation</b>
<b>\$90,000</b>	<i>General Administration (20% maximum of \$368,906 in new funds and estimated \$81,094 in PY 2019 Program Income) available for running CDBG Program)</i>

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION & BENEFICIARIES

The PY 2019 projects will predominantly be located in or near the downtown urban hub. Beneficiaries will be 100% low- to moderate-incomes (LMI). All projects benefiting geographical areas will be located in designated low- to moderate-income areas.

## 70% BENEFIT – LOW/MODERATE INCOME PEOPLE

CDBG is intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people, defined as people with incomes less than 80% of Thurston County's median family income. This includes people who are presumed eligible because they are severely disabled, homeless, along with others. This 70% benefit ratio is determined over the City's three-year certification period.



## PROPOSED PY 2019 PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Outcomes	HUD Goal(s)	HUD Objectives	Proposed Funding
Salvation Army	Day Center & Shelter	Expanded 24/7 Accommodations	Public Facilities	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$125,000
1st Christian Church/Interfaith Works Shelter	Shelter Sewer Repairs	Shelter Capacity Retained	Public Facilities	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$80,000
Enterprise for Equity	Micro Business Training & Technical Assistance	Assistance for up to 10 businesses with fewer than 4 employees	Micro Enterprise	LMI – Low/Moderate Income	\$20,000
Thurston Economic Development Council	Small Business Training & Technical Assistance	Assistance for up to 40 businesses with more than 4 employees	Economic Development	LMJ – Low/Moderate Income Jobs	\$30,000
Multiple Recipients	Downtown Lighting Safety Project	Safety lighting enhancements in key downtown areas	Economic Development	LMJ – Low/Moderate Income Jobs	\$50,000
City of Olympia	Olympia Downtown Ambassadors	Outreach for up to 150 street dependent people daily	Public Services	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$55,000
To be determined	Tenant Assistance Program	Relocation Assistance for up to 29 households	Relocation	LMI – Low/Moderate Income	\$56,000
City of Olympia	Program Administration	Planning & administrative for a compliant CBDG Program	N/A	N/A	\$90,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PY 2019</b>	<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>\$506,000</b>

### PUBLIC COMMENT

The 30 Day public comment period runs from **May 10 - June 10, 2019**, offering the following options:

- **Written comments:** Olympia City Council, 601 4<sup>th</sup> Ave E, Olympia, WA 98501
- **Emails:** [cdbg@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:cdbg@ci.olympia.wa.us),
- **Phone calls:** City Council at 360-753-8244
- **Public hearing:** 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, June 4<sup>th</sup> at Olympia City Hall.

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#### For more information:

**M. Anna Schlecht**, Community Development Block Grant Program Manager  
[aschlech@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:aschlech@ci.olympia.wa.us) | 360.753.8183

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## Executive Summary

### AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

#### 1. Introduction

##### Proposed PY 2019 CDBG Projects and Fund Allocation

##### **2019 Priority Strategies: Housing Activities and Economic Development**

The City's CDBG Program Annual Action Plan features a range of activities, each intended to promote housing and economic development - the primary City of Olympia strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. The specific PY 2019 proposed projects are identified as follows:

1. **Public Facilities – Say Center**  
**\$125,000 Day Center**  
Funding assistance for a Day Center administered by Salvation Army.
2. **Public Facilities – Shelter**  
**\$80,000 – Homeless Shelter**  
Funding assistance for repairs to homeless shelter operated by Interfaith Works
3. **Economic Development**  
**\$20,000 Micro-Enterprise Assistance**  
Provide assistance to small start-up businesses with fewer than four employees.  
**\$30,000 Business Training and Technical Assistance**  
Provide assistance for larger, established small businesses with more than four employees.  
**\$50,000 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design**  
Various Downtown safety projects.
4. **Social Services**  
**\$55,000 Downtown Ambassador Program**  
Street outreach, referrals, and other assistance to homeless street-dependent and mentally ill individuals in the Downtown core.
5. **Planning and Administrative Costs**  
**\$90,000**  
Staffing costs to administer a compliant CDBG program.

#### 2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

*This could be a restatement of items or a table listed elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location. It may also contain any essential items from the housing and homeless needs assessment, the housing market analysis or the strategic plan.*

The chart on the following page places each of the PY 2019 proposed projects within the framework of the CDBG Five-Year Consolidated Plan:

Recipient	Project	Outcomes	HUD Goal(s)	HUD Objectives	Proposed Funding
Salvation Army	Day Center & Shelter	Expanded 24/7 Accommodations	Public Facilities	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$125,000
1st Christian Church/Interfaith Works Shelter	Shelter Sewer Repairs	Shelter Capacity Retained	Public Facilities	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$80,000
Enterprise for Equity	Micro Business Training & Technical Assistance	Assistance for up to 10 businesses with fewer than 4 employees	Micro Enterprise	LMC – Low/Moderate Income	\$20,000
Thurston Economic Development Council	Small Business Training & Technical Assistance	Assistance for up to 40 businesses with more than 4 employees	Economic Development	LMJ – Low/Moderate Income Jobs	\$30,000
Multiple Recipients	Downtown Lighting Safety Project	Safety lighting enhancements in key downtown areas	Economic Development	LMJ – Low/Moderate Income Jobs	\$50,000
City of Olympia	Olympia Downtown Ambassadors	Outreach for up to 150 street dependent people daily	Public Services	LMC – Low/Moderate Income – Limited Clientele	\$55,000
City of Olympia	Program Administration	Planning & administrative for a compliant CBDG Program	N/A	N/A	\$90,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PY 2019</b>	<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

### 3. Evaluation of past performance

*This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.*

In PY 2018 (September 1, 2018 - August 31, 2019) the Olympia CBDG Program allocated a total of \$1,000,000 for housing and community development activities. The following projects were funded:

- Housing Activities – Land Acquisition for new construction - \$400,000
- Public Facilities – Day Center - \$300,000
- Micro Enterprise & Business Training and Technical Assistance \$50,000
- Downtown Public Safety Loans (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) \$50,000
- Downtown Ambassador Program \$55,000

- Day Center Staffing - \$22,360 (supplemented with \$22,640 in City General Funds)
- Planning and Administrative Costs \$100,000

#### **4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process**

*Summary from citizen participation section of plan.*

Participation from citizens, agencies, advocacy groups, nonprofit organizations, faith communities, businesses, and others concerned with housing, homelessness and community development in the City of Olympia were encouraged throughout the CDBG planning process. Highlights of PY 2019 Annual Action Plan development process include:

- Council public discussions of PY 2019 CDBG Program Annual Action Strategies and review of recommendations for funding during Council meetings held between November 2017 and June 2019.
- Council General Government Committee's discussions on CDBG strategies and specific activities to be recommended for funding in its January and February 2019 meetings.
- Community discussion with service providers and other stakeholders at the April and May meetings of the **Housing Action Team** and the **Homeless Housing Hub** of Thurston Thrives.
- Council review of existing data on affordable housing, homelessness and the needs assessments for other services.
- Council review and preliminary approval of draft CDBG Annual Action Plan on May 7, 2019.
- Release of draft CDBG Annual Action Plan for public review and comment on May 8, 2019. Followed by a 30-day public comment period from May 8, 2019 to June 8, 2019.
- City Council public hearing on the proposed CDBG Annual Action Plan on June 4, 2019.
- Final Council approval of the draft CDBG Annual Action Plan on June 18, 2019.
- Submission of CDBG PY 2019 Annual Action Plan to HUD on or before July 15, 2019.

#### **5. Summary of public comments**

The City will collect all public comments on the proposed PY 2019 Annual Action Plan from citizens during the 30-day public comment period running from May 8, 2019 to June 8, 2019. There will be a public hearing held on June 4, 2108.

#### **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

All comments will be accepted and included in the final PY 2019 Annual Action Plan.

#### **7. Summary**

Comments will be summarized following the close of the Citizen Participation process.

**PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b)**

**1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan**

Describe the agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	Olympia	
CDBG Administrator	Olympia	Community Planning & Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

**Narrative (optional)**

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

**Keith Stahley**

Community Planning and Development Director  
 PO Box 1967  
 Olympia, WA 98507-1967  
 kstahley@ci.olympia.wa.us  
 360.753.8227

## **AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)**

### **1. Introduction**

**Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))**

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.**

The City participates in several regional coordination bodies including: Thurston County regional Continuum of Care, Thurston Thrives Housing Action Team and the Homeless Housing Hub.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS**

Below is the chart of all agencies, groups and organizations that have participated in the City's Citizen Participation process.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction’s consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**



**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Thurston County Thurston Thrives Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Thurston County Thurston Thrives Housing Team
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.

3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Thurston County Homeless Coordinator C/O ARC Business Consulting
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Thurston County Homeless Housing Hub, sub-committee of the Housing Team
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.

5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Thurston County Chamber of Commerce
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Planning organization Business Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on the topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Economic Development Council of Thurston County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Olympia Downtown Alliance
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	National Development Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Non-profit Consultant
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ongoing meetings on topics listed above with the intent of incorporating key goals and strategies.

**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

The City works with all stakeholders and relevant service providers, policy makers and advocacy groups and individuals concerned with homelessness and housing.

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		
Consolidated Plan	Thurston County and City of Olympia	The Consolidated Plan serves as the five-year strategic plan to guide the HOME and CDBG programs.
Olympia Comprehensive Plan	City of Olympia	Limited overlap with the housing and social service elements.
Thurston County Homeless Plan	Thurston County - Thurston Thrives Council	Overlap in efforts to provide shelter, housing and related services for the region's homeless populations.
Thurston County HOME & CDBG Annual Action Plan	Thurston County - Thurston Thrives Council	Overlap in planning process that addresses regional needs.
Thurston Thrives Plan	County Public Health & Social Services	Overlaps in efforts to address economic, homeless, mental health, and other social service needs.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Narrative (optional)**

## **AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

Participation from citizens, agencies, advocacy groups, nonprofit organizations, faith communities, businesses, and others concerned with housing, homelessness and community development in the City of Olympia were encouraged throughout the CDBG planning process. Highlights of PY 2019 Annual Action Plan development process include:

- Council public discussions of PY 2019 CDBG Program Annual Action Strategies and review of recommendations for funding during Council meetings held between November 2017 and June 2019.
- Council General Government Committee's discussions on CDBG strategies and specific activities to be recommended for funding in its January and February 2019 meetings.
- Community discussion with service providers and other stakeholders at the April and May meetings of the Housing Action Team and the Homeless Housing Hub of Thurston Thrives.
- Council review of existing data on affordable housing, homelessness and the needs assessments for other services.
- Council review and preliminary approval of draft CDBG Annual Action Plan on May 8, 2019.
- Release of draft CDBG Annual Action Plan for public review and comment on May 8, 2019. Followed by a 30-day public comment period from May 8, 2019 to June 8, 2019.
- City Council public hearing on the proposed CDBG Annual Action Plan on June 4, 2019.
- Final Council approval of the draft CDBG Annual Action Plan on June 18, 2019.
- Submission of CDBG PY 2019 Annual Action Plan to HUD on or before July 15, 2019.

**Citizen Participation Outreach**

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Olympia City Council Meetings	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	General audience of Council meetings, with stakeholders in attendance and an unknown number of television viewers.			
2	Thurston Thrives Public Meetings	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Representatives of all County jurisdictions, service providers, other stakeholders in issues of homelessness and low-income housing.			
3	Thurston Thrives - Housing Team Public Meetings	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Representatives of jurisdictions, public officials, service providers, other stakeholders in issues of low-income housing and social service.			

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
4	Homeless Housing Hub Sub-Committee Public Meetings	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Representatives of jurisdictions, public officials, service providers, other stakeholders in issues of low-income housing and social service.			
5	Internet Outreach	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	General public.			

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
6	Olympia Public Library	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	General public.			
7	The Olympian - Newspaper	--Minorities --Persons with disabilities --Non-targeted/broad community --Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	General public.			

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**



## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$368,906	\$81,094	0	\$450,000	0	

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

The City's CDBG funds will also be used to leverage the following estimated amounts:

- \$600,000,000 City General Funds for the Community Investment Partnership (CIP) housing and social service funds.
- \$2,300,000 City Home Fund, sales tax funded housing monies.
- \$97,000 City's contribution to Human Services Review Council (HSRC).

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

The City has no current plans to utilize City owned properties in conjunction with CDBG funded projects.

**Discussion**

The only City-owned property that may be used in the future for a CDBG funded project would be the Griswolds / Avalon Building. If a project comes forward, the City must amend the applicable Program Year to include that activity.

# Annual Goals and Objectives

## AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator

Table 6 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

# Projects

## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

### Introduction

The City's PY 2019 Annual Action Plan re-configures our strategic focus on housing rehabilitation and economic development goals. However, the City will also continue to pursue public service goals.

### Projects

#	Project Name
1	Public Facility – Day Center serving homeless people
2	Public Facility – Emergency Shelter – homeless people
3	Micro Enterprise Training
4	Economic Development - Business Training & Technical Assistance
5	Economic Development - Downtown Safety Projects CPTED
6	Social Services - Downtown Ambassador Program – Homeless Street Outreach
7	Planning and Administrative Costs

Table 7 - Project Information

### Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City's number one priority is homeless resources and assistance, followed by affordable housing. The recent January 2019 Point in Time (PIT) Homeless Census revealed a 81% or 359 person increase in homeless individuals and families since 2006. While there was a slight decrease in the PIT Count of 4% or 35 people since 2018, there was a 24% or 76 person increase in unsheltered homeless people. Additional homeless survey activity showed that the vast majority are seeking refuge in the urban hub of Olympia. Unsheltered homelessness in the urban hub was identified via several surveys by business and building owners as the number one problem in Olympia.

## **AP-38 Project Summary**

### **Project Summary Information**

1	<b>Project Name</b>	Salvation Army Day Center
	<b>Target Area</b>	Urban Hub
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Continuum of Care
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities – Day Center
	<b>Funding</b>	\$300,000
	<b>Description</b>	Completion of the Day Center Project
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Up to 100 people assisted at a time.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Urban Hub Olympia.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Renovation of a public facility to create a new kitchen, dining area and day center area.
2	<b>Project Name</b>	Emergency Shelter Repairs
	<b>Target Area</b>	Urban Hub Olympia
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Continuum of Care
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities – Emergency Shelters
	<b>Funding</b>	\$80,000
	<b>Description</b>	Replacement of 90 year old sewer line, flooring replacement and other interior repairs
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	42 homeless individuals assisted every night.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Interfaith Works Shelter – 701 Franklin St SE
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Replacement of 90 year old sewer line, flooring replacement and other interior repairs
3	<b>Project Name</b>	Micro Enterprise Training
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Micro-enterprise Assistance
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Micro business support
	<b>Funding</b>	\$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	Provide training to small start-up businesses with fewer than four employees.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	8 businesses.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered sites.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Provide training to small start-up businesses with fewer than four employees.
4	<b>Project Name</b>	Business Training & Technical Assistance
	<b>Target Area</b>	Scattered sites
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Job creation
	<b>Funding</b>	\$30,000

	<b>Description</b>	Provide assistance for established small businesses with more than four employees.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1 job created.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered sites.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Provide assistance for established small businesses with more than four employees.
5	<b>Project Name</b>	Downtown Safety Projects (CPTED)
	<b>Target Area</b>	Urban Hub Olympia
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Crime reduction & support for small businesses
	<b>Funding</b>	\$50,000
	<b>Description</b>	Exterior lighting projects - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design projects.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	2 jobs created.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Downtown urban hub.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Lighting improvements, alcove gate installations and other safety improvements.	
6	<b>Project Name</b>	Downtown Ambassador Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Urban Hub Olympia
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public (Social) Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	\$55,000
	<b>Description</b>	Street outreach, referrals and other assistance to homeless, street dependent and mentally ill individuals in the Downtown core.
	<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	150 homeless, mentally ill and street dependent people.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Urban hub Olympia
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Street outreach, direct services, referrals, distribution of survival goods and other services.
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 low/mod homeless households.
<b>Location Description</b>	TBA	
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Staffing a public facility for homeless people: direct services, referrals, provisions of survival goods and other public services.	
8	<b>Project Name</b>	Planning and Administrative Costs
	<b>Target Area</b>	N/A

<b>Goals Supported</b>	N/A
<b>Needs Addressed</b>	N/A
<b>Funding</b>	\$90,000
<b>Description</b>	Staffing costs to administer a compliant CDBG program.
<b>Target Date</b>	8/31/2020
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	All PY2020 beneficiaries.
<b>Location Description</b>	N/A
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Program general administration: reporting, fiscal management, project management.



## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

**Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Urban Hub - Olympia	<b>60%</b>

**Table 8 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

#### **Discussion**

Olympia's urban hub / downtown core contains one of the lowest income, highly concentrated, residential areas in the entire city. Tract 101, Block 1, according to the American Community Survey data, consists of low and moderate-income residents. The urban hub is also the location of a high concentration of unsheltered homeless people as identified in the recent 2019 PIT Count of Homeless People. The other activities will benefit low- and moderate-income people in scattered sites around Olympia.

# Affordable Housing

## AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

### Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	250
Non-Homeless	50
Special-Needs	0
Total	300

Table 9 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	0

Table 10 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

### Discussion

This Program Year will focus more on Olympia’s urban hub with homeless resources and services along with economic development activities that help to create jobs.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

#### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

There are no activities planned in conjunction with the single public housing project located in Olympia.

#### **Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

There are no Olympia CDBG funded activities planned to encourage public housing residents.

#### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

The City of Olympia works closely with the Housing Authority of Thurston County (HATC) to maximize the distribution of rental assistance to low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, the City works with other agencies that provide rental assistance via other federal and state funded programs.

### **Discussion**

N/A

## AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

### Introduction

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

**Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

**Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.**

### Discussion

The City of Olympia's first priority is to address homelessness with the following activities: 1) funding to create a full service homeless **Day Center** at the Salvation Army, intended to provide refuge for unsheltered people along with high value services to assist in housing the homeless; 2) funding to make critically needed **Homeless Emergency Shelter repairs**; and, 3) **street outreach** to homeless and severely mentally ill people.

The City's second priority is to reduce homelessness by supporting Economic Development activity that will create a minimum of three (3) jobs for low & moderate income people with both **Micro Enterprise** assistance and **small business** training and assistance.

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

### **Discussion:**

The City of Olympia concluded a multi-year public planning process called "The Missing Middle", intended to expand the diversity of type and price points of housing. This implementation of these policies will allow for higher housing densities, smaller unit sizes and lower cost housing.

Additionally, the City is participating in the one year amendment process of the Thurston County's five-year Homeless Housing Plan, which encourages regional alignment of zoning and development standards that allow for higher densities and smaller unit sizes with the intention of increasing the number of low-cost housing units.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

#### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The City will provide assistance for housing rehabilitation.

#### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

In an effort to address lead-based paint hazards, the City of Olympia has incorporated the regulations into existing housing policies and programs for implementing Title X of the Community Development Act of 1992, part of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Olympia will continue to follow 24 CFR Part 35 in addressing the evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in Olympia's housing policies and programs.

The Community Planning and Development Department Housing Division has developed an outline of actions to be undertaken over the coming five years to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards. During the PY 2017 Action Plan period, the City plans to continue the following actions:

- Encourage more local contractors to obtain "Lead Paint Worker" or "Lead Paint Supervisor" licenses.
- Encourage residential rehabilitation projects as they relate to the lead-paint hazard rules. Each project will include the review and determined need for testing and hazard reduction in conjunction with rehabilitation as part of the environmental review.
- Review existing regulations, housing, and rehabilitation codes to assure lead-based paint hazard reduction is incorporated where appropriate.
- Encourage inspections for lead at appropriate times when housing is otherwise being inspected or evaluated.

HATC has an EPA-licensed Lead Risk Assessor on staff that will provide paint inspection services as required in the HUD Final Rule for lead-based paint. HATC also receives funding for lead hazard reduction programs through the State of Washington, which provides funding for equipment, training, testing services, and lead hazard reduction work on single- and multi-family housing.

#### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

#### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

#### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

In PY 2019, the City of Olympia will continue to coordinate efforts to provide housing and address homelessness with the Housing Authority of Thurston County, which provides tenant- and project-based

rental assistance and other housing services.

The City is part of the Thurston County Thurston Thrives Council and participates in all efforts to maximize the coordination between public and private housing resources and supportive social services, with a particular emphasis on coordinated system entry, rapid re-housing and enhanced networking of social services.

**Discussion:**

Coordination of housing and service providers occurs in a number of forms, including:

- Monthly Thurston Thrives meetings.
- Monthly Housing Action Team meetings (Sub-Committee of Thurston Thrives).
- Monthly Homeless Housing Hub meetings (Sub-Committee of the Housing Team of Thurston Thrives).
- And the "Community Investment Partnership" (CIP) inter-jurisdictional funding consortium that combines public local government funds with private United Way funds to support housing, social and mental health services.

## **Program Specific Requirements**

### **AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)**

#### **Introduction:**

N/A



# OLYMPIA CDBG PROGRAM – ANNUAL CYCLE

PROGRAM YEAR ENDS

PROGRAM YEAR STARTS

SUBMIT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 7/15/19

AUG 31

SEP 1

PREPARE ANNUAL REPORT (CAPER)

APPROVE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: JUNE – JULY 2019

JUL

OCT

ANNUAL REPORT (CAPER) PUBLIC HEARING

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN PUBLIC HEARING JUNE 2019

JUN

NOV

SUBMIT ANNUAL REPORT (CAPER)

RELEASE DRAFT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD MAY – JUNE 2019

MAY

DEC

**LAUNCH PUBLIC PROCESS – Confirm Council Direction for PY 2019 Goals May 7th**

APR

JAN

MAR

MAR

FEB

COUNCIL COMMITTEE GUIDANCE:

- Review 5-Year Plan Strategies
- Determine Public Process
- Provide Guidance to Staff

## CITY OF OLYMPIA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

### ANNUAL MILESTONES

- COUNCIL ACTION
- PUBLIC PROCESS
- COMPLIANCE





## City Council

### Briefing on 2019 Thurston County Homeless Census Preliminary Results

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 6.A  
**File Number:** 19-0472

---

**Type:** information   **Version:** 1   **Status:** Other Business

---

#### **Title**

Briefing on 2019 Thurston County Homeless Census Preliminary Results

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Receive a briefing on the preliminary results from the 2019 Thurston County Homeless Census.  
Briefing only; No action requested

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to receive a briefing on the results of the 2019 Thurston County Homeless Census?

##### **Staff Contact:**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager, Community Planning & Development Department, Housing Program, 360-753-8181.

##### **Presenter(s):**

Anna Schlecht, Community Service Programs Manager  
Keylee Marineau, Thurston County Homeless Coordinator

##### **Background and Analysis:**

The Council will receive a presentation on the preliminary results of the 2019 Thurston County Point in Time (PIT) Count of Homeless Persons. More commonly referred to as the "Homeless Census", the PIT is how we learn who is homeless and why. The City contracts with Thurston County to fulfill the County's obligation to conduct the annual PIT Homeless Census. The attached "Point in Time Homeless Snapshot for Thurston County 2019" presents the data that is available at the time of publication of this staff report. Also attached is "Thurston County - 14 Year Trends in Homelessness 2006 - 2019," which charts some of the changes over the past 14 years.

**Initial Thurston County PIT Results:** In short, the PIT found 800 homeless people willing to participate in the 2019 Homeless Census. This represents a 4 percent or 35 person decrease from

2018, but an 81 percent or 359 person increase since the baseline year of 2006. The number of people staying in emergency shelters went down 29 percent or 97 people, going from 333 in 2018 to 236 in 2019. This reflects the temporary loss of beds at Salvation Army and the non-participation of Union Gospel Mission which receives no public money for its shelter program and therefore is not compelled to report. The number of unsheltered people increased 24 percent or 74 people from 2018 number of 320 to 2019's number of 394. The number of people in transitional housing stayed relatively static at 170 in 2019, down from 182 in 2018.

**PIT Background:** The PIT Homeless Census is the nationwide tool for understanding homelessness in our local communities. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) gathers all the state's data in "The 2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress" report, which was presented to Congress in December 2018. This report shows the West Coast having the highest national rates of homelessness in the nation, with the exceptions of New York and Massachusetts. Washington State made the top five list of having the most homeless people per capita.

**Olympia's Role:** Since 2006, the City has participated in the annual Thurston County Homeless Census, and has been contracted by Thurston County to coordinate over half of these annual efforts to mobilize census workers to survey our unsheltered neighbors across the County. The City's role is motivated by two factors: 1) a commitment to being a strong regional partner in facing a regional issue; and, 2) a keen need for accurate data to guide our local homeless response efforts. State and federal mandates govern the PIT methodology, setting rules about the definitions of homelessness and requiring identifying personal information to prevent counting people twice. The broad results of these annual PIT Counts are presented in the "Thurston County - Point in Time Homeless Counts 2006 - 2019."

**Thurston County's Regional Leadership:** Thurston County Homeless Coordinator Keylee Marineau will present on the importance of accurate data to guide our region's strategic goals from the "Thurston County Five Year Homeless Housing Plan Summary," which outlines the regional strategies to address homelessness. Ms. Marineau will also report on community concerns about the accuracy of the annual PIT Homeless Census results, which are perceived by some as being a count of willing participants rather than a comprehensive count of all unsheltered homeless citizens. Next year in 2020, Thurston County will resume the coordination role in the regional PIT Homeless Census, and will encourage other cities to step up to mobilize PIT census workers in their respective communities.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

All Olympia neighborhoods have a compelling interest in homelessness and ensuring a comprehensive regional approach to conducting the annual PIT Homeless Census.

**Options:**

- 1) Receive a preliminary briefing on the 2019 PIT Homeless Census results.
- 2) Delay receipt of a preliminary briefing on the 2019 PIT Homeless Census and wait until the results are finalized.
- 3) Do not receive the briefing

**Financial Impact:**

The City negotiated a \$25,000 contract with Thurston County (County's Homeless Housing Program

funding) for the City to conduct the Census. Additionally, the City will invest another \$3,000 of City funding, along with \$3,266 in City staff time authorized by City supervisors to encourage broader participation in the PIT Homeless Census. Final costs will be presented at the time of the final report.

**Attachments:**

2019 Thurston County Point in Time Homelessness Snapshot  
2006 - 2019 Thurston County 14 Year Trends in Homelessness  
Thurston County 5-Year Homeless Housing Plan Summary  
2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress



# Point-in-Time Homeless Snapshot for Thurston County

2019

## 2019 Point-In-Time Count Results

Each January, Thurston County conducts a “point-in-time count” to capture the number and characteristics of people living without a home.



**12%**

Unaccompanied youth 17 and under



**42%**

Female



**7%**

Veterans



**10%**

Victims of domestic violence



**32%**

People of color\* \*People of color make up 18% of the Thurston County population.



**31%**

Chronically homeless



**34%**

Households with children

### The main causes of homelessness are related to economic & family stability

1. Job loss/eviction
2. Mental/health/family rejection
3. Physical health/disability
4. Domestic violence/alcohol or substance abuse

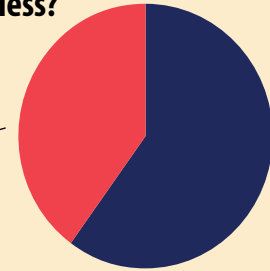
**800**

Homeless people counted in  
Thurston County

### How long have people been homeless?

**30%**

Less than  
one year



**70%**

More than  
one year

### Not all people experiencing homelessness sleep outside



**30%**

Emergency  
shelter



**34%**

Out of doors  
(street, tent, etc.)



**14%**

Vehicle, abandoned  
building, other



**21%**

Transitional  
housing

### Most said they lived in Thurston County before becoming homeless

54% Thurston County

35% Other  
WA Counties

11%  
Outside WA

### Physical health is the most commonly reported disability

Here is the breakdown of the most commonly reported disabilities. Some people reported having multiple disabilities.

Mental illness

55%

Physical disability

54%

Chronic health condition

33%

Substance use

33%

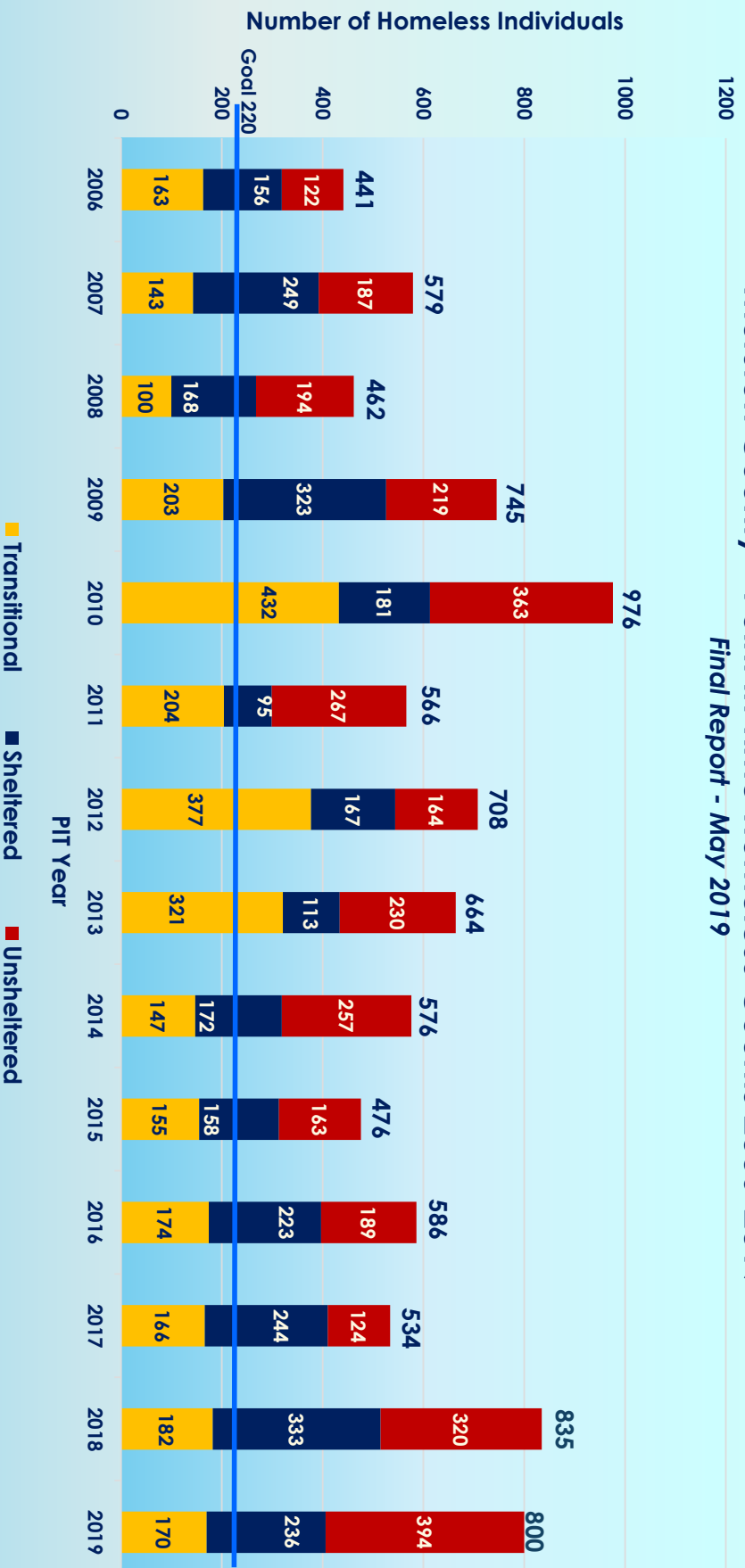
Developmental disability

5%

More on back

# Thurston County - Point in Time Homeless Counts 2006-2019

Final Report - May 2019



## Thurston County PIT Progress Chart – Explanatory Notes by Year

- 2006:** 1<sup>st</sup> year base line of 441 – Reduction goal = 222
- 2008:** Decrease due to large inventory of new housing
- 2010:** Increase correlates with Recession high point
- 2011:** Transitional Housing Stock converted to Permanent Another did not report occupancy, unsheltered count
- 2015:** Homelessness drops with Recession recovery
- 2017:** Decrease due to limited staff capacity
- 2018:** Homeless increase correlates with rent increase
- 2019:** One shelter lost 40 beds, another didn't report Many unsheltered people declined to participate

### For more info contact:

Key/lee Marineau, [keyleemarineau@co.thurston.wa.us](mailto:keyleemarineau@co.thurston.wa.us)  
 Anna Schlecht, [aschlecht@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:aschlecht@ci.olympia.wa.us)



## Thurston County – 14 Year Trends in Homelessness 2006 - 2019

Housing Status & Demographics	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Out of Doors	122	187	154	219	363	269	171	237	263	163	189	166	320	<b>394</b>
Shelters	156	167	118	123	181	141	171	180	155	158	223	242	333	<b>236</b>
Transitional Housing	163	143	100	203	432	260	382	269	181	155	174	171	182	<b>170</b>
<b>Subtotal: HUD DEFINED HOMELESS</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>800</b>
Jails & Medical Institutions <i>(Will be released to homelessness)</i>	55	38	17	109	146	98	122	175	214	74	ND	ND	154	<b>251</b>
Staying with Friends & Family	104	103	150	159	162	74	156	145	113	71	47	ND	64	<b>93</b>
<i>Total – Higher than HUD Defined number of homeless people</i>	<b>600</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,144</b>
Youth - Total Sheltered & Unsheltered Sub-total	115	111	187	228	420	144	188	157	106	100	3	68	190	<b>95</b>
Families with Children Sub-total	151	196	151	275	289	162	121	277	195	161	209	77	505	<b>281</b>
Single Men & Women Sub-total	290	383	311	470	663	387	603	409	404	306	377	231	320	<b>519</b>
Elderly – Total Sheltered & Unsheltered (65 & over) Sub-total	4	3	11	7	16	3	10	7	11	8	13	6	42	<b>33</b>
Veterans Sub-total	75	6	76	18	68	42	63	38	45	39	50	56	39	<b>50</b>
Mental Illness (self-reported disability) Sub-total	156	292	288	356	407	249	153	222	141	132	119	58	98	<b>238</b>
Drug and Alcohol Addicted Sub-total	122	149	125	164	168	41	37	80	60	56	30	12	98	<b>122</b>
Chronically Homeless <i>(Homeless for a year or more with a disabling condition)</i>	103	210	84	98	99	78	151	209	257	89	158	106	229	<b>250</b>

# Thurston County 5-Year Homeless Housing Plan Summary

**Thurston County** is in the final review phase of the draft Five-Year Homeless Housing Plan, intended to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief and a one-time occurrence. Local homeless housing plans are required by RCW 43.185c.050 which provides guidance centered on 10-year plans to end homelessness. The 10 year mark has passed and the State is providing further guidance on developing local homeless plans for all state and local recording fees, federal Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funded counties. State Consolidated Homeless Grant (CHG) guidelines also require that counties must update and approve local plans to address homelessness at least every five years.

These plans and updates must be submitted to State Department of Commerce annually to assess performance. This detailed plan outlines three strategy areas and details the specific activities, timeline and the lead entity responsible for facilitation progress and reporting, summarized as follows:

## **Expand Housing Resources and Safety Net**

- **Housing Resources:** Increase housing solutions for all target populations (*single adults, families with children, unaccompanied youth and transition age youth*)
- **Diversion:** Increase family reunification and diversion
- **Shelter Resources:** Strengthen existing shelter capacity

## **Standardize Best Practices**

- **Prioritization of Housing:** Prioritize placements based on vulnerability (*using a standardized "Vulnerability Index" assessment tool*)
- **Supportive Services:** Integrate housing services with behavioral health
- **Strengthen Coordinated Entry:** Continue to develop the Coordinated Entry (CE) System
- **Data Entry Enhancement:** Improve and enhance system reporting (*i.e. synchronize and standardize all related homeless and housing reporting systems*)
- **Data Enhancement:** Improve Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) reporting

## **Regionalize Public Homeless Policy**

- **Alignment of Plans:** Develop closer alignment of Regional Comprehensive Plans, housing development standards and related government plans
- **Other Local Resources:** Explore other municipal resources and funding sources
- **Housing Inventory:** Develop a comprehensive list of affordable and low-cost housing resources
- **Synchronize Planning Efforts:** Clarify the roles and relationships of all regional planning groups

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The U.S. Department of  
Housing and Urban Development  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



# The 2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

**PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS**

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DECEMBER 2018

## Acknowledgements

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# Key Findings

**On a single night in 2018, roughly 553,000 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.** About two-thirds (65%) were staying in sheltered locations—emergency shelters or transitional housing programs—and about one-third (35%) were in unsheltered locations such as on the street, in abandoned buildings, or in other places not suitable for human habitation.

**Homelessness increased (though modestly) for the second year in a row.** The number of homeless people on a single night increased by 0.3 percent between 2017 and 2018. The increase reflects declines in the number of people staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs being offset by increases in the number of people staying in unsheltered locations. Between 2017 and 2018, the unsheltered population increased by two percent (or 4,300 people).

**Over half of all unsheltered homeless people are in Continuums of Care (CoCs) that encompass the nation's 50 largest cities.** Just over a fifth are in CoCs with largely rural populations.

**An increase in the number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness was the sole cause for the national increase in all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.** Between 2017 and 2018, the number of unsheltered individuals increased by three percent. Nonetheless, the number of unsheltered individuals in 2018 was 11 percent lower than the number in 2007.

**The number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children continued to decline, by two percent between 2017 and 2018, and by 23 percent between 2007 and 2018.** In 2018, more than 180,000 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness, and most people experiencing homelessness in families with children were staying in sheltered locations (91%). A large part of the decline in family homelessness since 2007 has occurred among people staying in unsheltered locations.

**The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by five percent between 2017 and 2018 and dropped by 48 percent since 2009.** Decreases in veteran homelessness occurred in the number of veterans staying in both sheltered and unsheltered locations.

**On a single night in 2018, about 36,000 people were experiencing homelessness as unaccompanied youth—that is, people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness on their own.** Most unaccompanied youth (89%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Just over half of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered (51%), a much higher rate than for all people experiencing homelessness (35%) and a somewhat higher rate than for people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%).

**The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased by two percent between 2017 and 2018 but is 26 percent lower than it was in 2007.** The recent increase was driven by a 16 percent increase in the number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, while the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals dropped by four percent.

**African Americans are considerably overrepresented among the homeless population compared to the overall U.S. population.** While accounting for 13 percent of the U.S. population, African Americans account for 40 percent of all people experiencing homelessness and 51 percent of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children. In contrast, nearly 6 in 10 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (most of whom do so as individuals) are white.

**In January 2018, 3,900 people were staying in sheltered locations specifically for people displaced by presidentially declared national disasters.** People in these locations were displaced from areas struck by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Nate; western wildfires; and other storms and events.

# Definition of Terms

*Please note: Key terms are used for AHAR reporting purposes and accurately reflect the data used in this report. Definitions of these terms may differ in some ways from the definitions found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act and in HUD regulations.*

**Chronically Homeless Individual** refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months.

**Chronically Homeless People in Families** refers to people in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months.

**Continuums of Care (CoC)** are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

**Emergency Shelter** is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people.

**Homeless** describes a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

**Housing Inventory Count (HIC)** is produced by each CoC and provides an annual inventory of beds that assist people in the CoC who are experiencing homelessness or leaving homelessness.

**Individual** refers to a person who is not part of a family with children during an episode of homelessness. Individuals may be homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

**Other Permanent Housing** is housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people but that does not require people to have a disability.

**Parenting Youth** are people under age 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent,

where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

**Parenting Youth Household** is a household with at least one parenting youth and the child or children for whom the parenting youth is the parent or legal guardian.

**People in Families with Children** are people who are homeless as part of a household that has at least one adult (age 18 and older) and one child (under age 18).

**Point-in-Time Counts** are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** is a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.

**Rapid Rehousing** is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

**Safe Havens** provide temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals.

**Sheltered Homelessness** refers to people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

**Transitional Housing Programs** provide people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months.

**Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 18)** are people in households with only children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.



**Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (18-24)** are people in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

**Unsheltered Homelessness** refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

**Veteran** refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.



# Progress on Preventing and Ending Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies collaborate with state and local partners to prevent and end homelessness across the country. This coordinated effort to end homelessness continues to be a key to making progress to prevent and end homelessness.

## GOAL

### Prevent and end chronic homelessness

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 16 percent, or approximately 17,000 people, between 2010 and 2018.
- Nearly 89,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2018 had chronic patterns of homelessness. Two-thirds of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness were staying outdoors, in abandoned buildings, or other locations not suitable for human habitation rather than staying in shelters, reflecting the high degree of vulnerability of this population.
- In 2018, there were 113,000 more permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds dedicated to people with chronic patterns of homelessness than there were in 2010 (a 200% increase).

## GOAL

### Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans

- Between 2010 and 2018, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness was cut nearly in half (49%), a decline of 36,000 people since 2010.
- Nearly 38,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2018, of whom 62 percent were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

## GOAL

### Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children

- In January 2018, just over 180,000 people in 56,000 families with children experienced homelessness, about 62,000 fewer people than in 2010, a 25 percent decline.
- Just over 20,000 people were in families with children in which the head of household was under the age of 25.
- More than 36,000 people under the age of 25 were unaccompanied youth—that is, homeless on their own rather than as part of a family—and most (89%) were between the ages of 18 and 24.

## GOAL

### Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

- In January 2018, almost 553,000 people were homeless on a single night, with nearly two-thirds (65%) found in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
- While the number of people experiencing homelessness increased modestly, by less than one percent between 2017 and 2018, homelessness has declined by more than 84,000 people since 2010, a 13 percent reduction. Recent increases in national homelessness were driven by increases in individuals staying in unsheltered locations.





# About This Report

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted during the last 10 days of January each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular homeless populations, such as people with chronic patterns of homelessness and veterans experiencing homelessness.

To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing.

In 2018, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 398 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 398 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States.

To better understand how homelessness differs by geography, the AHAR study team categorized CoCs into four groups:

1. Major city CoCs
2. Other largely urban CoCs
3. Largely suburban CoCs
4. Largely rural CoCs

First, CoCs representing the 50 most populous cities in the United States were assigned to the major city CoC category. Next, the study team used geographic data published by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)<sup>1</sup> to determine the

1 The study team used NCES data from the 2015–2016 school year (the most recent data available when the CoC categories were developed).

urbanicity of the remaining CoCs. NCES defines 12 geographic locales, which were collapsed into three distinct categories: urban (mapping to the three NCES “City” locales), suburban (mapping to the three NCES “Suburban” locales, as well as the “Town – Fringe” locale), and rural (mapping to the three NCES “Rural” locales, as well as the “Town – Distant” and “Town – Remote” locales).<sup>2</sup> Using the percentage of each CoC's total population<sup>3</sup> living in urban, suburban, and rural areas, based on the NCES geographic data, CoCs were classified into categories according to its largest percentage among the three.

In other words, a CoC where a plurality of its population lives in rural areas would be classified as a “largely rural CoC.” That would not imply, however, that all people experiencing homelessness in the largely rural CoC were counted in rural areas. CoCs span large territories (even an entire state in some cases) and may comprise a mixture of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Yet because PIT estimates are reported for an entire CoC, each person experiencing homelessness in the CoC cannot be classified as staying in an urban, suburban, or rural area. Rather, all people experiencing homelessness in the CoC are classified as staying in a CoC that is largely urban, suburban, or rural.<sup>4</sup>

2 Definitions for each of the 12 NCES locales are available in the Locale Boundaries User's Manual: [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/NCES\\_LOCALE\\_USERSMANUAL\\_2016012.pdf](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/NCES_LOCALE_USERSMANUAL_2016012.pdf)

3 The study team used population counts from the Census Bureau's 2010 block-level data. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit for which the Census reports population counts, and they are the ideal unit for this CoC analysis. Block-level population data are only available in the decennial census reports.

4 The median percentage of the population living in urban areas among major city CoCs was 70 percent. The median urban percentage among other CoCs classified as largely urban was 58 percent. The median suburban percentage among CoCs classified as largely suburban was 65 percent, and the median rural percentage among CoCs classified as largely rural was 71 percent.

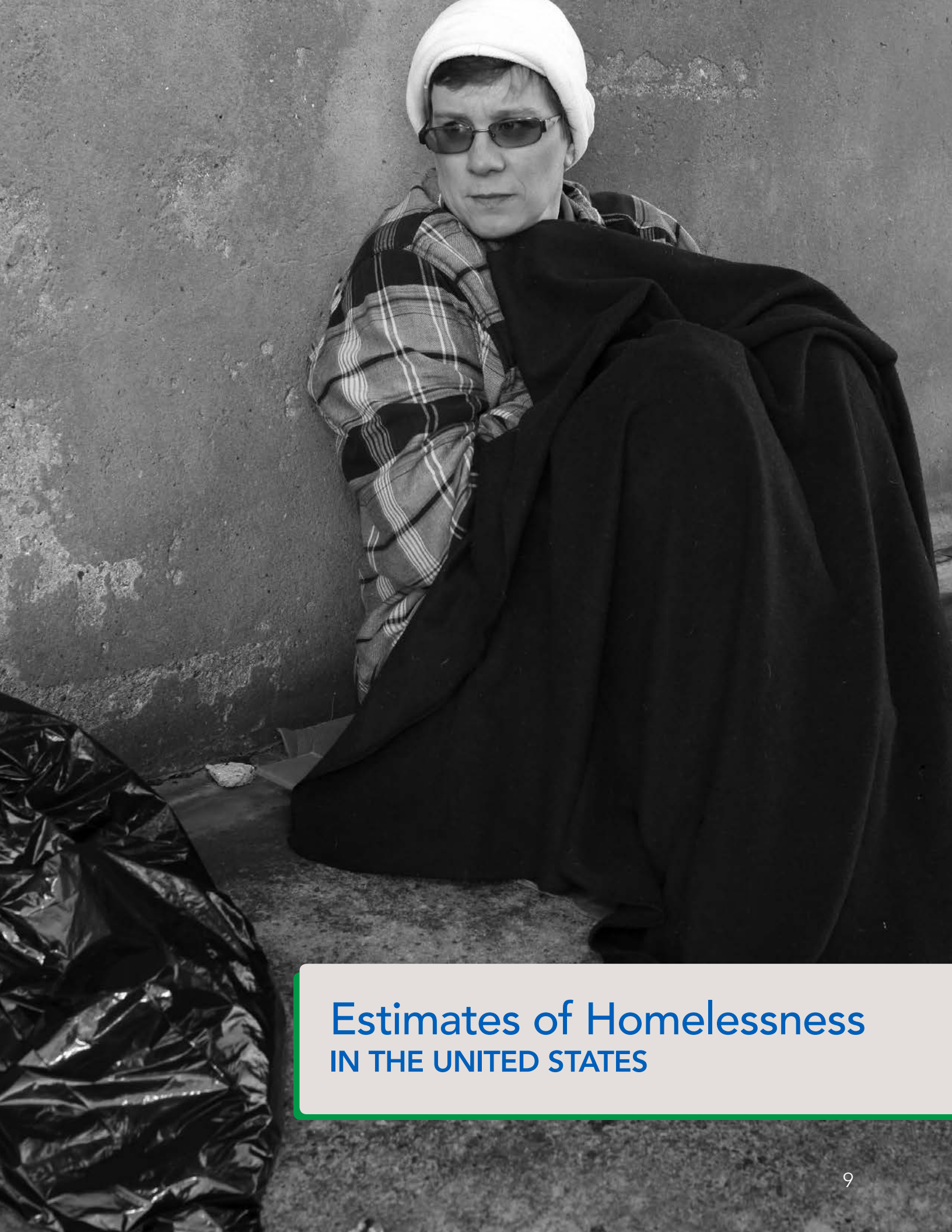


## About This Report continued

The 2017 PIT estimates cited in this report are lower than originally reported in Part 1 of the 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report. The Los Angeles City and County CoC reduced its 2017 PIT estimates of youth experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations. In total, this update reduced the 2017 estimates by both total and unsheltered population by 2,746 people.

HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies can be found here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide>. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.



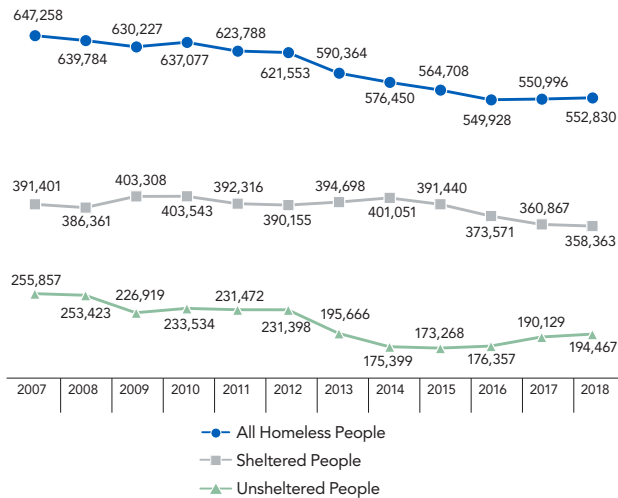


## Estimates of Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

# 1 National Estimates Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018**



Note: 2017 estimate differs from the 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report: Part 1 due to an adjustment made by Los Angeles to their unsheltered population. The total unsheltered population was reduced by 2,746 people.

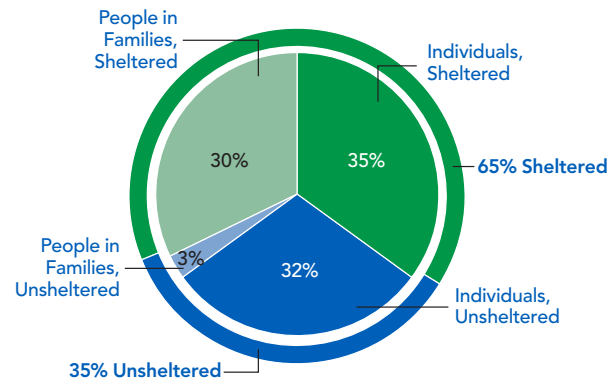
## On a Single Night in January 2018

- 552,830 people experienced homelessness in the United States.
- Most stayed in sheltered locations (65% or 358,363 people), while 35 percent (194,467 people) stayed in unsheltered locations.
- Of those in sheltered locations, 3,864 people were staying in beds that were funded specifically because of a presidentially declared natural disaster. These events included Hurricanes Maria, Irma, Harvey, and Nate, as well as the wildfires in the west.
- Two in three people experiencing homelessness (67%) were adults in households without children. The remaining 33 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family.
- Of every 10,000 people in the United States, 17 experienced homelessness on a single night in 2018.

## Demographic Characteristics

- One-fifth of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2018 were children (20% or 111,592), 71 percent were over the age of 24, and nine percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Children experiencing homelessness were rarely unsheltered. Nine in ten children were staying in sheltered locations. Children comprised only five percent of all people in unsheltered locations.
- Six in 10 people experiencing homelessness (or 332,925 people) were men or boys, and 39 percent (216,211) were women or girls. Less than one percent were either transgender (2,521) or gender non-conforming (1,173).
- Men were more likely to be unsheltered than women. Nearly 7 in 10 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were men or boys.
- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness (49% or 270,568 people) identified their race as white, and nearly 6 in 10 people (59%) experiencing unsheltered homelessness were white. While comprising nearly half of the homeless population, people identifying as white were underrepresented compared to their share of the U.S. population (72 percent).

**EXHIBIT 1.2: Homelessness By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2018**



**EXHIBIT 1.3: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness**  
2018

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	552,830	100%	358,363	100%	194,467	100%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	111,592	20.2%	101,086	28.2%	10,506	5.4%
18 to 24	48,319	8.7%	30,154	8.4%	18,165	9.3%
Over 24	392,919	71.1%	227,123	63.4%	165,796	85.3%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	216,211	39.1%	160,024	44.7%	56,187	28.9%
Male	332,925	60.2%	197,025	55.0%	135,900	69.9%
Transgender	2,521	0.5%	1,108	0.3%	1,413	0.7%
Gender Non-conforming	1,173	0.2%	206	0.1%	967	0.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	430,354	77.8%	280,183	78.2%	150,171	77.2%
Hispanic/Latino	122,476	22.2%	78,180	21.8%	44,296	22.8%
<b>Race</b>						
White	270,568	48.9%	156,673	43.7%	113,895	58.6%
Black or African American	219,809	39.8%	168,716	47.1%	51,093	26.3%
Asian	6,643	1.2%	3,588	1.0%	3,055	1.6%
Native American	15,414	2.8%	7,628	2.1%	7,786	4.0%
Pacific Islander	8,039	1.5%	4,177	1.2%	3,862	2.0%
Multiple Races	32,357	5.9%	17,581	4.9%	14,776	7.6%

**EXHIBIT 1.4: Change in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness**  
2007–2018

	Change 2017–2018		Change 2010–2018		Change 2007–2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	1,834	0.3%	-84,247	-13.2%	-94,428	-14.6%
Sheltered	-2,504	-0.7%	-45,180	-11.2%	-33,038	-8.4%
Unsheltered	4,338	2.3%	-39,067	-16.7%	-61,390	-24.0%

# 1 National Estimates

## Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 1.5: Change in Homelessness**  
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2017–2018

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-2,504</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Under 18	-2,937	-2.6%	-2,203	-2.1%	-734	-6.5%
18 to 24	-2,673	-5.2%	-1,588	-5.0%	-1,085	-5.6%
Over 24	7,444	1.9%	1,287	0.6%	6,157	3.9%

- Four in 10 people experiencing homelessness were black or African American (219,809 people). African Americans accounted for a much smaller share of the unsheltered population (26%) than they did the sheltered population (47%), but in both cases were considerably overrepresented compared to their share of the U.S. population, 13 percent.
- One in five people experiencing homelessness was Hispanic or Latino (22% or 122,476 people). This is slightly higher than the share of the U.S. population that identified as Hispanic or Latino in 2018, 18 percent.

### Since 2017

- Homelessness remained relatively flat between 2017 and 2018, increasing by just 0.3 percent (or 1,834 people). The slight increase in overall homelessness can be entirely attributed to an increase in the number of unsheltered individuals.
- While the number of people staying in sheltered locations continued to decline for the fourth consecutive year (by 2,504 people or

0.7% between 2017 and 2018), the number of people in unsheltered locations increased for the third year in a row between 2017 and 2018, by 4,338 people or two percent.

- Homelessness declined among children and young adults aged 18 to 24 (by 3% and 5%) and increased among people ages 25 or older (by 2%).
- The number of people identifying as Hispanic or Latino who were experiencing homelessness increased overall by four percent (4,114 people) between 2017 and 2018. Conversely, the number of non-Hispanic people experiencing homelessness declined by 0.5 percent (2,280 people).
- Homelessness declined for all racial groups except people identifying as white, who saw an increase of four percent (10,893 people).
- Unsheltered homelessness increased among people who identified as white (8% or 8,709 more people), Asian (2% or 58 more people), and multiracial (8% or 1,078 more people).

### Since 2007

- Homelessness declined by 15 percent (94,428 people) between 2007 and 2018.
- Despite recent increases in unsheltered homelessness, 24 percent fewer people (61,390 people) were experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations in 2018 than in 2007.
- Sheltered homelessness declined by eight percent (33,038 people) over the same time period.

The number of people in unsheltered locations increased for the third year in a row between 2017 and 2018.







# 1 State Estimates

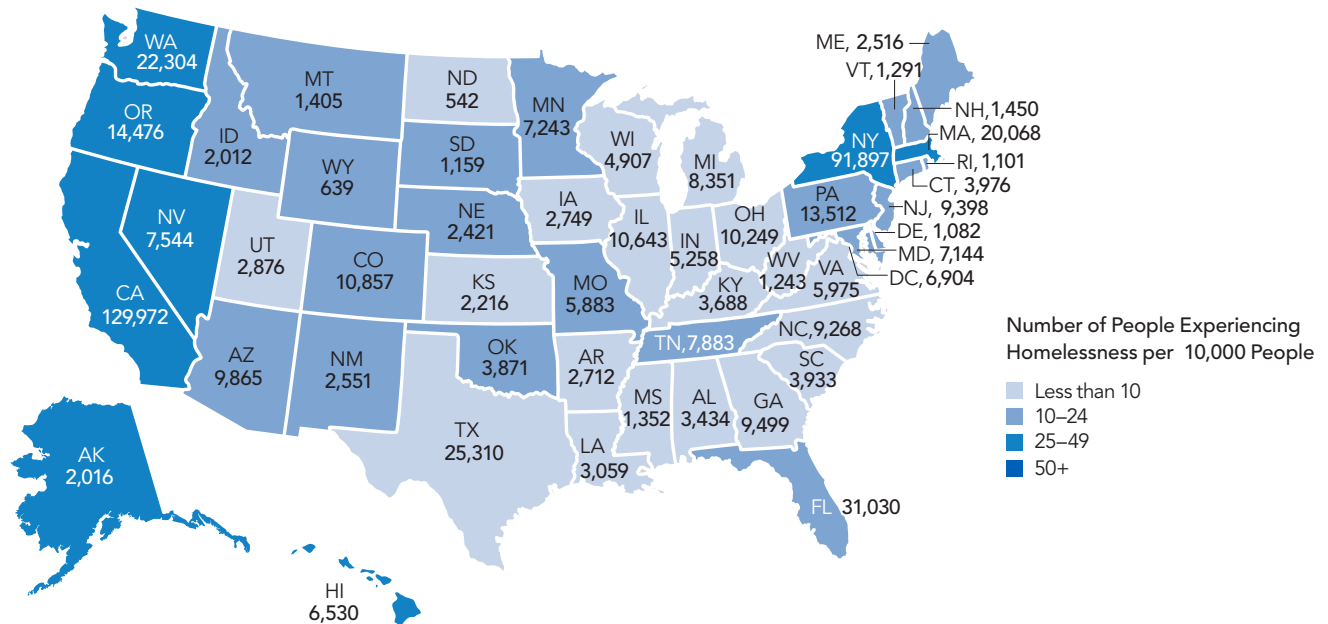
## Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

### On a Single Night in January 2018

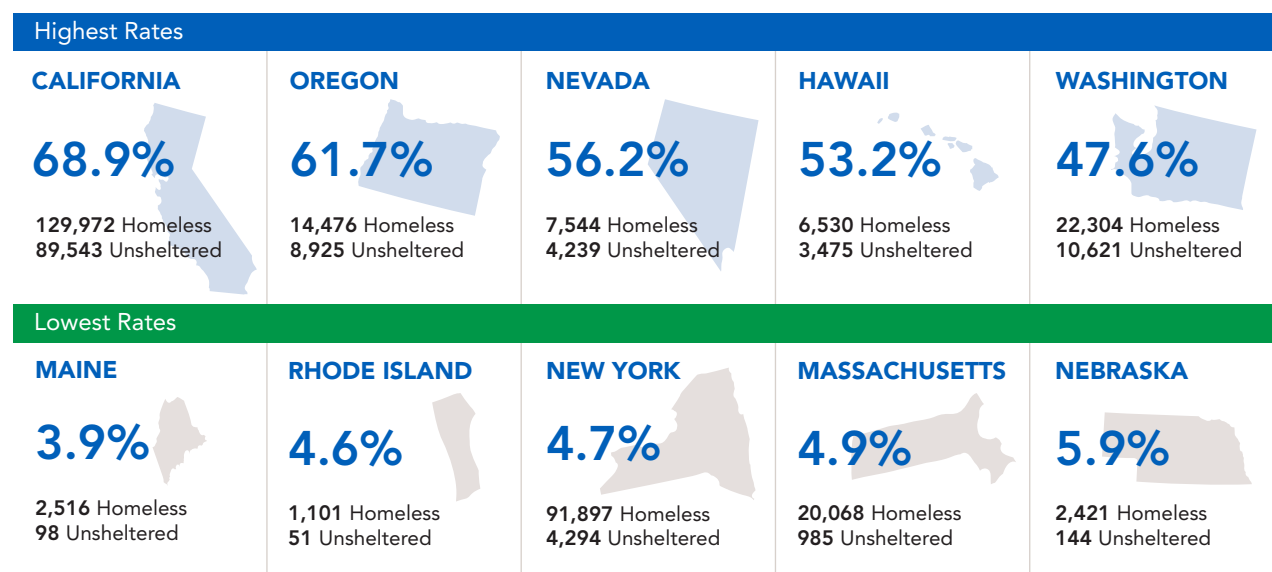
- Half of all people experiencing homelessness were in one of five states: California (24% or 129,972 people); New York (17% or 91,897 people); Florida (6% or 31,030 people); Texas (5% or 25,310 people); or Washington (4% or 22,304 people).
- California and New York had the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness and high rates of homelessness, at 33 and 46 people per 10,000. Hawaii and Oregon also had high rates, with 46 and 35 people per 10,000. While Florida and Texas contributed large numbers of homeless people to the national estimates, they had rates of homelessness lower than the national average of 17 people per 10,000 (15 per 10,000 for Florida and 9 per 10,000 for Texas).
- Nearly half of all unsheltered people in the country were in California (47% or 89,543). The state with the next largest number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations was Florida, with seven percent of the U.S. total (13,393 people).
- In four states, more than half of all people experiencing homelessness were found in unsheltered locations: California (69%), Oregon (62%), Nevada (56%), and Hawaii (53%).
- Four states—Maine, Rhode Island, New York, and Massachusetts—sheltered at least 95 percent of people experiencing homelessness.

EXHIBIT 1.6: Estimates of Homeless People By State, 2018



### EXHIBIT 1.7: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness

2018



### EXHIBIT 1.8: Largest Changes in Homelessness by State

By State, 2007–2018

2017–2018		2007–2018	
Largest Increases		Largest Increases	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	2,503 / 14.2%	<b>NEW YORK</b>	29,296 / 46.8%
<b>NEW YORK</b>	2,394 / 2.7%	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	4,941 / 32.7%
<b>TEXAS</b>	1,762 / 7.5%	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	1,584 / 29.8%
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	1,192 / 5.6%	<b>HAWAII</b>	460 / 7.6%
<b>ARIZONA</b>	918 / 10.3%	<b>ALASKA</b>	374 / 22.8%
Largest Decreases		Largest Decreases	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-1,560 / -1.2%	<b>FLORIDA</b>	-17,039 / -35.4%
<b>FLORIDA</b>	-1,160 / -3.6%	<b>TEXAS</b>	-14,478 / -36.4%
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	-700 / -7.7%	<b>GEORGIA</b>	-10,140 / -51.6%
<b>HAWAII</b>	-690 / -9.6%	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-9,014 / -6.5%
<b>GEORGIA</b>	-675 / -6.6%	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	-7,916 / -45.7%

<sup>a</sup> Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest changes from 2007-2018.

### Changes Over Time

- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 31 states and the District of Columbia between 2017 and 2018. The largest absolute decreases were in California (1,560 fewer people), and Florida (1,160 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in North Dakota (50%) and Wyoming (27%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 19 states between 2017 and 2018. The largest absolute increases were in Massachusetts (2,503 more people), New York (2,394 more people), Texas (1,762 more people), and Washington (1,192 more people). The largest percentage increases were in South Dakota (23%), and Connecticut (17%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 38 states between 2007 and 2018. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (17,039 fewer people), Texas (14,478 fewer people), and Georgia (10,140 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in Georgia (52%) and New Jersey (46%).
- Between 2007 and 2018, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 12 states, plus the District of Columbia. The largest absolute and percentage increases were in New York (29,296 more people or 47%), Massachusetts (4,941 more people or 33%), and the District of Columbia (1,584 more people or 30%).

Despite remaining relatively flat between 2017 and 2018, the number of people experiencing homelessness has declined by 15% since 2007.



# 1 Estimates by CoC

## Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were Divided into Four Geographic Categories

- 1. Major city CoCs (n=48)** cover the CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases (Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX), two large cities were located in the same CoC.
- 2. Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in an urbanized area within a principal city within the CoC (but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities).
- 3. Largely Suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- 4. Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural territories.

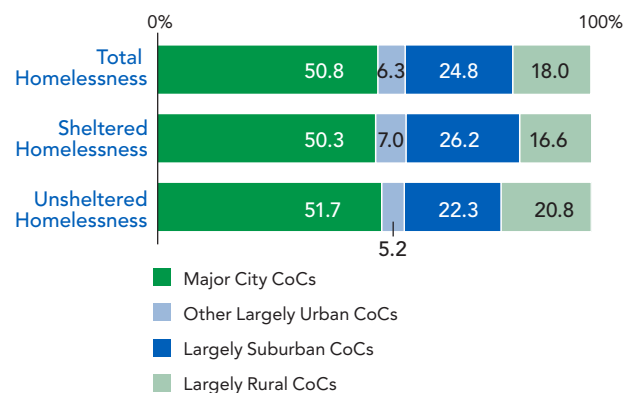
*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

### On a Single Night in January 2018

- Just over half (51%) of all people experiencing homelessness in the United States did so in one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- CoCs that were predominantly suburban accounted for one-quarter of all people experiencing homelessness, CoCs that were predominantly rural accounted for 18 percent, and CoCs that did not contain one of the 50 largest cities but were predominately

### EXHIBIT 1.9: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness

#### By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



urban accounted for just six percent of all homelessness.

- Largely rural CoCs had the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness (40%), while largely urban CoCs other than those containing the 50 largest U.S. cities sheltered the highest percentage of people (71%).
- More than one in five people experiencing homelessness (or 24%) did so in either New York City (78,676 people) or Los Angeles (49,955 people). New York City had one of the lowest rates of unsheltered homelessness (5%) while Los Angeles had one of the highest rates of people experiencing homelessness who were found in unsheltered locations (75%).
- Largely suburban CoCs had the highest percentage of people experiencing homelessness in families with children (36%). Largely urban CoCs other than those containing the 50 largest cities had the highest percentage of people homeless as individuals (74%).

### Changes Over Time

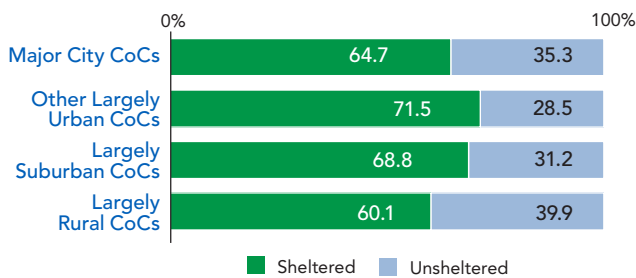
- Between 2017 and 2018, overall homelessness changed by less than one percent in all but largely suburban CoCs, where the number of people experiencing homelessness increased

by three percent. These changes were driven entirely by increases in the sheltered population in largely suburban CoCs, which rose by four percent (or 3,528 people) during that time.

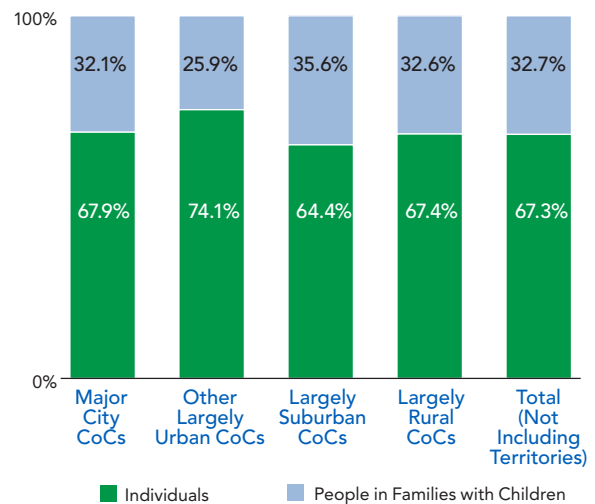
- Largely rural, largely urban, and major city CoCs experienced decreases in their sheltered populations and increases in their unsheltered populations. Largely urban CoCs that did not contain one of the 50 largest US cities experienced the largest increase, with 12 percent more people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. There were five percent more people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in largely rural CoCs, and one percent more people in unsheltered locations in major cities.



**EXHIBIT 1.10: Percent Sheltered and Unsheltered for each CoC Category 2018**



**EXHIBIT 1.11: Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness by Household Type and CoC Category 2018**





# 1 Estimates by CoC

## Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 1.12: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category**  
2018

CoC Name	Total People Experiencing Homelessness, 2018	CoC Name	Total People Experiencing Homelessness, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
New York City, NY	78,676	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	1,685
Los Angeles City & County, CA	49,955	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,641
Seattle/King County, WA	12,112	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	1,424
San Diego City and County, CA	8,576	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,308
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,254	Spokane City & County CoC, WA	1,245
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,955	Texas Balance of State	7,638
Honolulu City and County, HI	4,495	Oregon Balance of State	6,392
Nassau, Suffolk Counties, NY	3,868	Washington Balance of State	5,666
Springfield/Hampden County, MA	3,368	Colorado Balance of State	3,989
Connecticut Balance of State	3,235	Georgia Balance of State	3,730

**EXHIBIT 1.13: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered in each CoC Category**

2018

CoC Name	Total homeless people, 2018	Percent of all homeless people that are unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Total homeless people, 2018	Percent of all homeless people that are unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
Fresno City & County/ Madera County, CA	2,144	78.4%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	1,129	81.2%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	49,955	75.2%	Eugene, Springfield/ Lane County, OR	1,641	69.1%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,254	75.1%	Pasadena, CA	677	68.2%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	5,496	70.3%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	967	67.4%
Long Beach, CA	1,873	64.5%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/ Ventura County, CA	1,308	63.5%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Pasco County, FL	2,668	90.5%	Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties, CA	157	99.4%
Clackamas County, OR	383	90.3%	Lake County, CA	615	96.1%
Imperial County, CA	1,493	89.3%	Jackson/West Tennessee	1,026	88.1%
Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	495	83.2%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	453	84.8%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	2,320	77.5%	Mendocino County, CA	880	82.2%

**EXHIBIT 1.14: Change in Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category**

2017–2018

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total	1,698	0.3%	-2,304	-0.6%	4,002	2.2%
Major City CoCs	-1,863	-0.7%	-3,087	-1.7%	1,224	1.3%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	314	0.9%	-757	-3.0%	1,071	12.1%
Largely Suburban CoCs	3,390	2.6%	3,528	3.9%	-138	-0.3%
Largely Rural CoCs	-143	-0.1%	-1,988	-3.2%	1,845	4.9%

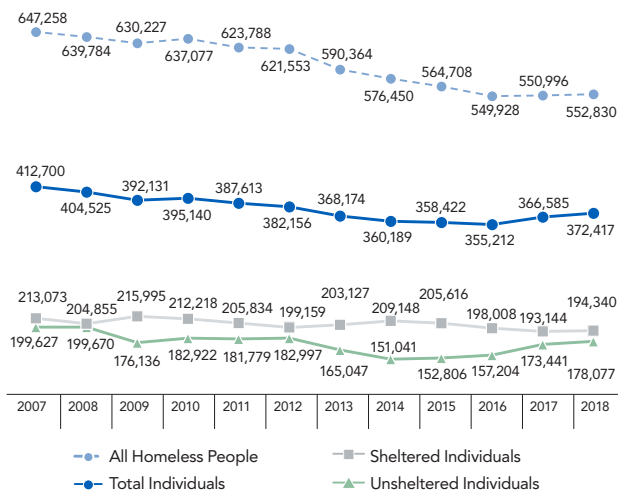


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## National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 2.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Individuals**  
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 2017 estimate differs from the 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report: Part 1 due to an adjustment made by Los Angeles to their unsheltered population. The individual unsheltered population was reduced by 2,496 people.

### On a Single Night in January 2018

- 372,417 people experienced homelessness as individuals—that is, in households without children—representing 67 percent of the total homeless population.
- A little over half of all people who experienced homelessness as individuals were staying in sheltered locations, 52 percent or 194,340 people.
- Twenty-two out of every 10,000 individuals in the United States were homeless on a single night in 2018.

### Demographic Characteristics

- Most individuals experiencing homelessness were age 25 or older (90%). People between 18 and 24 years old made up just 9 percent of homeless individuals, and only one percent of homeless individuals were under 18 years old.
- Seven in ten people experiencing homelessness as individuals identified as men (262,025 men). The remaining 30 percent identified as women (just over 28% or 106,871 women), transgender, or gender non-conforming.

- Women accounted for slightly higher share of sheltered individuals (31%) than of unsheltered individuals (27%).
- Just under 19 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic or Latino. The share of individuals identifying as Hispanic varied by sheltered status, accounting for 15 percent of the sheltered population and 23 percent of the unsheltered population.
- A majority of people experiencing homelessness as individuals identified as white (54% or 202,046 people), much higher than the percentage of people experiencing homelessness in families with children (38%). However, while an even higher percentage of unsheltered homeless individuals were white (59% or 104,274 people), it was the same as the percentage of unsheltered people in families who were white.
- African Americans accounted for 35 percent of all homeless individuals (or 128,741 people) and 27 percent of unsheltered individuals (or 47,770 people). By comparison, African Americans accounted for 51 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families with children, and 20 percent of unsheltered people in families.

### Since 2017

- The number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals increased by two percent (5,832 more individuals) between 2017 and 2018. While the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in both sheltered and unsheltered locations, the overall increase was driven by a three percent increase in the number of unsheltered individuals (4,636 people).
- Individuals ages 25 and older accounted for the entire increase in individual homelessness, increasing by three percent (or 8,053 people). This increase was partially offset by a 13 percent decline among individuals under 18 and a four percent decline in the number of individuals aged 18 to 24.

**EXHIBIT 2.2: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals**  
2018

Characteristic	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	372,417	100%	194,340	100%	178,077	100%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	4,291	1.2%	2,183	1.1%	2,108	1.2%
18 to 24	34,132	9.2%	17,466	9.0%	16,666	9.4%
Over 24	333,994	89.7%	174,691	89.9%	159,303	89.5%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	106,871	28.7%	59,182	30.5%	47,689	26.8%
Male	262,025	70.4%	133,915	68.9%	128,110	71.9%
Transgender	2,446	0.7%	1,064	0.5%	1,382	0.8%
Gender Non-Conforming	1,075	0.3%	179	0.1%	896	0.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	301,994	81.1%	164,462	84.6%	137,532	77.2%
Hispanic/Latino	70,423	18.9%	29,878	15.4%	40,545	22.8%
<b>Race</b>						
White	202,046	54.3%	97,772	50.3%	104,274	58.6%
African American	128,741	34.6%	80,971	41.7%	47,770	26.8%
Asian	4,919	1.3%	2,176	1.1%	2,743	1.5%
Native American	11,812	3.2%	4,551	2.3%	7,261	4.1%
Pacific Islander	4,128	1.1%	1,616	0.8%	2,512	1.4%
Multiple Races	20,771	5.6%	7,254	3.7%	13,517	7.6%

**EXHIBIT 2.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals**  
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018

	Change 2017–2018		Change 2010–2018		Change 2007–2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	5,832	1.6%	-22,723	-5.8%	-40,283	-9.8%
Sheltered Individuals	1,196	0.6%	-17,878	-8.4%	-18,733	-8.8%
Unsheltered Individuals	4,636	2.7%	-4,845	-2.6%	-21,550	-10.8%

**EXHIBIT 2.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals**  
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2017-2018

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-665	-13.4%	-146	-6.3%	-519	-19.8%
18 to 24	-1,556	-4.4%	-425	-2.4%	-1,131	-6.4%
Over 24	8,053	2.5%	1,767	1.0%	6,286	4.1%

# 2

## National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

- Three percent more women experienced homelessness as individuals in 2018 than in 2017, compared to one percent more men. Women in sheltered locations increased by two percent, and women experiencing homelessness as individuals in unsheltered locations increased by four percent. The number of transgender individuals increased by 22 percent, and was driven by an increase in unsheltered individuals (409 more in 2018 than 2017).
- Homelessness increased among Hispanic individuals and non-Hispanic individuals at similar rates (one and three percent) between 2017 and 2018. However, while the number of non-Hispanic individuals in sheltered locations declined slightly (less than one percent), Hispanic individuals in sheltered locations increased by five percent.
- Homelessness among white individuals increased by six percent overall (or 10,544 people) and by nine percent among the unsheltered population (or 8,995 people). Conversely, homelessness among African American individuals decreased by two percent overall (or 2,527 people) and by nine percent among the unsheltered population (or 4,943 people). However, the number of African American and white individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness increased at similar rates (by 3% and 2%).

### Since 2007

- Over a longer time period, 2007-2018, individual homelessness declined by 10 percent (40,283 fewer people). This decline was comprised of both a decline in the number of homeless individuals in unsheltered locations—which dropped by 11 percent (21,550 fewer people)—and in sheltered locations, which dropped by nine percent (or 18,733 people).

Hawaii, California, and Oregon had the highest rates of individuals experiencing homelessness, with 50 or more individuals experiencing homelessness per 10,000 individuals.

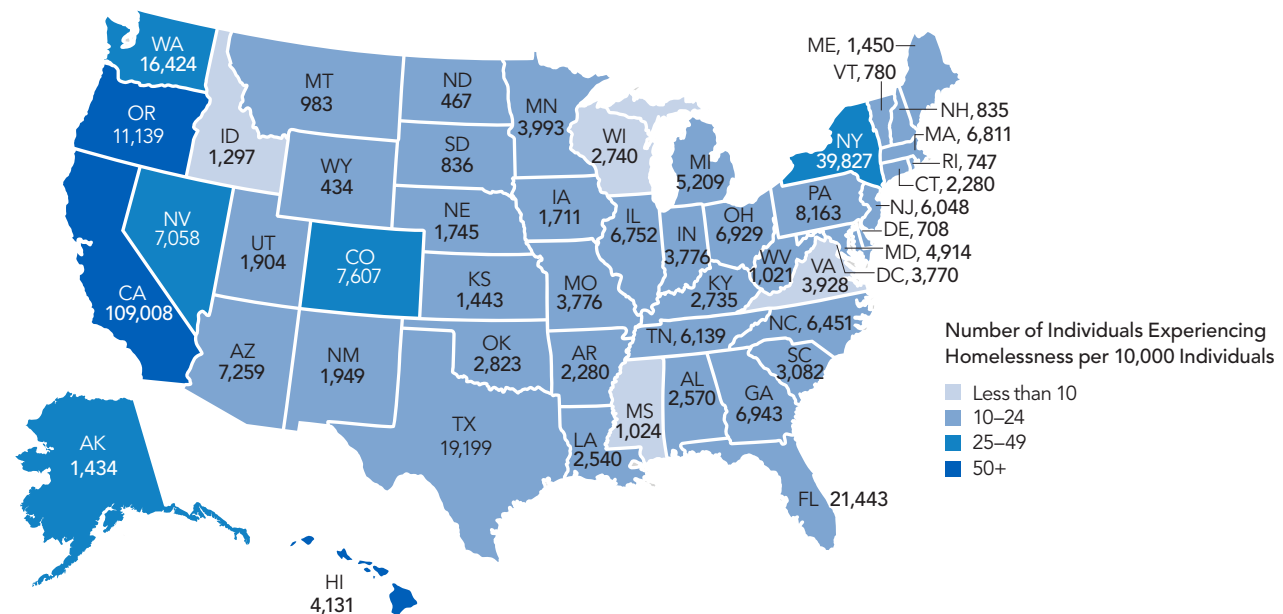


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## State Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 2.5: Estimates of Homeless Individuals  
By State, 2018**



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- California accounted for 30 percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States and 49 percent of all unsheltered individuals.
- More than half of all the nation's homeless individuals were in four states: California (30% or 109,008 people), New York (11% or 39,827 people), Florida (6% or 21,443 people), and Texas (5% or 19,199).
- California and Hawaii had the highest rates of homelessness among all individuals, with 59 and 58 out of every 10,000 individuals experiencing homelessness. These rates are more than 2.5 times the national rate of individual homelessness (22 out of every 10,000 individuals).
- In 10 states, more than half of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: California (78%), Hawaii (71%), Oregon (64%), Washington (60%), Nevada (59%), Mississippi (55%), Arizona (54%), Texas (54%), Arkansas (53%), and Florida (50%).

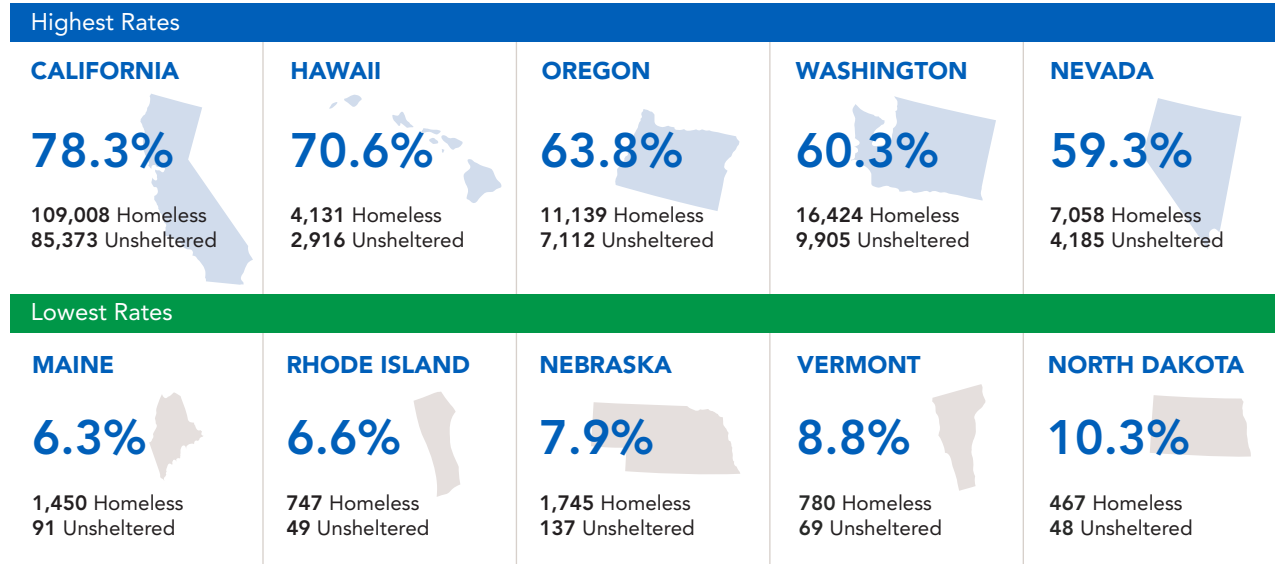
- In contrast, more than 90 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals were sheltered in four states: Maine, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Vermont.

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 29 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increases were in Texas (2,491 people), New York (2,437 people), and Washington (1,643 people). The states with the largest percentage increases were South Dakota (37%), Delaware (15%), and Texas (15%).
- The number of homeless individuals declined between 2017 and 2018 in 21 states. The largest absolute declines occurred in Florida (1,325 fewer people) and California (1,252 fewer people). The largest percentage declines were in North Dakota (44%) and Wyoming (30%).



EXHIBIT 2.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals, By State, 2018



# 2

## State Estimates Homeless Individuals


Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 2.7: Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals**  
By State, 2007–2018

2017–2018		2007–2018	
<b>Largest Increases</b>			
<b>TEXAS</b>	2,491 / 14.9%	<b>NEW YORK</b>	11,771 / 42.0%
<b>NEW YORK</b>	2,437 / 6.5%	<b>WASHINGTON</b>	3,135 / 23.6%
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	1,643 / 11.1%	<b>OREGON</b>	1,268 / 12.8%
<b>ARIZONA</b>	771 / 11.9%	<b>HAWAII</b>	796 / 23.9%
<b>OREGON</b>	705 / 6.8%	<b>MINNESOTA</b>	724 / 22.1%
<b>Largest Decreases<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>FLORIDA</b>	-1,325 / -5.8%	<b>FLORIDA</b>	-11,597 / -35.1%
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-1,252 / -1.1%	<b>TEXAS</b>	-7,107 / -27.0%
<b>GEORGIA</b>	-479 / -6.5%	<b>GEORGIA</b>	-5,578 / -44.5%
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	-419 / -7.4%	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	-2,924 / -32.6%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	-415 / -13.9%	<b>ARIZONA</b>	-2,761 / -27.6%

<sup>a</sup> Because of methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2018.

- Between 2007 and 2018, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The largest increase was in New York (11,771 more people), a 42 percent rise. Washington and Oregon also had large increases (3,135 and 1,268 more people).
- During the same eleven-year period, 28 states experienced a decline in the number of homeless individuals. The largest declines were experienced in Florida (11,597) and Texas (7,107).



HOMELESS  
AND  
HUNGRY

Please help.  
God bless.



# 2

## Estimates by CoC Homeless Individuals

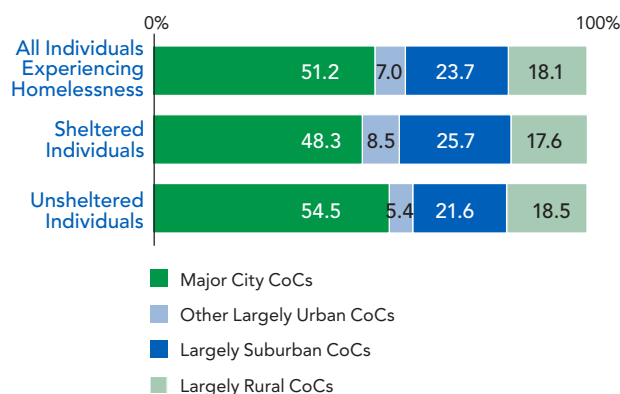
Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

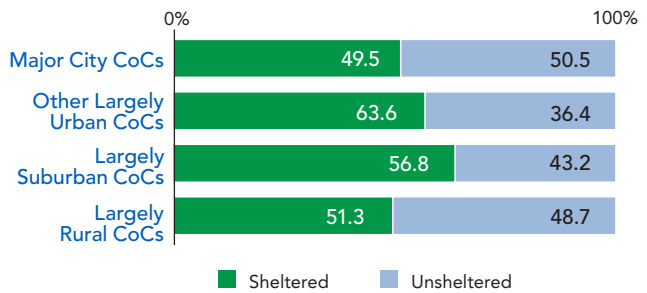
- 1. Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- 2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- 3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- 4. Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

### EXHIBIT 2.8: Homeless Individuals By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



### EXHIBIT 2.9: Homeless Individuals By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- More than half (51%) of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals did so in major city CoCs (188,720 people). Of people experiencing homelessness in major cities, more than half were unsheltered (51% or 95,285 people). No other CoC category had an unsheltered rate above 50 percent.
- Major city CoCs accounted for 55 percent of the national total of unsheltered individuals, and 48 percent of the national total of sheltered individuals. Largely suburban CoCs, by contrast, represented a higher share of the national total of sheltered individuals (26%) than of the national total of unsheltered individuals (22%).
- CoCs that were largely urban but did not contain one of the nation's largest cities sheltered the highest percentage of individuals of all CoC types (64%).
- In three major city CoCs, more than 80 percent of homeless individuals were unsheltered. All three were in California: Fresno (89%), Los Angeles (85%), and San Jose (82%).
- Four largely rural CoCs reported unsheltered rates above 90 percent: the CoC comprised of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties CA, which is on the border of California and Nevada (99%); Lake County CA, located in Northwest California (98%); the CoC comprised of Hendry,

**EXHIBIT 2.10: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals by CoC Category**  
2018

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%
18 to 24	9.6%	7.7%	8.5%	9.5%
Over 24	89.4%	91.2%	90.2%	88.8%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	27.1%	27.9%	28.8%	33.9%
Male	71.6%	71.6%	70.7%	65.6%
Transgender	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Gender Non-conforming	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	77.2%	88.6%	84.9%	87.4%
Hispanic/Latino	22.8%	11.4%	15.1%	12.6%
<b>Race</b>				
White	43.8%	59.6%	60.6%	74.6%
Black	45.2%	30.3%	28.7%	14.6%
Asian	1.6%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%
Native American	2.9%	3.7%	2.3%	5.1%
Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Multiple Races	5.6%	4.8%	5.7%	4.5%

**EXHIBIT 2.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals by CoC Category**  
2018

CoC Name	Homeless Individuals	CoC Name	Homeless Individuals
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	42,079	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,390
New York City, NY	33,391	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,109
Seattle/King County, WA	9,488	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	1,054
San Diego City and County, CA	7,063	Vallejo/Solano County CA	1,052
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,267	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	1,051
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	3,780	Texas Balance of State	5,767
Honolulu City and County, HI	2,905	Oregon Balance of State	4,419
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,657	Washington Balance of State	3,730
St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,253	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,683
Riverside City & County, CA	2,087	Colorado Balance of State	2,546

# 2

## Estimates by CoC Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Hardee, and Highlands Counties, FL, which abut Lake Okeechobee (95%); and the CoC comprised of Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties in California's central valley (94%).

- People experiencing homelessness as individuals in largely rural CoCs were more likely to be women (34%) than those in major city (27%), other urban (28%), or suburban (29%) CoCs.
- Nearly one in four of people experiencing homelessness as individuals in major cities was Hispanic or Latino (23%), a higher proportion than were reported in other largely urban (11%), largely suburban (15%), and largely rural (13%) CoCs.

### Changes Over Time

- While individual homelessness increased in all CoC categories, predominantly rural CoCs experienced the largest increase between 2017 and 2018 (4% percent or 2,782 people). This increase was driven by an eight percent increase in unsheltered individuals (2,331 more people).
- The number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in other largely urban CoCs (those without one of the 50 largest US cities) increased by 12 percent (or 964 more people) between 2017 and 2018. This increase was slightly offset by a two percent decrease in the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in these CoCs (or 368 more people).
- Increases in the number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in major city CoCs slowed. Between 2014 and 2015, unsheltered individual homelessness increased by 11 percent. Individual homelessness increased by eight percent between 2015 and 2016, and by 19 percent between 2016 and 2017. Between 2017 and 2018, it increased by less than one percent. However, the number is now higher than it was in 2007 (by 137 people or 0.1%).
- Between 2007 and 2018, unsheltered homelessness among individuals declined in largely suburban CoCs by 34 percent (19,382 fewer people) and in largely rural CoCs by six percent (1,903 fewer people). Meanwhile, the number of unsheltered individuals increased modestly in major city CoCs and in other largely urban CoCs (2%, or 198 more people).

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in all CoC types.

**EXHIBIT 2.12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered by CoC Category**  
2018

CoC Name	Total homeless individuals, 2018	Percent of all homeless people that are unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Total homeless individuals, 2018	Percent of all homeless people that are unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
Fresno City & County/ Madera County, CA	1,886	88.7%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	142	90.1%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	42,079	85.3%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	1,052	84.2%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,267	82.2%	Glendale, CA	168	82.7%
Oakland, Berkeley/ Alameda County, CA	4,801	79.9%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	823	77.5%
San Francisco, CA	6,211	69.8%	Pasadena, CA	573	76.6%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Imperial County, CA	1,311	96.9%	Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties CoC, CA	145	99.3%
Clackamas County, OR	317	95.0%	Lake County, CA	547	97.6%
Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	348	93.7%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	292	94.5%
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	854	93.0%	Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties CoC, CA	162	93.8%
Pasco County, FL	829	87.5%	Mendocino County, CA	829	87.2%

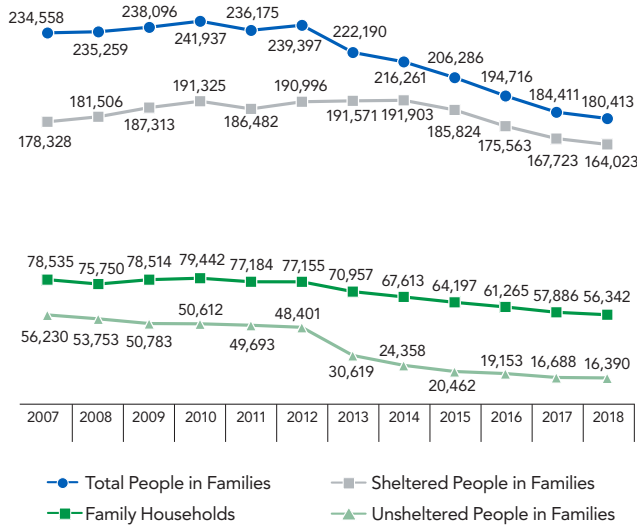
**EXHIBIT 2.13: Change in Individual Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category**  
2017–2018

	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Homeless Individuals		Unsheltered Homeless Individuals	
	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Major City CoCs	1,139	0.6%	396	0.4%	743	0.8%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	596	2.4%	-368	-2.2%	964	11.5%
Largely Suburban CoCs	1,346	1.6%	875	1.8%	471	1.3%
Largely Rural CoCs	2,782	4.4%	451	1.3%	2,331	7.7%

# 3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families with Children**  
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- 180,413 people were homeless in 56,342 families with children, representing one-third (33%) of the total homeless population in 2018.
- Of all people in households with children in the United States, 11 out of every 10,000 were experiencing homelessness on a single night.
- More than 9 in 10 people experiencing homelessness in families with children were sheltered (164,023 people). Only 16,390 people in families with children were counted in unsheltered locations.

- The average size of families experiencing homelessness was 3.2 people.

## Demographic Characteristics

- Children under the age of 18 made up 60 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families. Of the remaining 40 percent, most were 25 years of age or older (33%). Eight percent of all people in families with children were young adults between 18 and 24.
- Not surprisingly, children comprised a smaller share of unsheltered people in families (52%) than sheltered people in families (60%).
- African Americans accounted for 51 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness and 54 percent of all sheltered families. However, African Americans accounted for only 20 percent of unsheltered people in families.
- The inverse was true for people identifying as white. While 36 percent of people in families with children in sheltered locations identified as white, 59 percent of the unsheltered family population was white.
- Nearly 3 in 10 people in families experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latino (29%), higher than the proportion of Hispanic or Latino individuals experiencing homelessness (19%). Hispanics and Latinos comprised 29 percent of families in sheltered locations and 23 percent of people in families in unsheltered locations.

**EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Number of Homeless People in Families with Children**  
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2018

	Change 2017-2018		Change 2010-2018		Change 2007-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
People in families	-3,998	-2.2%	61,524	-25.4%	-54,145	-23.1%
Sheltered	-3,700	-2.2%	-27,302	-14.3%	-14,305	-8.0%
Unsheltered	-298	-1.8%	-34,222	-67.6%	-39,840	-70.9%
Family households	-1,544	-2.7%	-23,100	-29.1%	-22,193	-28.3%

**EXHIBIT 3.3: Parenting Youth**  
By Sheltered Status, 2018

	People in Parenting Youth Families		Sheltered People in Parenting Youth Families		Unsheltered People in Parenting Youth Families	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,724	100%	88,249	100%	475	100%
Parenting Youth (Under 18)	87	1.0%	77	0.9%	10	2.1%
Parenting Youth Age (18 to 24)	8,637	99.0%	88,172	99.1%	465	97.9%
Children of Parenting Youth	11,319		10,791		528	

**EXHIBIT 3.4: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children**  
2018

Characteristic	All Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People in families	180,413	100%	164,023	100%	16,390	100%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	107,301	59.5%	98,903	60.3%	8,398	51.2%
18 – 24	14,187	7.9%	12,688	7.7%	1,499	9.1%
Over 24	58,925	32.7%	52,432	32.0%	6,493	39.6%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	109,340	60.6%	100,842	61.5%	8,498	51.8%
Male	70,900	39.3%	63,110	38.5%	7,790	47.5%
Transgender	75	0.0%	44	0.0%	31	0.2%
Gender Non-conforming	98	0.1%	27	0.0%	71	0.4%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	128,360	71.1%	115,721	70.6%	12,639	77.1%
Hispanic/Latino	52,053	28.9%	48,302	29.4%	3,751	22.9%
<b>Race</b>						
White	68,522	38.0%	58,901	35.9%	9,621	58.7%
Black or African American	91,068	50.5%	87,745	53.5%	3,323	20.3%
Asian	1,724	1.0%	1,412	0.9%	312	1.9%
Native American	3,602	2.0%	3,077	1.9%	525	3.2%
Pacific Islander	3,911	2.2%	2,561	1.6%	1,350	8.2%
Multiple Races	11,586	6.4%	10,327	6.3%	1,259	7.7%

**EXHIBIT 3.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children**  
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2017–2018

	Total Change 2017-2018		Sheltered Change 2017-2018		Unsheltered Change 2017-2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People under 18 in families with children	-2,272	-2.1%	-2,057	-2.0%	-215	-2.5%
People age 18 to 24 in families with children	-1,117	-7.3%	-1,163	-8.4%	46	3.2%
People over age 24 in families with children	-609	-1.0%	-480	-0.9%	-129	-1.9%

# 3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

## Additional Characteristics

- Only five percent of homeless people in families with children were in households with chronic patterns of homelessness (8,273 people). Three in ten (30%) chronically homeless people in families with children experienced homelessness in unsheltered locations.
- Parenting youth accounted for 61 percent of all people between the ages of 18 and 24 in families with children. Approximately 16 percent of all people in families who were under the age of 25 were people in parenting youth households.<sup>5</sup>
- Of people in families with a parent under 25, five percent were found in unsheltered locations, about half the rate as for all people in families (9%).

## Since 2017

- The number of people in families with children who experienced homelessness on a single night declined by two percent (or 3,998 people) between 2017 and 2018. The number of family households experiencing homelessness declined by three percent (or 1,544 households). Family homelessness declined by two percent across sheltered status.
- Overall homelessness decreased for all age groups between 2017 and 2018. However, unsheltered homelessness increased by three percent for people in families with children aged 18 to 24. (People in this age group may be the parent of the family or they may be young adults in a household that has both another adult and at least one child under 18.)
- Overall homelessness also declined for all gender groups between 2017 and 2018,

- The number of Hispanic or Latino people in families experiencing homelessness increased overall by four percent (1,918 people) and was shared across sheltered and unsheltered populations. Conversely, homelessness declined for non-Hispanic or non-Latino people in families, including a five percent (5,454 people) decrease in sheltered homelessness and a four percent (462 people) decrease in unsheltered homelessness.
- Homelessness decreased for all racial groups, except for a less than one percent increase for white people in families, mainly an increase in sheltered homelessness.

## Since 2007

- Between 2007 and 2018, the number of people in families who experienced homelessness dropped by 23 percent (54,145 fewer people), and the number of family households that experienced homelessness dropped by 28 percent (22,193 family households).
- The decline in overall rates of family homelessness can be attributed to the substantial decrease in the number of people in families with children who experienced homelessness in unsheltered locations. Between 2007 and 2018, unsheltered family homelessness has dropped 71 percent (39,840 fewer people). The number of people in families with children staying in sheltered locations also declined, though by a smaller amount (8% or 14,305 people).

<sup>5</sup> 87 people under the age of 18 who are parents are included in this estimate. People under the age of 18 who are experiencing homeless with their children are reported under “child-only” households, and are also included in the individuals section of this report. They are not included in the total number of people experiencing homelessness in families.





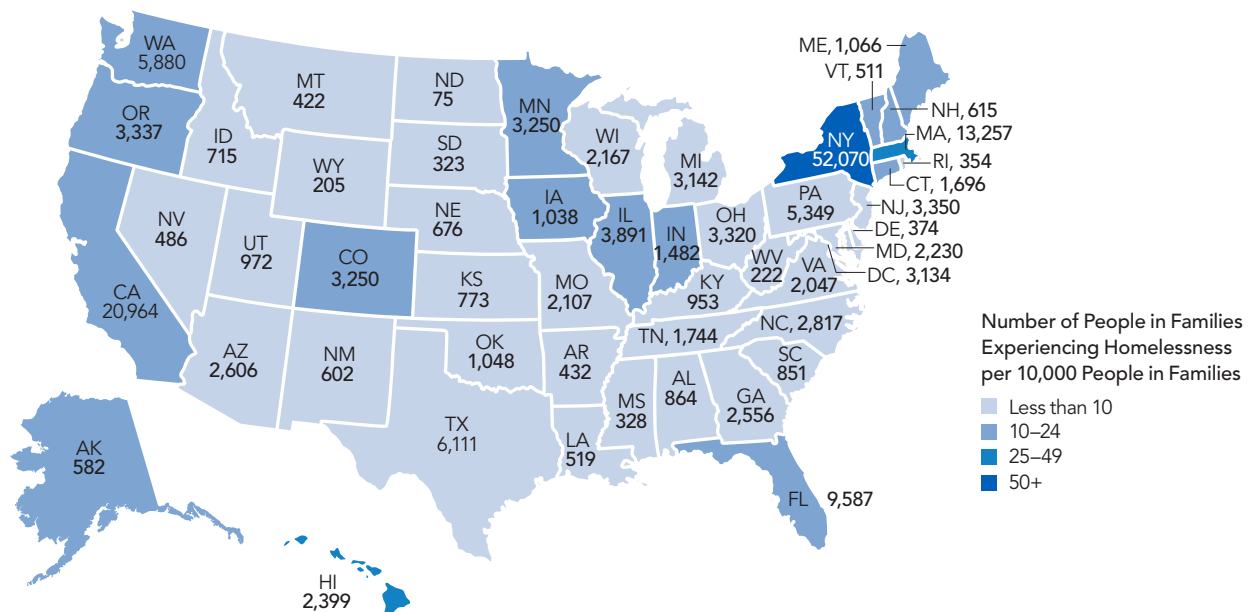


# 3 State Estimates

## Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Family Homelessness**  
By State, 2018



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- Nearly three in ten (29%) people in families who experience homelessness in the U.S. do so in New York (52,070 people). All but 29 of those people (or 0.1%) stayed in sheltered locations.
- More than half of the nation’s homeless people in families with children were in four states: New York, California (12% 20,964 people), Massachusetts (7% or 13,257 people), and Florida (5% or 9,587 people).
- Two-thirds of unsheltered people in families with children (65%) were in one of four states: California, Florida, Oregon, and Colorado.
- New York and Massachusetts also had very high rates of homelessness among families. In 2018, 57 out of every 10,000 people in New York and 44 out of every 10,000 people in Massachusetts experienced homelessness.
- In five states, more than one-quarter of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered: Oregon (54%), Tennessee (33%), Colorado (32%), Wyoming (31%), and Idaho (28%). These rates were

considerably higher than the national rate of just under 10 percent.

- In three states (Connecticut, Delaware, North Dakota) and the District of Columbia, none of the people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered.

### Changes Over Time

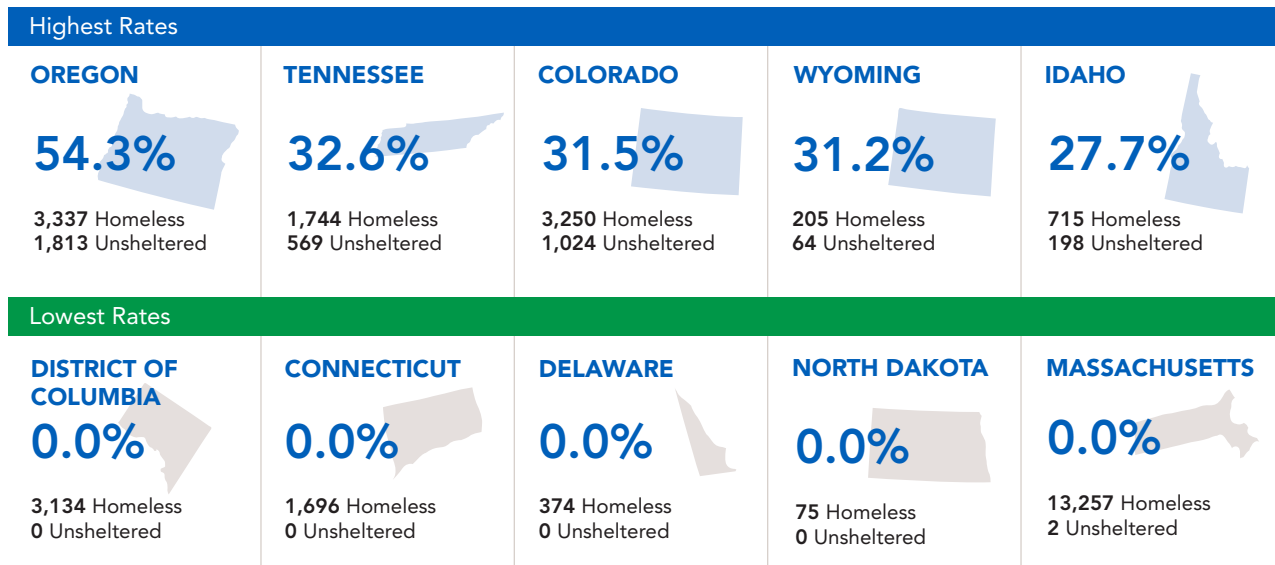
- Homelessness among people in families with children increased in 12 states between 2017 and 2018. The largest increases were in Massachusetts (17% or 1,959 more people in families with children) and Connecticut (44% or 516 more people).
- Homelessness declined for people in families with children in 38 states and the District of Columbia between 2017 and 2018. The largest decreases were in the District of Columbia (19% or 756 fewer people), Texas (11% or 729 fewer people), and Minnesota (14% or 519 fewer people).
- Over a longer period, 2007-2018, the number of people experiencing homelessness in

families with children increased in 7 states. New York experienced the largest absolute increase, with 17,525 more people in families experiencing homelessness, a 51 percent rise. In Massachusetts, 94 percent more people in families experienced homelessness in 2018 than in 2007 (6,422 more people), and in the District of Columbia, 96 percent more people in families with children experienced homelessness (1,531 more people).

- Between 2007 and 2018, the number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children declined in 43 states. In that timeframe, Florida reduced its homeless family population by just over one-third (36% or 5,442 people); Texas cut its population in half (55% or 7,371 fewer people); and New Jersey and Georgia reduced their populations by nearly two-thirds (60% or 4,992 fewer people, and 64% or 4,562 fewer people).



**EXHIBIT 3.7: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families with Children By State, 2018**



Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

# 3 State Estimates

## Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.8: Largest Changes in Homeless People in Families with Children  
By State, 2007–2018

2017–2018		2007–2018	
<b>Largest Increases</b>			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	1,959 / 17.3%	<b>NEW YORK</b>	17,525 / 50.7%
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	516 / 43.7%	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	6,422 / 94.0%
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	247 / 8.0%	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	1,531 / 95.5%
<b>FLORIDA</b>	165 / 1.8%	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	387 / 29.6%
<b>ARIZONA</b>	147 / 6.0%	<b>VERMONT</b>	75 / 17.2%
<b>Largest Decreases<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	-756 / -19.4%	<b>TEXAS</b>	-7,371 / -54.7%
<b>TEXAS</b>	-729 / -10.7%	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-7,070 / -25.2%
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	-519 / -13.8%	<b>FLORIDA</b>	-5,442 / -36.2%
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	-518 / -8.8%	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	-4,992 / -59.8%
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	-451 / -7.1%	<b>GEORGIA</b>	-4,562 / -64.1%

<sup>a</sup> Because of methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2018.

Approximately 16 percent of people in families who were under the age of 25 were people in parenting youth households



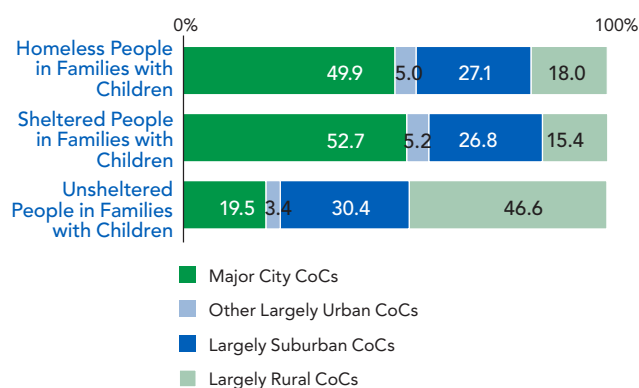
# 3 Estimates by CoC

## Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

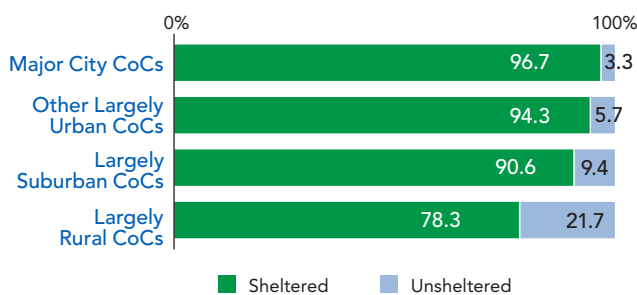
### EXHIBIT 3.9: Homeless People in Families with Children

By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



### EXHIBIT 3.10: Percentage of Family Homelessness that is Sheltered and Unsheltered

By CoC Category, 2018



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- Half of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the United States did so in CoCs covering one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Major city CoCs accounted for more than 2.5 times the share of sheltered people in families with children (53%) than of unsheltered people in families with children (20%).
- CoCs that were predominantly suburban accounted just over one-quarter (27%) of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness.

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

- Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

- CoCs that were predominantly rural accounted for 18 percent of homeless people in families with children –similar to their share of homeless individuals. However, nearly half of all unsheltered people in families were in largely rural CoCs (47%), considerably higher than the share of unsheltered individuals in largely rural CoCs (18%).
- CoCs that were predominantly rural had the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness among people in families with children, with 22 percent staying outdoors. In all other CoC categories, more than 9 in 10 people in families experiencing homelessness were sheltered.



**EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Family Homelessness**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	People in Families with Children	CoC Name	People in Families with Children
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
New York City, NY	45,285	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	631
Los Angeles City & County, CA	7,876	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	538
Boston, MA	3,653	St. Louis City, MO	330
District of Columbia	3,134	Spokane City & County, WA	328
Seattle/King County, WA	2,624	Bridgeport, Stamford, Norwalk/Fairfield County, CT	309
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Springfield/Hampden County, MA	2,911	Oregon Balance of State	1,973
Nassau, Suffolk Counties, NY	2,876	Washington Balance of State	1,936
Pasco County, FL	1,839	Texas Balance of State	1,871
Massachusetts Balance of State	1,651	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,650
Honolulu City and County, HI	1,590	Colorado Balance of State	1,443

- One-quarter of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness did so in New York City, and all of those 45,285 people were sheltered.

### Demographic Characteristics

- The gender and age characteristics of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness do not vary much by CoC category and generally reflect national patterns.
- However, race and ethnicity do vary by geography. More than one-third (35%) of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in major cities were Hispanic, the highest rate among the CoC categories. In largely suburban CoCs, 28 percent of people in families identified as Hispanic, which was most similar to the national rate. Predominantly rural CoCs had the lowest rate of people experiencing family homelessness

identifying as Hispanic or Latino (17%).

- In major cities, 25 percent of people in families experiencing homelessness were white, compared with 63 percent in largely rural CoCs. Conversely, two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness in families in major cities were African American (67%) compared to 22 percent in largely rural CoCs.

Largely rural CoCs account for 18 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness, and 47 percent of unsheltered people in families.

# 3 Estimates by CoC Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 3.12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Family Homelessness who are Unsheltered**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	People in Families with Children	Percent that are unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Total homeless people, 2018	Percent of all homeless people that are unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	987	30.0%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	251	45.0%
Long Beach, CA	195	29.2%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	230	42.2%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	7,876	21.2%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	131	24.4%
San Diego City and County, CA	1,513	20.8%	Pasadena, CA	104	22.1%
Oklahoma City, OK	243	18.5%	Mobile City & County/Baldwin County, AL	152	11.2%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Pasco County CoC, FL	1,839	91.9%	Jackson/West Tennessee	420	91.2%
El Dorado County CoC, CA	168	82.1%	Central Oregon	199	82.9%
Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's Counties CoC, MD	218	62.4%	Northwest North Carolina	243	77.8%
Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC, FL	147	58.5%	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	106	72.6%
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC, CA	371	41.5%	Oregon Balance of State	1,973	68.8%

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 people in families with children experiencing homelessness.

## Since 2017

- Family homelessness declined in all CoC types except those that are largely suburban, where it increased by four percent. This increase was driven entirely by increases in the sheltered population (6% or 2,653 people).
- Between 2017 and 2018, largely rural CoCs experienced the largest percentage decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children (8% or 2,925 people) and major cities experienced the largest absolute decline (3% or 3,002 people).
- Unsheltered homelessness among families rose in major city CoCs (by 481 people or 20%) and in other largely urban CoCs (by 107 people or

26%), but declined in largely suburban CoCs (by 609 people and 12%) and largely rural CoCs (by 486 people or 7%).

**EXHIBIT 3.13: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children**  
By CoC Category, 2018

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=59)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=172)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	59.3%	61.5%	59.3%	60.3%
18 to 24	8.7%	6.6%	7.6%	6.2%
Over 24	32.1%	31.9%	33.1%	33.5%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	60.9%	61.9%	60.4%	60.2%
Male	39.1%	37.9%	39.4%	39.8%
Transgender	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Gender Non-conforming	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	65.2%	80.6%	72.2%	82.8%
Hispanic/Latino	34.8%	19.4%	27.8%	17.2%
<b>Race</b>				
White	25.0%	38.5%	46.2%	63.1%
Black	66.7%	47.7%	41.9%	21.5%
Asian	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
Native American	1.2%	3.0%	1.3%	5.0%
Pacific Islander	1.1%	1.0%	2.6%	1.7%
Multiple Races	5.1%	9.1%	7.0%	8.2%

**EXHIBIT 3.14: Change in Family Homelessness**  
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2017-2018

	All People in Families with Children		Sheltered People in Families with Children		Unsheltered People in Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-4,165	-2.3%	-3,658	-2.2%	-507	-3.3%
Major City CoCs	-3,002	-3.3%	-3,483	-3.9%	481	19.7%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	-282	-3.0%	-389	-4.4%	107	26.2%
Largely Suburban CoCs	2,044	4.4%	2,653	6.4%	-609	-11.8%
Largely Rural CoCs	-2,925	-8.3%	-2,439	-8.8%	-486	-6.5%



# 4 National Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2018

In recent years, HUD has expanded Point-in-Time (PIT) count data collection to include information on the number of young adults and children who are experiencing homelessness without a parent or guardian present. Unaccompanied youth are people under the age of 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his or her children. HUD and its federal partners selected the PIT counts from January 2017 as the baseline measure of homelessness among unaccompanied youth. While 347 communities conducted unsheltered counts in 2018, it was not required. Therefore, 2019 will be the first year that we examine year-to-year trends in unaccompanied homeless youth.

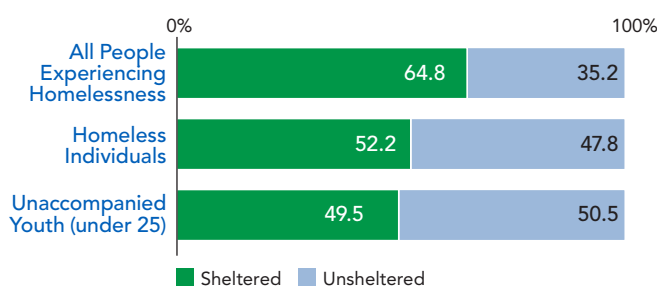
## EXHIBIT 4.1: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By Age and Sheltered Status, 2018

	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Youth (under 25)	36,361	100.0%	18,011	100.0%	18,350	100.0%
Homeless Youth (under 18)	4,093	11.3%	2,014	11.2%	2,079	11.3%
Homeless Youth (18-24)	32,268	88.7%	15,997	88.8%	16,271	88.7%

## EXHIBIT 4.2: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By Sheltered Status, 2018



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- There were 36,361 unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 25. This represents just under seven percent of the total homeless population and ten percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals.
- Of all people in the United States who were under the age of 25 and living in households without a parent or guardian and without their own children, 18 out of 10,000 were experiencing homelessness.
- In addition, there were 8,724 parents and 11,219 children of those parents in families in which the parent was a youth. They are not included in this chapter but are described in the Families chapter of this report.
- Nearly 9 in 10 unaccompanied youth were between the ages of 18 and 24 (89% or 32,268 people). The remaining 11 percent (or 4,093 people) were under the age of 18.
  - Unaccompanied homeless youth are more likely to be unsheltered (51%) than all people experiencing homelessness (35%) or people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%). The percentages that are unsheltered are almost the same for unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 and those 18-24.

## Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth

- Just under 40 percent of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were women or girls (38%), a higher percentage than of all individuals experiencing homelessness (28%). One-third of unaccompanied youth staying in unsheltered locations were female, compared to just over one-quarter of all unsheltered individuals (27%).
- Youth identifying as transgender accounted for approximately one percent of the unaccompanied youth population, regardless of sheltered status. Meanwhile, although

an extremely small share of the overall unaccompanied youth population, people who did not identify as male, female, or transgender comprised a higher share of the sheltered population than the unsheltered population (2% compared to 1%).

- African Americans comprised a larger share of the sheltered unaccompanied youth population than the unsheltered population. African American unaccompanied youth accounted for a slightly larger share of the sheltered population than did all African American individuals (44% compared to 42%) and a lower percentage of unsheltered unaccompanied youth than all individuals (24% compared to 27%).
- Almost one-quarter of unaccompanied homeless youth were Hispanic or Latino (24% or 8,887 people). The rate is higher among unsheltered unaccompanied youth (29% or

5,387 people). Unaccompanied youth were more likely to be Hispanic or Latino than all homeless individuals: 24% of unaccompanied homeless youth were Hispanic or Latino compared to 19% of all homeless individuals.

- Nearly half of unaccompanied youth were white (49%), and about one-third (34%) were African American. Multiracial youth accounted for 10 percent of all unaccompanied homeless youth. Native American youth represented four percent of the unaccompanied homeless youth population, and Asian and Pacific Islander youth together accounted for the remaining five percent.
- Compared to all homeless individuals (including people over the age of 24), unaccompanied youth were more likely to identify as a race other than white or African American (17% versus 11%).

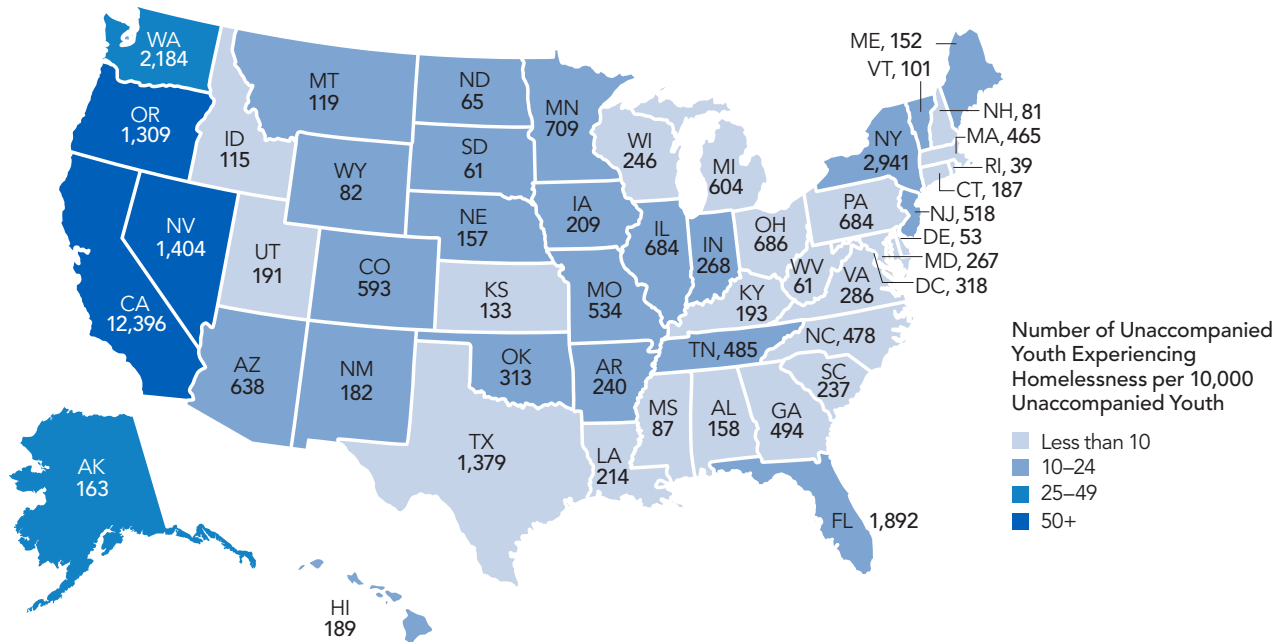
### EXHIBIT 4.3: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness 2018

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	36,361	100%	18,011	100%	18,350	100%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	4,093	11.3%	2,014	11.2%	2,079	11.3%
18 to 24	32,268	88.7%	15,997	88.8%	16,271	88.7%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	13,731	37.8%	7,620	42.3%	6,111	33.3%
Male	21,828	60.0%	9,987	55.4%	11,841	64.5%
Transgender	503	1.4%	315	1.7%	188	1.0%
Gender non-conforming	299	0.8%	89	0.5%	210	1.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	27,474	75.6%	14,511	80.6%	12,963	70.6%
Hispanic/Latino	8,887	24.4%	3,500	19.4%	5,387	29.4%
<b>Race</b>						
White	17,757	48.8%	8,167	45.3%	9,590	52.3%
African American	12,336	33.9%	7,979	44.3%	4,357	23.7%
Asian	516	1.4%	155	0.9%	361	2.0%
Native American	1,576	4.3%	492	2.7%	1,084	5.9%
Pacific Islander	436	1.2%	139	0.8%	297	1.6%
Multiple Races	3,740	10.3%	1,079	6.0%	2,661	14.5%

# 4 State Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2018; Excludes PR and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth  
By State, 2018**



### On a Single Night in January 2018

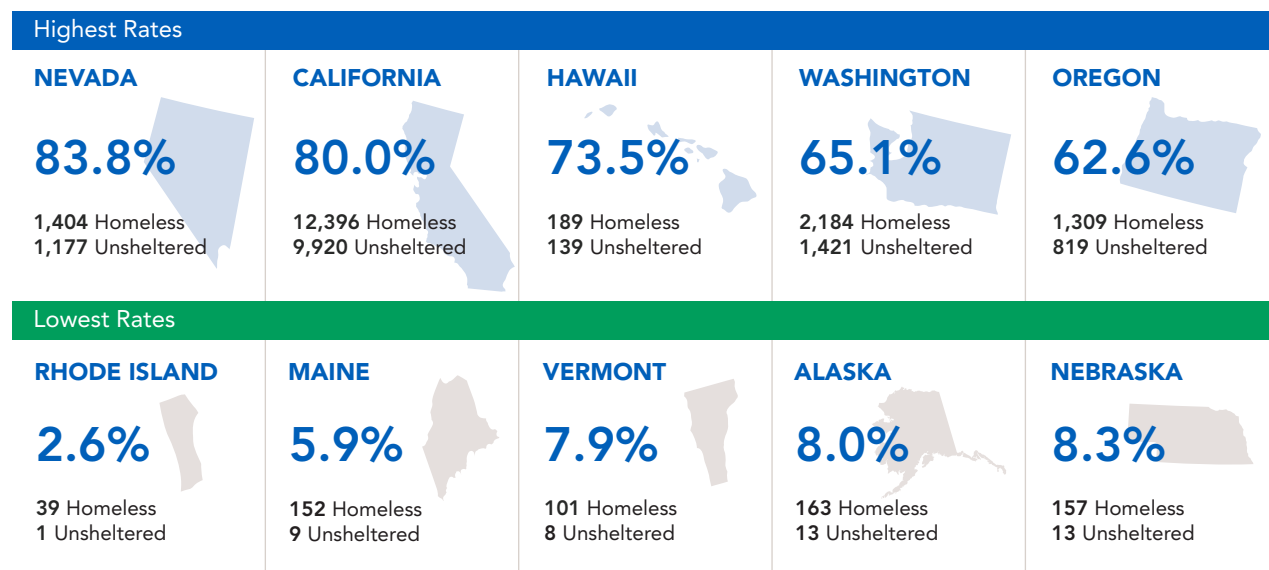
- California reported the largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth (12,396 people), accounting for one-third of all unaccompanied youth. Other states with large numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth were: New York (2,941), Washington (2,184), Florida (1,892), and Nevada (1,404).

- California accounted for 54 percent of all unsheltered homeless unaccompanied youth (9,920 people). The state with the next largest number was Washington, with eight percent of the nation's unsheltered unaccompanied youth, or 1,421 people.
- Nevada, California, and Oregon had very high rates of homelessness among unaccompanied youth. Nevada had the highest rate, with 98 out of every 10,000 youth experiencing homelessness on their own. California and Oregon had rates of 54 and 53 out of 10,000 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

Unaccompanied homeless youth are more likely to be unsheltered (51%) than all people experiencing homelessness (35%) or people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%).

## EXHIBIT 4.5: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By State, 2018



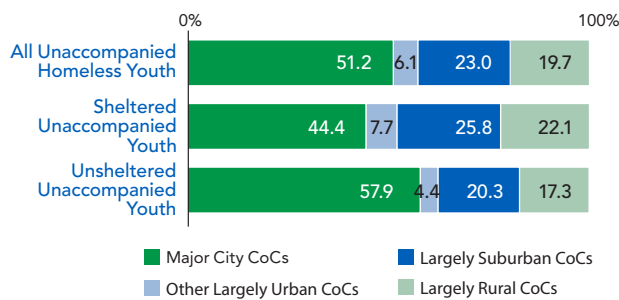
- States with the highest percentages of unaccompanied youth who were found in unsheltered rather than sheltered locations were in the western part of the country. Nevada had the highest percentage, with 1,177 people staying in places not meant for human habitation. California followed, with 9,920 unaccompanied youth staying in unsheltered locations, 80 percent of the state's unaccompanied homeless youth.
- Rhode Island had the lowest percentage of unaccompanied youth who were unsheltered, with only three percent.

# 4 Estimates by CoC

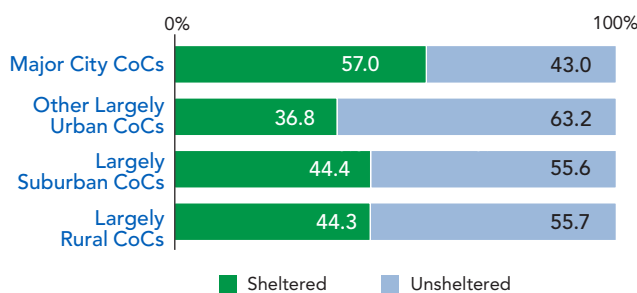
## Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 4.6: Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness**  
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



**EXHIBIT 4.7: Unaccompanied Homeless Youth in each CoC Category**  
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- More than half (51%) of all unaccompanied youth were counted in the nation's major cities, similar to its share of all individuals experiencing homelessness. However, major cities accounted for a larger share of the nation's unsheltered unaccompanied youth (58%) than of all unsheltered individuals (55%), and a smaller share of sheltered unaccompanied youth (44% versus 48%).
- Major cities had the highest percentage of unaccompanied youth who were unsheltered (57%), followed by largely suburban CoCs (44%) and largely rural CoCs (44%). Other largely urban CoCs (those that do not include one

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

- Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

of the nation's largest cities) had the lowest percentage of unaccompanied youth found in unsheltered locations.

- Other largely urban CoCs accounted for six percent of all unaccompanied youth nationwide, eight percent of sheltered unaccompanied youth, and four percent of unsheltered unaccompanied youth.
- About one in four sheltered unaccompanied youth (26%) were counted in largely suburban CoCs, while one in five (20%) unsheltered unaccompanied youth were counted in those locations.

- CoCs that are predominantly rural accounted for a slightly larger share of the nation's sheltered unaccompanied youth (22%) than unsheltered unaccompanied youth (17%). A slightly larger share of unaccompanied youth were found in largely rural CoCs than were all individuals (20% versus 18%).
- In three major city CoCs—San Jose, Las Vegas, and San Francisco—more than 80 percent of unaccompanied were unsheltered.
- In two largely suburban CoCs—Pasco County FL and Santa Cruz CA—more than 90 percent of unaccompanied homeless youth were unsheltered.
- Unaccompanied youth found in predominantly rural CoCs were much more likely to be white (72%) than unaccompanied youth in major city CoCs (38%), other largely urban CoCs (51%), or largely suburban CoCs (52%).
- In all categories of CoCs, nearly all unaccompanied homeless youth were between the ages of 18 and 24. Largely rural CoCs had the highest percentage of unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 18 (15%), and major city CoCs had the lowest percentage (9%).





# 4 Estimates by CoC Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 4.8: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth in each CoC Category**  
By CoC Category, 2018

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=59)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=172)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	9.1%	11.4%	13.1%	14.7%
18 to 24	90.9%	88.6%	86.9%	85.3%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	35.7%	40.5%	38.4%	41.7%
Male	61.3%	58.2%	60.0%	57.0%
Transgender	1.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
Gender Non-Conforming	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	72.1%	85.2%	77.5%	80.2%
Hispanic/Latino	27.9%	14.8%	22.5%	19.8%
<b>Race</b>				
White	38.3%	51.1%	51.9%	72.2%
Black	41.2%	32.9%	33.1%	16.6%
Asian	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%
Native American	5.0%	4.6%	2.6%	4.5%
Pacific Islander	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%
Multiple Races	12.0%	9.3%	10.2%	5.7%

**EXHIBIT 4.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,517	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	218
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,337	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	132
New York City, NY	2,142	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	116
Seattle/King County, WA	1,518	Spokane City & County, WA	101
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,295	Anchorage, AK	97
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	614	Oregon Balance of State	641
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	505	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	623
Pasco County, FL	328	Texas Balance of State	443
Riverside City & County, CA	240	Washington Balance of State	356
San Luis Obispo County, CA	210	Colorado Balance of State	246

**EXHIBIT 4.10: CoCs with the Highest Rates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Who are Unsheltered**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Percent that are unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Percent that are unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,517	96.8%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	218	82.1%
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,295	88.4%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	132	74.2%
San Francisco, CA	1,292	87.0%	Spokane City & County, WA	101	32.7%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	935	78.9%	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	116	18.1%
San Diego City and County, CA	876	78.8%	--	--	--
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Pasco County, FL	328	96.6%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	623	94.5%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	614	93.3%	Oregon Balance of State	641	73.8%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	210	89.0%	Colorado Balance of State	246	67.1%
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	505	87.7%	Texas Balance of State	443	63.9%
Marin County, CA	133	86.5%	Georgia Balance of State	178	59.0%

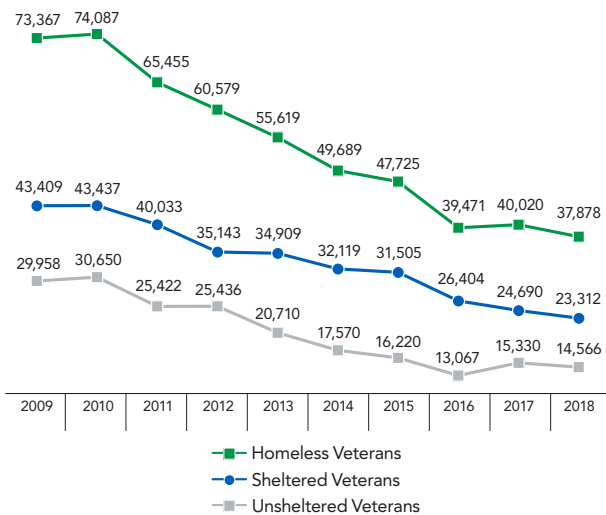
Note: Some CoCs were excluded from this analysis because the total number of unaccompanied homeless youth in those CoCs was less than 100.



# 5 National Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2018

**EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans**  
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2018



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- 37,878 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the U.S., accounting for just under nine percent of all homeless adults.
- A majority of veterans were staying in sheltered locations (62% or 23,312 veterans), and 38 percent (or 14,566 veterans) were staying in places not suitable for human habitation. However, veterans accounted for a higher percent of adults in sheltered locations (9.1%) than adults in unsheltered locations (7.9%).
- Nearly all veterans were experiencing homelessness in households without children (98%). Veterans in families were more likely to be sheltered (74%) than veterans in households without children (62%).
- Approximately 18 out of every 10,000 veterans in the United States experienced homelessness on a single night in 2018.

## Demographic Characteristics

- Men accounted for nine in ten veterans experiencing homelessness (91% or 34,412

veterans). A slightly higher share of unsheltered veterans were women (10%) than of sheltered veterans (8%).

- A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness were white (58%) compared to all people experiencing homelessness (49%) and a somewhat higher percentage of veterans were white compared to people in households without children (54%). The share of unsheltered veterans who were white (61%) was similar to the shares of all people and individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness (both at 59%).
- African Americans comprised one-third of veterans experiencing homelessness but less than one-quarter of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness (24%). While African Americans comprise a smaller share of veterans experiencing homelessness than of all people experiencing homelessness, they are overrepresented as compared to their share of all U.S. veterans (12%).
- Veterans experiencing homelessness were half as likely to identify as Hispanic or Latino as all people experiencing homelessness (11% compared to 22%), but were overrepresented compared to the percentage of all U.S. veterans who were Hispanic (7%). Hispanics make up a larger share of unsheltered homeless veterans, 15 percent.

## Since 2017

- After increasing between 2016 and 2017 (for the first time since 2009), the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by five percent (or 2,142 people) between 2017 and 2018.
- This decline was comprised of a six percent decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in sheltered places (1,378 fewer veterans), and a five percent decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homeless in unsheltered places (764 fewer veterans).

### Since 2009

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness has been cut nearly in half since 2009, by 48 percent (or 35,489 people), reaching a new low of 37,878 in 2018.
- Between 2009 and 2018, veteran homelessness decreased both among those in sheltered locations (by 51% or 15,392 fewer veterans) and those found in unsheltered locations (by 46% or 20,097 fewer veterans).

### EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Veterans Sheltered Status, 2018

Sheltered Status	# of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	# of Adults Experiencing Homelessness	% of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who are Veterans
<b>Total</b>	37,878	441,238	8.6%
Sheltered	23,312	257,277	9.1%
Unsheltered	14,566	183,961	7.9%

### EXHIBIT 5.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans 2018

Characteristic	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Veterans</b>	37,878	100%	23,312	100%	14,566	100%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	3,219	8.5%	1,811	7.8%	1,408	9.7%
Male	34,412	90.8%	21,440	92.0%	12,972	89.1%
Transgender	174	0.5%	60	0.3%	114	0.8%
Gender Non-conforming	73	0.2%	1	0.0%	72	0.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,839	89.3%	21,502	92.2%	12,337	84.7%
Hispanic/Latino	4,039	10.7%	1,810	7.8%	2,229	15.3%
<b>Race</b>						
White	21,825	57.6%	12,977	55.7%	8,848	60.7%
Black or African American	12,296	32.5%	8,784	37.7%	3,512	24.1%
Asian	324	0.9%	168	0.7%	156	1.1%
Native American	1,168	3.1%	473	2.0%	695	4.8%
Pacific Islander	306	0.8%	131	0.6%	175	1.2%
Multiple Races	1,959	5.2%	779	3.3%	1,180	8.1%

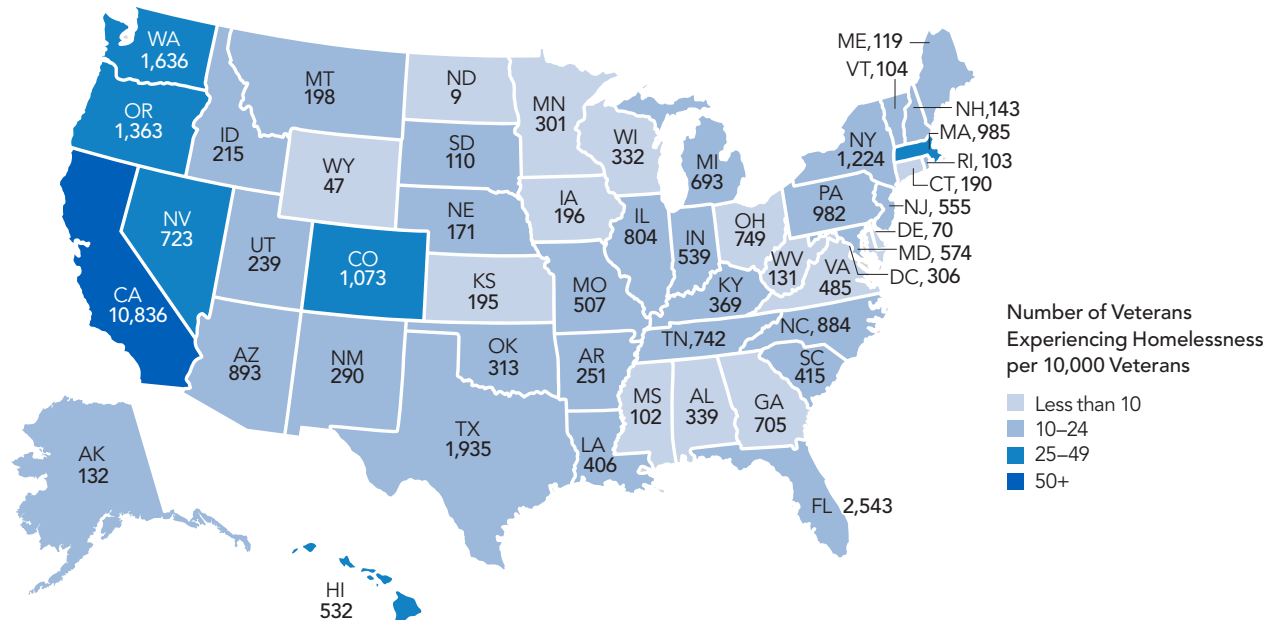
### EXHIBIT 5.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans By Sheltered Status, 2009–2018

	Change 2017 to 2018		Change 2010 to 2018		Change 2009 to 2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Veterans</b>	-2,142	-5.4%	-36,209	-48.9%	-35,489	-48.4%
Sheltered	-1,378	-5.6%	-20,125	-46.3%	-20,097	-46.3%
Unsheltered	-764	-5.0%	-16,084	-52.5%	-15,392	-51.4%

# 5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2018

**EXHIBIT 5.5: Estimates of Homeless Veterans  
By State, 2018**



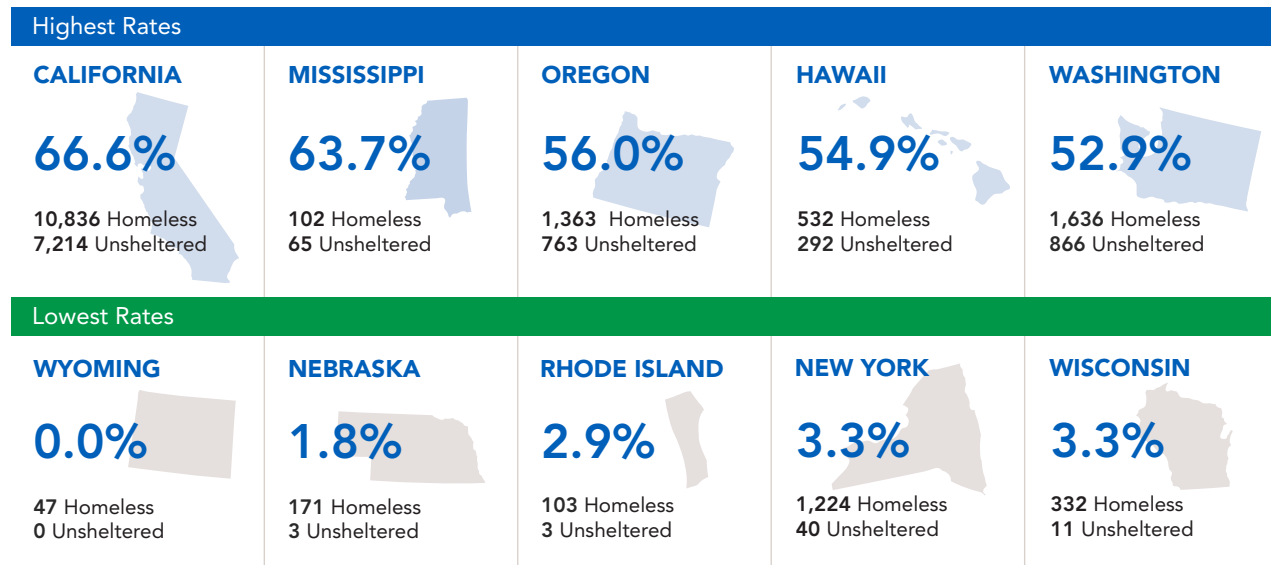
## On a Single Night in January 2018

- California accounted for just under 30 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States (29% or 10,836 veterans) and half of all unsheltered veterans (7,214 veterans).
- In five states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered: California (67%), Mississippi (64%), Oregon (56%), Hawaii (55%), and Washington (53%).
- California, Oregon, and Hawaii also had the highest rates of homelessness among all veterans, far exceeding the national rate of 18 out of 10,000 veterans. California had the highest rate (60 out of every 10,000 veterans experiencing homelessness), followed by Oregon and Hawaii (43 and 41 out of 10,000 veterans).
- Eight states sheltered more than 95 percent of their homeless veterans. In Wyoming, no homeless veterans were unsheltered. Other states with very small percentages of homeless veterans who were unsheltered were Nebraska (2%), Rhode Island (3%), New York (3%), Wisconsin (3%), Delaware (4%), and New Hampshire (5%).
- Montana and New Mexico had the highest percentages of homeless adults who were veterans (17% and 15%) and also were among the states with the highest rates of veterans among all adults (11% and 9%). However, some states have high rates of homelessness among their veterans but are not among the states with the highest rates of veterans in their adult population. Louisiana had the second highest rate of homelessness among veterans but was 35<sup>th</sup> in the rate of veterans among all adults (7%). Idaho and New Hampshire had the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> highest rates of homelessness among veterans but the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> highest rates of veterans overall.
- Conversely, Alaska had the highest rate of veterans among all adults (12%) but had one of lowest rates of veterans in its homeless adult population (8%).



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### EXHIBIT 5.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans 2018



Note: Excludes states with methodological issues.

#### Since 2017

- Veteran homelessness decreased in 32 states. The largest absolute decreases, and those driving the national decrease, were in California (600 fewer veterans) and Washington (457). The largest percentage decreases were in Wyoming (25%) and Kentucky (25%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in 18 states and the District of Columbia between 2017 and 2018. The largest absolute increases were in Massachusetts (132 more veterans) and Oregon (112). The largest percentage increase was in Mississippi (79%). The next largest percentage increase was in Alabama (26%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 45 states plus the District of Columbia, with the largest absolute decreases in California (7,137 fewer veterans), New York (4,655), and Florida (4,592). States with large percentage decreases were: Louisiana (80%), New York (80%), Georgia (75%), and Mississippi (72%).

#### Since 2009

- Since 2009, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has increased in only five states: Oregon (86), Utah (73), Vermont (43), Hawaii (33), and Arkansas (2).



**EXHIBIT 5.7: Largest Changes in Homeless Veterans**  
By State, 2017-2018 and 2009-2018

2017-2018		2009-2018	
<b>Largest Increases</b>			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	132 / 15.5%	<b>OREGON</b>	86 / 6.8%
<b>OREGON</b>	112 / 9.0%	<b>UTAH</b>	73 / 44.0%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	70 / 26.0%	<b>VERMONT</b>	43 / 69.9%
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	45 / 78.9%	<b>HAWAII</b>	33 / 6.7%
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	42 / 16.9%	<b>ARKANSAS</b>	2 / 0.8%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-600 / -5.2%	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-7,137 / -39.7%
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	-457 / -21.8%	<b>NEW YORK</b>	-4,655 / -79.2%
<b>FLORIDA</b>	-274 / -9.7%	<b>FLORIDA</b>	-4,592 / -64.4%
<b>TEXAS</b>	-265 / -12.0%	<b>TEXAS</b>	-3,556 / -64.8%
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	-120 / -24.5%	<b>GEORGIA</b>	-2,055 / -74.5%

Note: Figures from 2009-2018 exclude North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan. All figures exclude Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories.

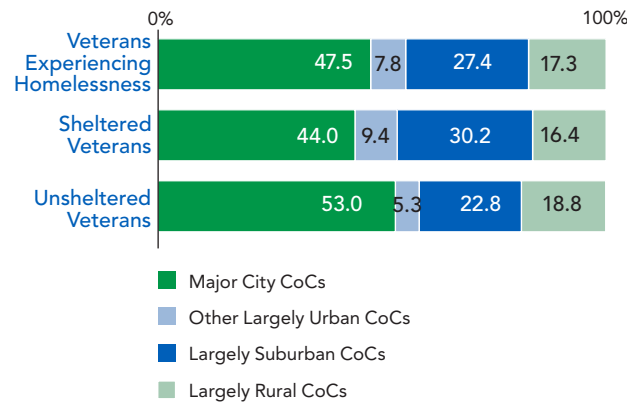


# 5 Estimates by CoC

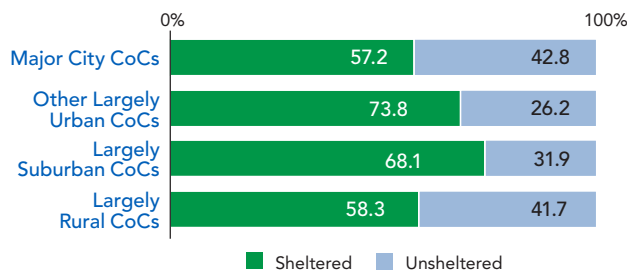
## Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 5.8: Homeless Veterans**  
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



**EXHIBIT 5.9: Percentage Homeless Veterans Sheltered and Unsheltered in each CoC Category**  
2018



### On a Single Night in January 2018

- Nearly half of all homeless veterans nationwide were counted in major city CoCs (48%). An additional 27 percent of homeless veterans were counted in largely suburban CoCs, 17 percent in largely rural CoCs, and eight percent in other largely urban CoCs (urban CoCs that do not include one of the 50 largest US cities).
- Major city CoCs accounted for a higher percentage of the national total of unsheltered veterans than of sheltered veterans (53% vs. 44%). Largely suburban CoCs, by contrast, accounted for a higher percentage of sheltered veterans than of unsheltered veterans (30% vs. 23%).

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

- Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

- All five major city CoCs with the highest percentages of homeless veterans staying in unsheltered locations were in California. Los Angeles had the highest unsheltered percentage, with 76 percent of homeless veterans counted in that city staying in unsheltered locations.
- Among the categories of CoCs, major city and predominantly rural CoCs had the highest percentages of homeless veterans who were unsheltered, (43% and 42%), while only 26 percent of homeless veterans were unsheltered in other largely urban CoCs.

- Largely suburban CoCs are diverse. For example, Imperial County CA, which is largely suburban, reported that 98 percent of its homeless veterans were unsheltered. In contrast, the largely suburban Chester County PA CoC sheltered all of its homeless veterans in 2018.
- Among predominately rural CoCs, Hawaii Balance of State and Chico/Paradise/Butte County CA, had the highest percentages of homeless veterans who were unsheltered (78% and 73%).
- While the states that had the highest rates of veterans among their homeless adult populations were largely rural (e.g., Alaska and Montana), predominantly rural CoCs did not have higher percentages of veterans among their homeless adult populations than other CoC types. In largely rural and major city CoCs, eight percent of homeless adults were veterans, and in other largely urban and largely suburban CoCs 10 percent of adults experiencing homelessness were veterans.
- Veterans experiencing homelessness are less likely to be Hispanic or Latino than all individuals experiencing homelessness in each CoC category. Veterans are equally likely to be white in each category except for major city CoCs, where 49 percent of homeless veterans were white compared to 44 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness.

**EXHIBIT 5.10: Demographic Characteristics of Veterans in each CoC Category**  
2018

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	8.3%	7.2%	8.1%	10.2%
Male	90.6%	92.6%	91.7%	89.5%
Transgender	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Gender Non-Conforming	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	86.7%	93.1%	91.3%	92.6%
Hispanic/Latino	13.3%	6.9%	8.7%	7.4%
<b>Race</b>				
White	48.6%	59.2%	62.6%	74.1%
African American	40.7%	32.9%	29.0%	15.1%
Asian American	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Native American/American Indian	3.1%	3.0%	2.1%	4.6%
Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%
Multiple Races	5.7%	4.2%	4.4%	5.0%



# 5 Estimates by CoC Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2018

## Changes over Time

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined in all CoC categories between 2017 and 2018. The largest percentage decline, 10 percent, occurred in CoCs that were largely urban but did not include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities. Almost all the decline was in sheltered veteran homelessness (314 of 315 people).
- The largest absolute decrease in veteran homelessness occurred in major cities, where 1,303 fewer veterans were counted in 2018 than in 2017. This overall decline was shared evenly by declines in sheltered and unsheltered veterans.



**EXHIBIT 5.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	CoC Name	Homeless Veterans
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,538	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	173
San Diego City and County, CA	1,312	St. Louis City, MO	136
Seattle/King County, WA	921	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	124
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	658	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	124
San Francisco, CA	656	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	119
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	419	Oregon Balance of State	474
Honolulu City and County, HI	407	Texas Balance of State	451
St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	281	Washington Balance of State	390
Asheville/Buncombe County, NC	247	Colorado Balance of State	315
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	245	Indiana Balance of State	278

### EXHIBIT 5.12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Homeless Veterans who are Unsheltered

By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	Percent that are Unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	Percent that are Unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,538	75.4%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	124	84.7%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	526	71.9%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	173	69.4%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	658	68.7%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	124	43.5%
Sacramento City & County, CA	492	66.5%	Tallahassee/Leon County, FL	108	17.6%
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	211	59.2%	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	119	16.8%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Imperial County, CA	130	97.7%	Hawaii Balance of State	125	77.6%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	245	88.6%	Chico, Paradise/Butte County, CA	109	73.4%
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	419	85.2%	Oregon Balance of State	474	73.0%
Pasco County, FL	214	81.8%	Georgia Balance of State	167	70.1%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	170	73.5%	Texas Balance of State	451	68.1%

### EXHIBIT 5.13: Change in Veteran Homelessness

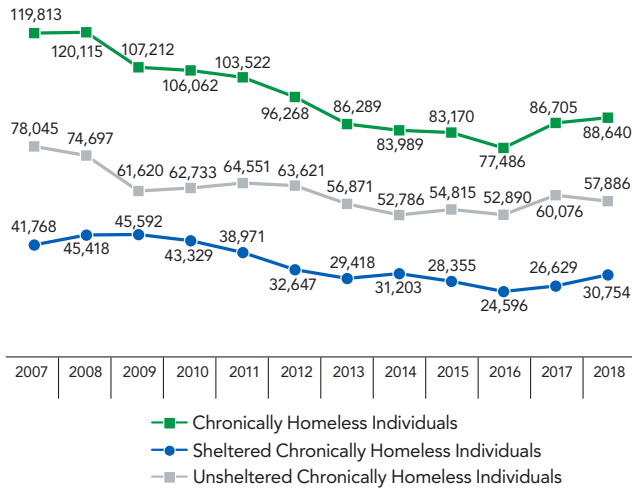
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2017–2018

	All Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Homeless Veterans		Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major City CoCs	-1,303	-6.8%	-678	-6.2%	-625	-7.5%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	-315	-9.7%	-314	-12.6%	-1	-0.1%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-116	-1.1%	-129	-1.8%	13	0.4%
Largely Rural CoCs	-387	-5.6%	-246	-6.1%	-141	-4.9%

# 6 National Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018**



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- Nearly one-quarter of individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness (88,640 homeless individuals or 24%).
- Nearly two in three chronically homeless individuals were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings (65% or 57,886 people). This was much higher than the 48 percent unsheltered rate for all people experiencing homelessness as individuals.

## Since 2017:

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness increased by two percent (or by 1,935 people) between 2017 and 2018. This marks the second consecutive year in which chronic homelessness has increased, after declining steadily for eight years.
- Overall increases were driven by the rise in the number of chronically homeless individuals in shelter. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness staying in sheltered locations increased by 16 percent (or 4,125 more people).
- After increasing between 2016 and 2017, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by four percent (or 2,190 fewer people) between 2017 and 2018. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals is still higher than it was in each year between 2012 and 2016.

**EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2018**

	Change 2017–2018		Change 2010–2018		Change 2007–2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Chronically Homeless Individuals</b>	1,935	2.2%	-17,422	-16.4%	-31,173	-26.0%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	4,125	15.5%	-12,575	-29.0%	-11,014	-26.4%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	-2,190	-3.6%	-4,847	-7.7%	-20,159	-25.8%



### Since 2007:

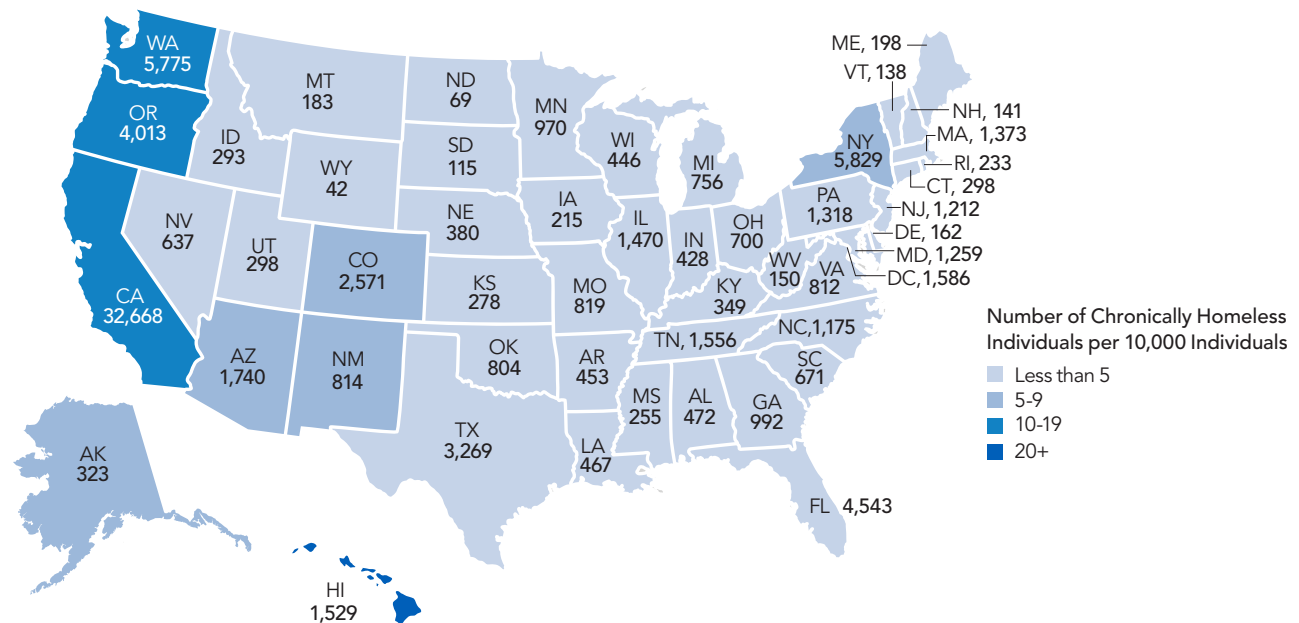
- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 26 percent (or 31,173 fewer people) between 2007 and 2018. That decline was comprised of declines both in the number of chronically homeless individuals found in unsheltered locations (26% or 20,159 fewer people) and in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals (26% or 11,014 fewer people).
- Between 2007 and 2018, the share of all individuals experiencing homelessness who had chronic patterns of homelessness declined from 29 percent to 24 percent.



# 6 State Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007-2018, Excludes PR and US territories

**EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals  
By State, 2018**



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- Thirty-seven percent of all individuals identified as having chronic patterns of homelessness in California, which had only 30 percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals. California accounted for almost half of the nation's unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (49%).
- More than half of all chronically homeless individuals were in three states: California (37% of the national total), New York (7%), and Washington (7%).
- In seven states, more than 70 percent of chronically homeless individuals were staying in unsheltered locations. Hawaii and California reported the highest percentages (87% and 85%).
- North Dakota and Wyoming sheltered all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. In Maine, only one of the

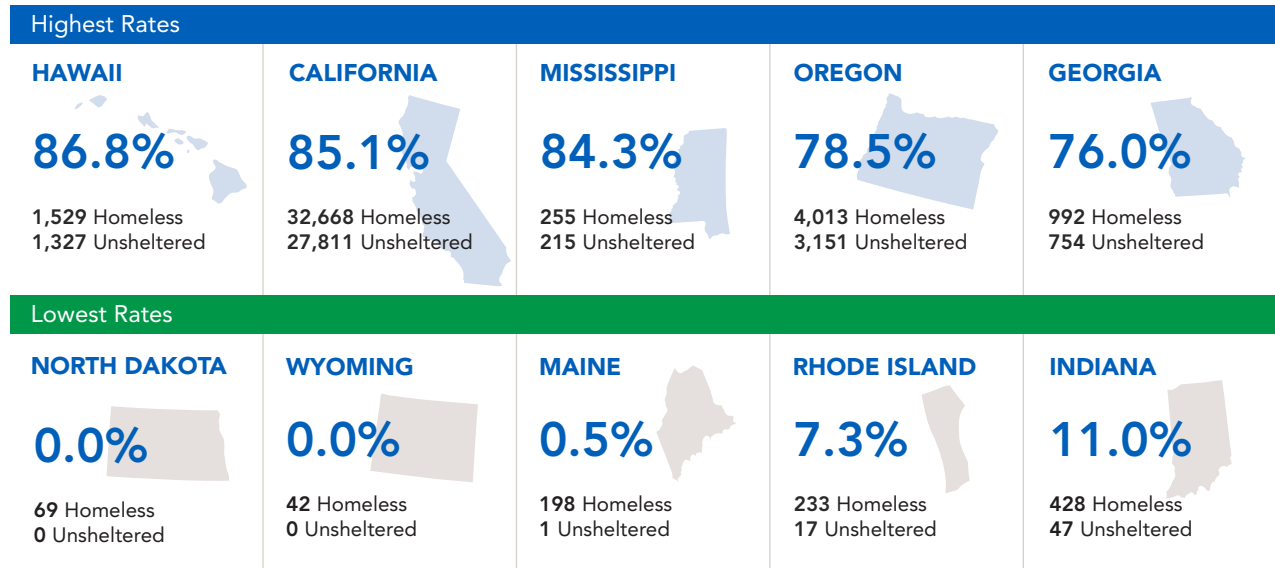
198 individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness was unsheltered.

- Forty-two percent of homeless individuals counted in the District of Columbia were experiencing chronic homelessness. In addition to the District of Columbia, three states had chronicity rates above 35 percent: New Mexico (42%), Hawaii (37%), Oregon (36%), and Washington (35%).

## Changes Over Time

- Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2017 and 2018. Washington had the largest increase, with 1,418 more chronically homeless individuals counted in 2018 than in 2017. The next largest increases occurred in Oregon, with 893 more individuals with a pattern of chronic homelessness, New York (742 more individuals), Colorado (445), and Arizona (277).

**EXHIBIT 6.4: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals**  
2018



**EXHIBIT 6.5: Largest Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals**  
By State, 2007–2018

	2017–2018	2007–2018
Largest Increases		
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	1,418 / 32.5%	<b>WASHINGTON</b> 3,172 / 121.9%
<b>OREGON</b>	893 / 28.6%	<b>OREGON</b> 1,184 / 41.9%
<b>NEW YORK</b>	742 / 14.6%	<b>HAWAII</b> 751 / 96.5%
<b>COLORADO</b>	445 / 20.9%	<b>IDAHO</b> 198 / 208.4%
<b>ARIZONA</b>	277 / 18.9%	<b>KANSAS</b> 119 / 74.8%
Largest Decreases		
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	-2,873 / -8.1%	<b>CALIFORNIA</b> -7,673 / -19.0%
<b>FLORIDA</b>	-408 / -8.2%	<b>TEXAS</b> -4,662 / -58.8%
<b>TEXAS</b>	-228 / -6.5%	<b>FLORIDA</b> -2,920 / -39.1%
<b>MARYLAND</b>	-177 / -12.3%	<b>OHIO</b> -1,608 / -69.7%
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	-142 / -23.3%	<b>GEORGIA</b> -1,492 / -60.1%

# 6

## State Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2018; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

- Seventeen states had declines in the number of chronically homeless individuals between 2017 and 2018. The largest absolute decrease by far occurred in California (2,873 fewer people), followed by Florida (408) and Texas (228).
- Between 2007 and 2018, 34 states and the District of Columbia recorded decreases in chronic homelessness among individuals. California experienced the largest decline in the number of chronically homeless individuals, with 7,673 fewer chronically homeless individuals counted in 2018 than in 2007. Texas also experienced a considerable decline, with 4,662 fewer chronically homeless individuals. Other states with large absolute declines were Florida (2,920 fewer people), Ohio (1,608), and Georgia (1,492).
- Of the 16 states that experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2007 and 2018, the largest absolute increase occurred in Washington, with 3,172 more chronically homeless individuals in 2018 than in 2007. Other states with large absolute increases were Oregon (1,184 more chronically homeless individuals) and Hawaii (751).

The number of chronically homeless individuals increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, but is 26% lower than the 2007 estimate.

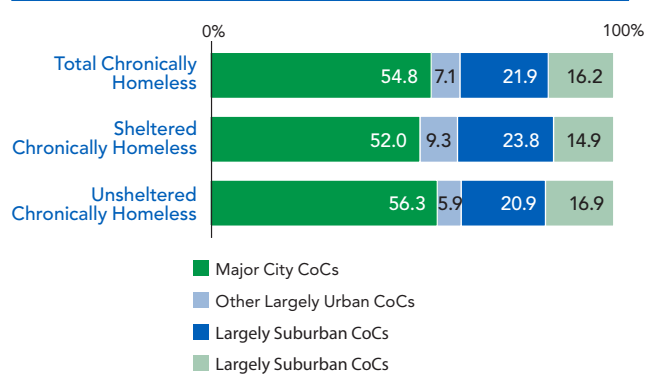




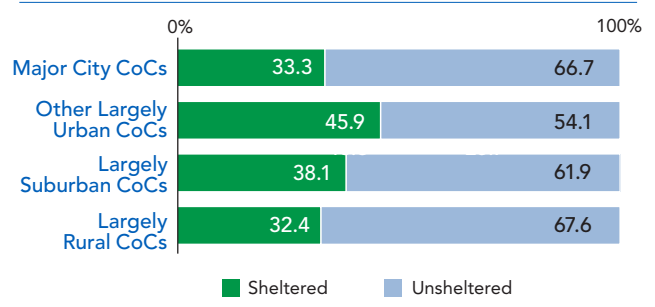
# 6 Estimates by CoC Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007-2018, Excludes PR and US territories

**EXHIBIT 6.6: Chronically Homeless Individuals**  
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2018



**EXHIBIT 6.7: Percentage of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness who are Sheltered and Unsheltered**  
By CoC Category, 2018



## On a Single Night in January 2018

- Fifty-five percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. This varies slightly by sheltered status, with 56 percent of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in major cities, compared with 52 percent of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Major city CoCs accounted for a slightly larger share of chronically homeless individuals than of all individuals experiencing homelessness (55% compared to 51%), while largely rural CoCs accounted for a slightly

## Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

- 1. Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- 2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- 3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- 4. Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

- smaller share (16% of chronically homeless individuals compared to 18% of all individuals experiencing chronic homelessness).
- Major city CoCs and largely rural CoCs had the highest percentages of chronically homeless individuals who were unsheltered, more than two-thirds in each case. In other largely urban CoCs, only 54 percent of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered.
- Los Angeles had the largest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the country (12,782 people or 15% of the national total). Los Angeles also had the highest percentage of chronically homeless individuals staying outdoors, at 94 percent.

**EXHIBIT 6.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,782	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	677
New York City, NY	5,131	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	441
Seattle/King County, WA	3,437	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	286
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,056	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	280
San Diego City and County, CA	1,991	Spokane City & County, WA	249
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,038	Oregon Balance of State	1,369
Honolulu City and County, HI	1,012	Washington Balance of State	1,351
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	715	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	935
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	563	Colorado Balance of State	712
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	492	Texas Balance of State	638

- The largely suburban CoCs of El Dorado County, CA, which includes suburban Sacramento, and Clackamas County, OR, which includes suburban Portland, reported that all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were in unsheltered locations.

**Changes Over Time**

- While the number of all individuals experiencing homelessness in major city CoCs changed very little between 2017 and 2018, the subset of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness experienced considerable change, increasing by 18 percent in sheltered locations and decreasing by 10 percent in unsheltered locations.
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in major city CoCs rose each year between 2014 and 2017, but the number dropped between 2017 and 2018.

Meanwhile, the number of non-chronically homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations continued a steady increase between 2014 and 2018. The number is now higher than it was in 2007 by nearly 7,500 people.

- Largely rural CoCs experienced the largest increase in the number of chronically homeless individuals between 2017 and 2018, both in absolute numbers (1,661 more individuals) and percentage increase (13%). Increases in the number of unsheltered chronic individuals accounted for two-thirds of the total rise in largely rural CoCs.
- The decline in the number of chronically homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations nationally was driven by declines in major city CoCs (10% fewer individuals) and other largely urban CoCs (4% fewer individuals).

# 6 Estimates by CoC Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007-2018, Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories

**EXHIBIT 6.9: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Chronically Homeless Individuals who are Unsheltered**  
By CoC Category, 2018

CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	Percent that are Unsheltered, 2018	CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	Percent that are Unsheltered, 2018
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,782	94.0%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	286	95.8%
Long Beach, CA	570	93.7%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	677	84.5%
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	524	92.0%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	441	84.1%
San Francisco, CA	1,732	90.9%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	280	81.8%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	1,625	86.5%	Savannah/Chatham County, GA	223	81.6%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
El Dorado County, CA	145	100.0%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	201	96.5%
Clackamas County, OR	122	100.0%	Hawaii Balance of State	517	92.1%
Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	112	99.1%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	935	91.9%
Palm Bay, Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	108	98.1%	Arizona Balance of State	530	88.9%
Pasco County, FL	392	95.7%	Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam Counties, FL	253	88.5%

- The number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased in each CoC category. The largest absolute increase occurred in major city CoCs (2,370 or 18%), and the largest percentage increase was found in largely suburban CoCs (1,199 or 20%).

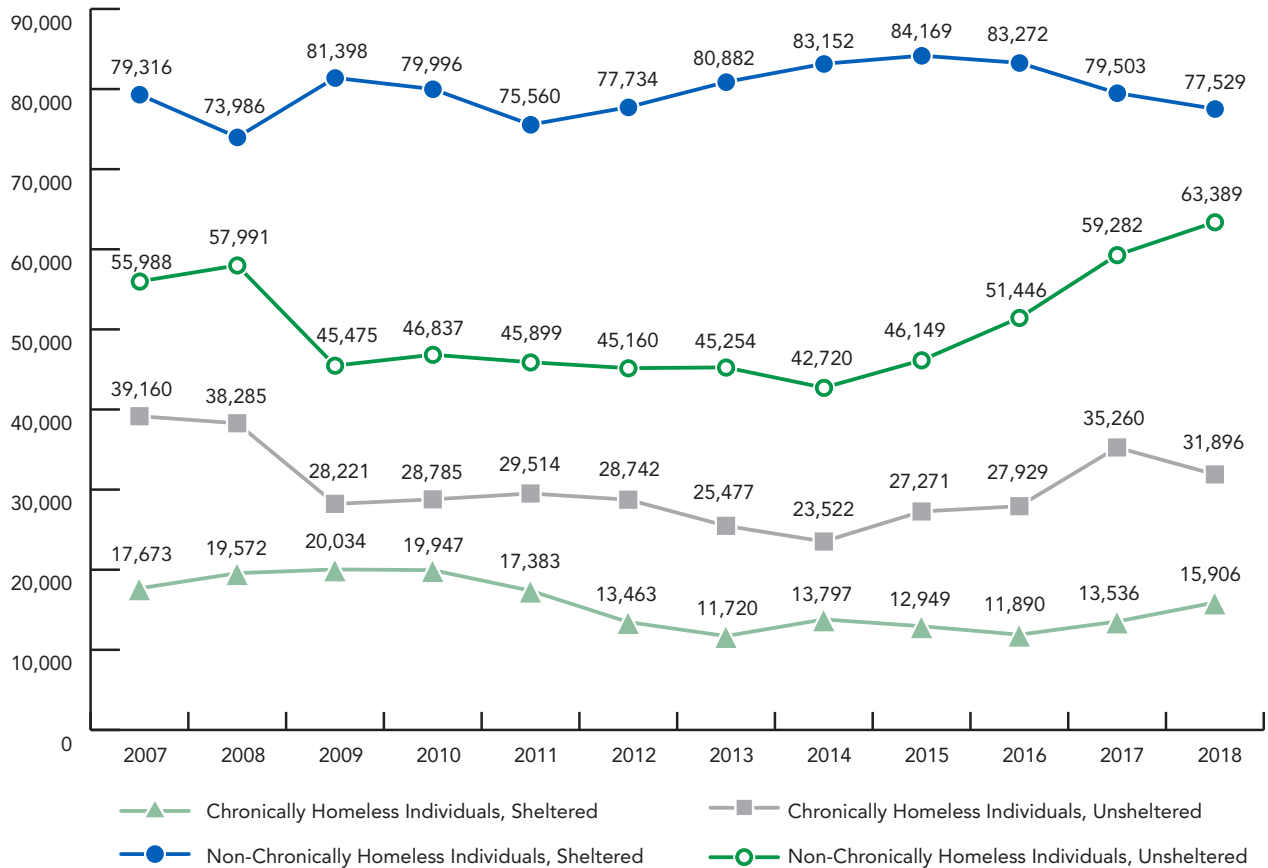
This section describes the nation’s capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless people

using housing inventory data submitted by communities each year. These data provide estimates of the number of beds available on the night of the Point-in-Time count for two types of projects:

5. Shelter projects, serving people currently experiencing homelessness: Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing projects, and Safe Havens
6. Permanent Housing projects, serving people who were homeless when they entered the project but are no longer homeless because they are in permanent housing (i.e., formerly homeless people): Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Other Permanent Housing projects

The increases in chronically homeless individuals between 2017 and 2018 were driven by increases in largely suburban and largely rural areas.

**EXHIBIT 6.10: Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness and Individuals without Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in Major City CoCs**  
2007–2018



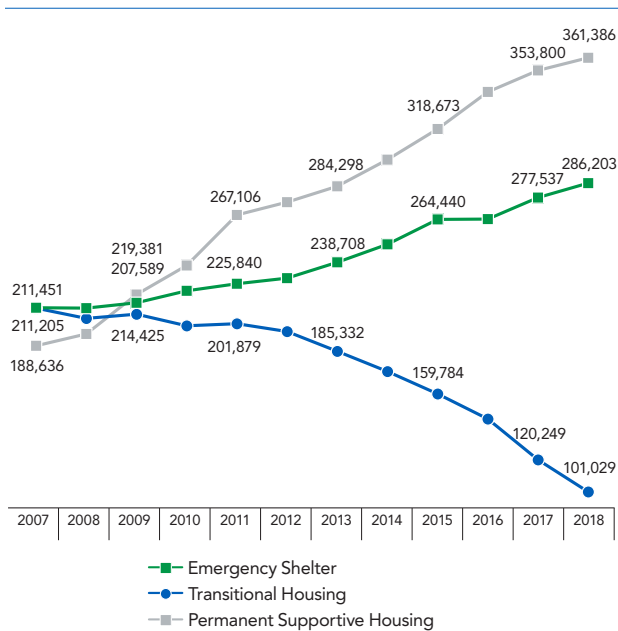
**EXHIBIT 6.11: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals**  
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2017–2018

	All Chronically Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals		Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	1,961	2.3%	4,143	15.7%	-2,182	-3.7%
Major City CoCs	-994	-2.0%	2,370	17.5%	-3,364	-9.5%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	-115	-1.8%	32	1.1%	-147	-4.2%
Largely Suburban CoCs	1,409	8.0%	1,199	19.7%	210	1.8%
Largely Rural CoCs	1,661	13.3%	542	13.4%	1,119	13.3%

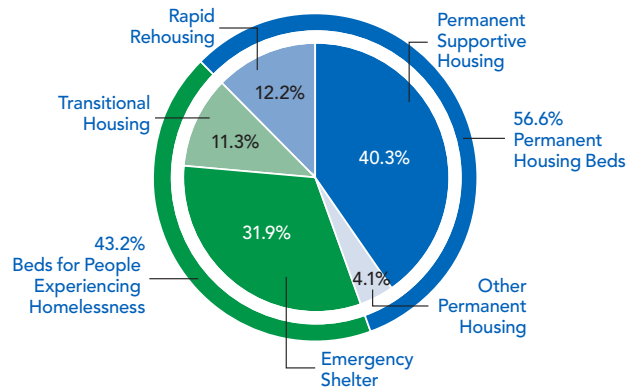
# Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People 2007–2018**



**EXHIBIT 7.2: Distribution of Bed Inventory By Type, 2018**



Note: The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.2%) is not included in this exhibit.

## Beds by Household Type, 2018

Communities identified the number of beds targeted to families (i.e., households with both adults and children), adult-only households, and child-only households.

### On a Single Night in January 2018

- There were 896,893 beds in emergency shelters (ES), safe havens (SH), transitional housing (TH), rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), or other permanent housing (OPH) to serve people experiencing homelessness or formerly homeless people.
- For the third consecutive year, a larger share of beds was dedicated to housing people who were formerly experiencing homelessness (57%) rather than to providing temporary places to stay in in emergency shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing programs (43%).
- Of the 389,622 beds dedicated to sheltering people currently experiencing homelessness, 73 percent were ES beds, and 26 percent were TH beds. Less than one percent of these beds were provided through SH projects (0.6%).
- Of the 507,271 beds in housing for formerly homeless people, 71 percent were in PSH. Smaller shares were in RRH (22%) and OPH (7%).

- ES beds targeted families and adult-only households in approximately equal proportions, 51 and 48 percent.
- TH beds were also roughly evenly split, with 48 percent dedicated to families and 51 percent to adult-only households.
- In 2018, nearly three-quarters of RRH beds (74%) were targeted to people in families. RRH was initially designed to serve families. In recent years, however, RRH has also been targeted to individuals, veterans, and youth.
- Almost two-thirds (65%) of PSH beds were targeted to adult-only households, but less than half (44%) of OPH beds were targeted to adult-only households.
- Beds targeting child-only households were rare—only 3,943 beds in total—and were most prevalent in ES projects (74% of child-only beds).

### Beds Targeted to Specific Populations, 2018

- PSH programs may dedicate all or a subset of their inventory to people with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2018, there were 168,503 PSH beds dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness, 47 percent of all PSH beds.
- Sixteen percent of all beds (139,266 beds) were dedicated to households with veterans. Three-quarters of beds dedicated to veterans were PSH beds.
- Although the number of SH beds was small (2,390 beds in total), 41 percent of these beds were dedicated to veterans.
- There were 24,089 beds targeted to unaccompanied youth and families with youth parents (where all members are under the age of 25). Of these beds, 40 percent (or 9,546) were in TH.
- One percent of beds for people currently experiencing homelessness were identified as beds for people displaced by presidentially-declared natural disasters (or 3,808 ES, TH, or SH beds).

### EXHIBIT 7.3: Inventory of Beds By Household Type, 2018

	Beds for Adult-Only Households		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	138,648	48.4%	144,632	50.5%	2,923	1.0%	286,203	100.0%
Transitional Housing	51,640	51.1%	48,645	48.1%	744	0.7%	101,029	100.0%
Safe Haven	2,390	100.0%			0	0.0%	2,390	100.0%
Rapid Rehousing	27,899	25.6%	81,102	74.3%	94	0.1%	109,095	100.0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	235,680	65.2%	125,586	34.8%	120	0.0%	361,386	100.0%
Other Permanent Housing	16,269	44.2%	20,459	55.6%	62	0.2%	36,790	100.0%
Total Beds	472,526	52.7%	420,424	46.9%	3,943	0.4%	896,893	100.0%

### EXHIBIT 7.4: Inventory of Beds Dedicated to Specific Populations 2018

Bed Type	Total Beds	Beds Dedicated to People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds Dedicated to Veterans		Beds Dedicated to Youth*	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	286,203			4,348	1.5%	6,835	2.4%
Transitional Housing	101,029			13,817	13.7%	9,546	9.4%
Safe Haven	2,390			969	40.5%	74	3.1%
Rapid Rehousing	109,095			14,665	13.4%	3,245	3.0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	361,386	168,503	46.6%	103,783	28.7%	3,895	1.1%
Other Permanent Housing	36,790			1,684	4.6%	494	1.3%
Total Beds	896,893	168,503	18.8%	139,266	15.5%	24,089	2.7%

\* Beds dedicated to youth are beds set aside by programs to serve people under the age of 25 unless there are no people under 25 present. In the case of parenting youth, these beds include beds for their children



# 7 Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2018

## Beds by CoC Category, 2018

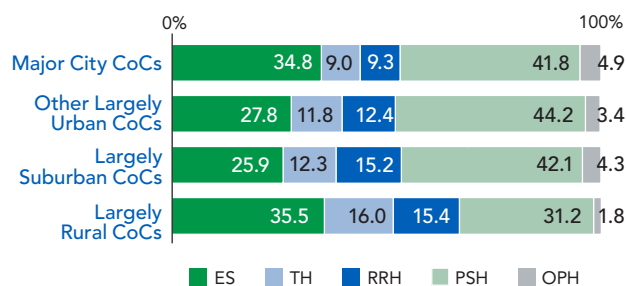
Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories<sup>6</sup>

- 1. Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- 2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=59)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoC does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- 3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=172)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- 4. Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

*Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to the CoCs, see the About This Report section of this report.*

- In major city CoCs, as well as other CoCs that were predominantly either urban or suburban, a greater share of beds (ranging from 56% to 62%) was devoted to the permanent housing inventory than to the shelter inventory. In contrast, fewer than half of the beds in CoCs that were predominantly rural were for permanent housing (48%).
- Across all four categories of CoCs, ES beds represented a majority of the shelter inventory, and PSH beds represented a majority of the

## EXHIBIT 7.5: Distribution of Beds By Type and CoC Category, 2018\*



\*Excludes SH, which accounts for between 0.1 and 0.5% of beds across the four CoC categories.

permanent housing inventory, but both were most prevalent in major city CoCs—where the ES share of shelter beds was 79 percent, and the PSH share of permanent housing beds was 75 percent.

- Major city CoCs and largely rural CoCs reported a higher percentage of ES beds (35% and 36%) than did other largely urban CoCs and largely suburban CoCs (28% and 26%).
- In proportion to the total bed inventory, RRH beds were most common in largely rural CoCs (15%, compared to 12% nationally); PSH beds were least common in these CoCs (31%, compared to 40% nationally).

## Since 2017

- Between 2017 and 2018, the total inventory of year-round beds for people currently or formerly experiencing homelessness decreased by 2,166 beds, a change of less than one percent.
- The number of beds in shelter projects (ES, TH, and SH) declined by 9,817 beds, or 2.5 percent, while the permanent housing inventory (RRH, PSH, and OPH) grew by 7,651 beds, or 1.5 percent.
- TH and OPH were the only two types of projects where the number of beds decreased between 2017 and 2018 (by 19,220 beds in TH and 15,312 beds in OPH, decreases of 16% and 29%). The largest increase in inventory was in

<sup>6</sup> CoCs located in PR, VI, and GU were excluded from the CoC Category analysis.

## EXHIBIT 7.6: Change in National Inventory of Beds for Homeless Shelter and Permanent Housing Projects 2007-2018

	Change 2017-2018		Change 2007-2018	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	-2,166	-0.2%	285,601	46.7%
Emergency Shelter	8,666	3.1%	74,752	35.4%
Transitional Housing*	-19,220	-16.0%	-110,176	-52.2%
Safe Haven	737	44.6%		
Rapid Rehousing*	15,377	16.4%		
Permanent Supportive Housing	7,586	2.1%	172,750	91.6%
Other Permanent Housing*	-15,312	-29.4%		

RRH, where 15,377 more beds were reported in 2018 than in 2017 (a 16% increase).

- The number of PSH beds dedicated to serving people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by 19,498 beds (13%).
- The number of beds dedicated to veteran households decreased by 2,275 beds (2%), and the number of beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth and families with youth parents increased by 797 beds (3%).

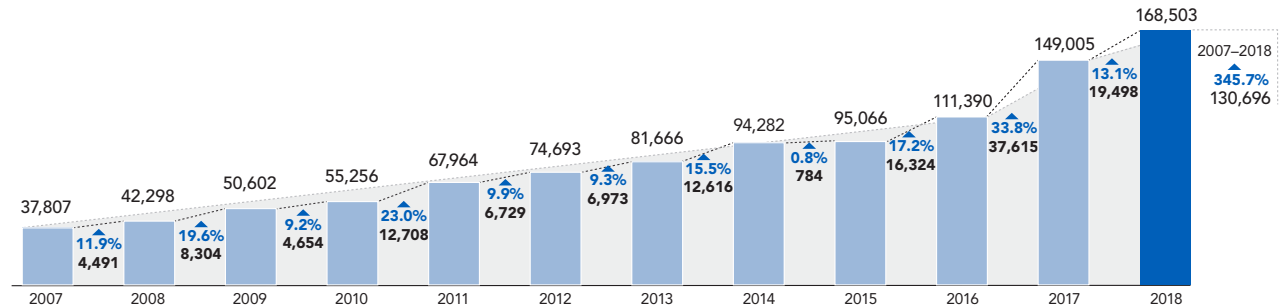
\* Data collection on RRH in the past was limited and often included in the TH category. HUD began collecting and reporting data on RRH in 2013 and uses that year as its baseline for RRH inventory data. HUD began collecting data on OPH in 2014 and uses that year as its baseline for OPH inventory data.



# Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2018

**EXHIBIT 7.7: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People  
2007-2018**



## Since 2007

- In 2007, the national shelter inventory for people experiencing homelessness was more than twice as large as the permanent housing inventory (for formerly homeless people). Between 2007 and 2018, the shelter inventory decreased by 33,034 beds (8%), while the permanent housing inventory increased considerably, by 318,635 beds (169%), and there are now more beds devoted to permanent housing than to shelter projects.
- The permanent housing inventory has grown each year since 2007. The rate of growth has slowed, however, as this year's two percent increase is lower than the increases of between four and seven percent during the prior four years.
- In 2007, there were about as many ES beds (211,451) as there were TH beds (211,205). Over time, the ES inventory increased, more resources were devoted to permanent housing, and the TH inventory declined. Between 2007 and 2018, the number of TH beds dropped by 52 percent, and the number of ES beds grew by 35 percent.
- The number of PSH beds has risen each year since 2007, as communities have increasingly devoted resources to PSH. Over the eleven-year period from 2007 to 2018, the PSH inventory grew by 172,750 beds in total, an increase of 92 percent.
- The increase in PSH was driven by an increase in efforts to dedicate PSH beds to people experiencing chronic homelessness. The number of those beds increased dramatically between 2007 and 2018; 130,696 PSH beds for chronically homeless people were added in this eleven-year period, a 346 percent increase.



## EXHIBIT 7.8: Project Types for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People

### SHELTER FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

**Emergency Shelter (ES):** is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people

**Emergency Shelter (ES):** provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness

**Transitional Housing (TH):** provides homeless people with up to 24 months of shelter and supportive services

**Safe Haven (SH):** provides temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals

### PERMANENT HOUSING FOR FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

**Rapid Rehousing (RRH):** provides short-term rental assistance and stabilizing services to formerly homeless people

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** provides long-term housing with supportive services for formerly homeless people with disabilities, and often those with chronic patterns of homelessness

**Other Permanent Housing (OPH):** provides housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people but that does not require people to have a disability

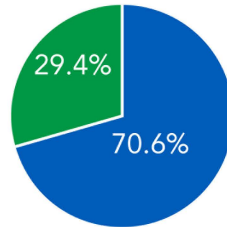
## Appendix

### ALABAMA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,434**

**7** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,010)  
■ Sheltered (2,424)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,570** individuals

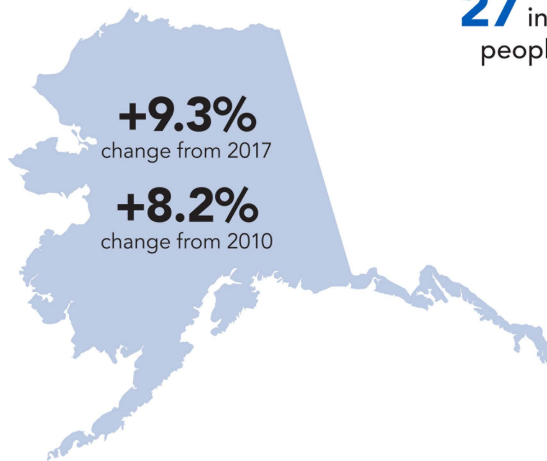
**864** people in families with children

**158** unaccompanied homeless youth

**339** veterans

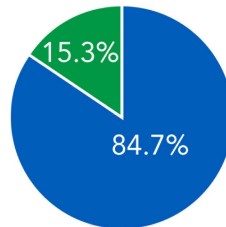
**472** chronically homeless individuals

### ALASKA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,016**

**27** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (309)  
■ Sheltered (1,707)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,434** individuals

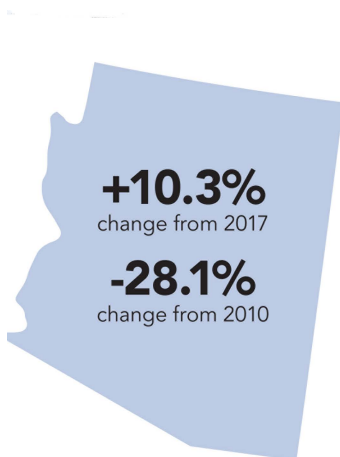
**582** people in families with children

**163** unaccompanied homeless youth

**132** veterans

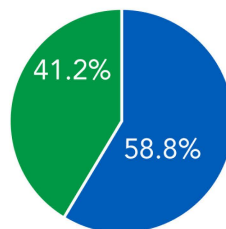
**323** chronically homeless individuals

### ARIZONA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**9,865**

**14** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (4,066)  
■ Sheltered (5,799)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**7,259** individuals

**2,606** people in families with children

**638** unaccompanied homeless youth

**893** veterans

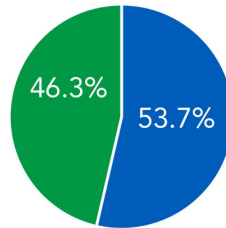
**1,740** chronically homeless individuals

## ARKANSAS



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,712**

**9** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,257)  
■ Sheltered (1,455)

### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,280** individuals

**432** people in families  
with children

**240** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**251** veterans

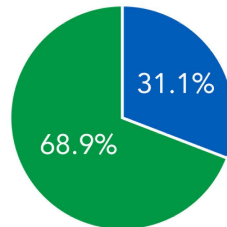
**453** chronically homeless  
individuals

## CALIFORNIA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**129,972**

**33** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (89,543)  
■ Sheltered (40,429)

### Estimates of Homelessness

**109,008** individuals

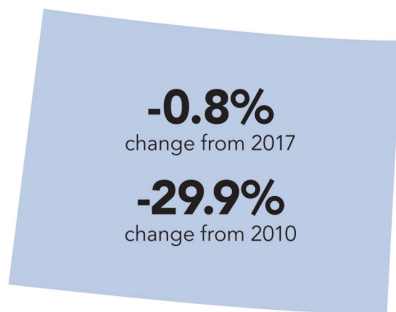
**20,964** people in families  
with children

**12,396** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**10,836** veterans

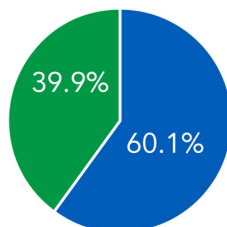
**32,668** chronically homeless  
individuals

## COLORADO



Total Homeless, 2018  
**10,857**

**19** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (4,329)  
■ Sheltered (6,528)

### Estimates of Homelessness

**7,607** individuals

**3,250** people in families  
with children

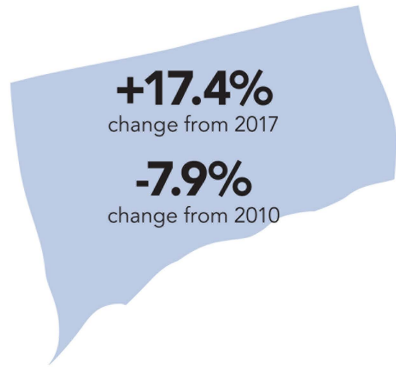
**593** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**1,073** veterans

**2,571** chronically homeless  
individuals

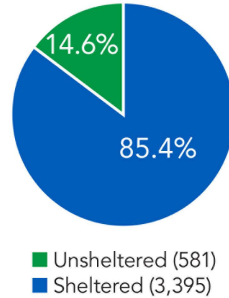
## Appendix

### CONNECTICUT



Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,976**

**11** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,280** individuals

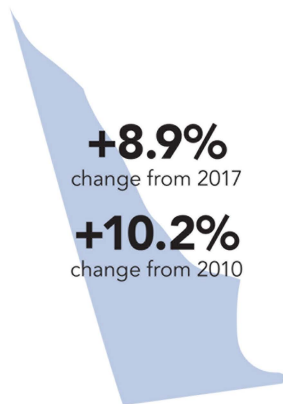
**1,696** people in families  
with children

**187** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**190** veterans

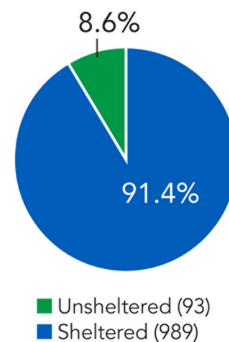
**298** chronically homeless  
individuals

### DELAWARE



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,082**

**11** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**708** individuals

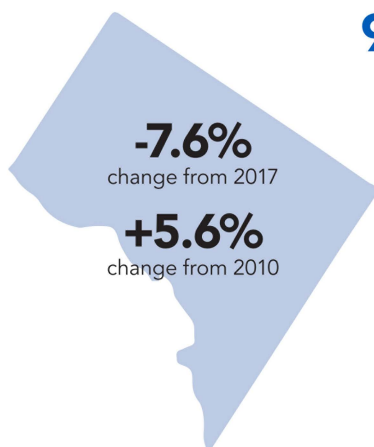
**374** people in families  
with children

**53** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**70** veterans

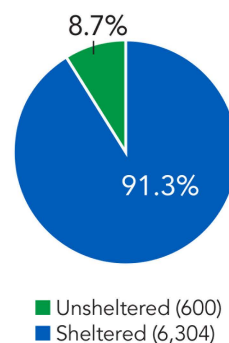
**162** chronically homeless  
individuals

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**6,904**

**99** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**3,770** individuals

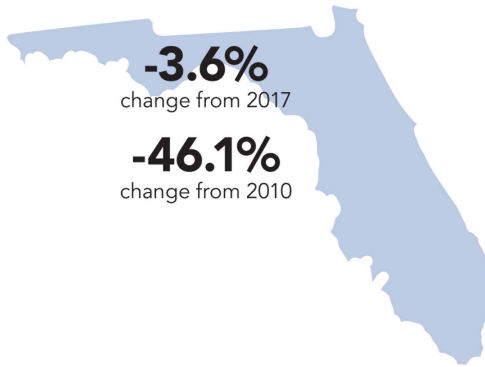
**3,134** people in families  
with children

**318** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

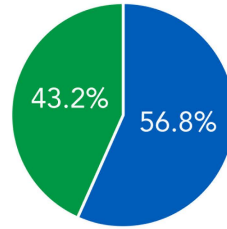
**306** veterans

**1,586** chronically homeless  
individuals

## FLORIDA



**15** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (13,393)  
■ Sheltered (17,637)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**31,030**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**21,443** individuals

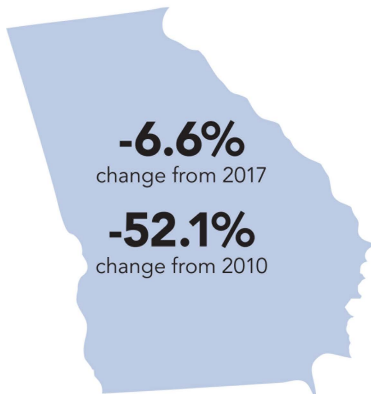
**9,587** people in families with children

**1,892** unaccompanied homeless youth

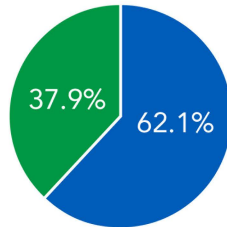
**2,543** veterans

**4,543** chronically homeless individuals

## GEORGIA



**9** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (3,599)  
■ Sheltered (5,900)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**9,499**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,943** individuals

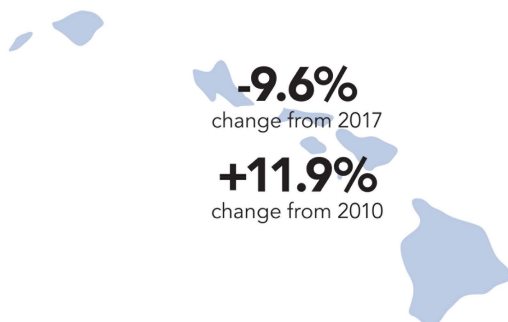
**2,556** people in families with children

**494** unaccompanied homeless youth

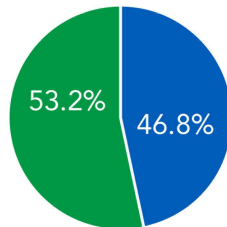
**705** veterans

**992** chronically homeless individuals

## HAWAII



**46** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (3,475)  
■ Sheltered (3,055)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**6,530**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**4,131** individuals

**2,399** people in families with children

**189** unaccompanied homeless youth

**532** veterans

**1,529** chronically homeless individuals



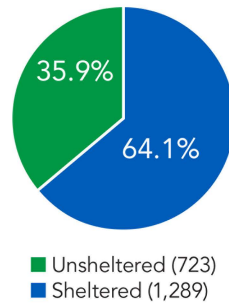
## Appendix

### IDAHO



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,012**

**12** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,297** individuals

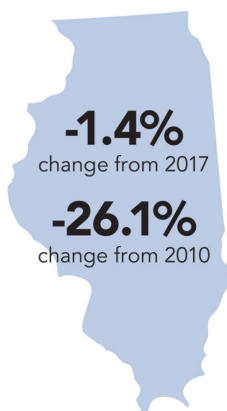
**715** people in families  
with children

**115** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**215** veterans

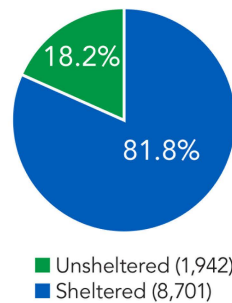
**293** chronically homeless  
individuals

### ILLINOIS



Total Homeless, 2018  
**10,643**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,752** individuals

**3,891** people in families  
with children

**684** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**804** veterans

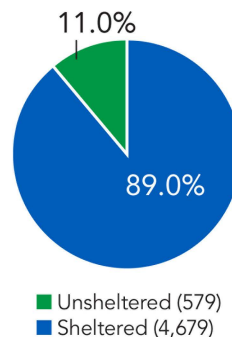
**1,470** chronically homeless  
individuals

### INDIANA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**5,258**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**3,776** individuals

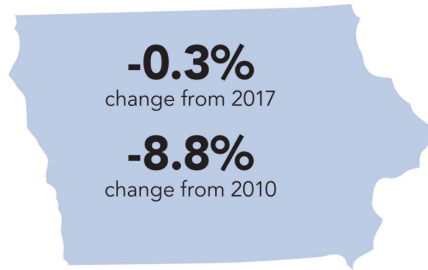
**1,482** people in families  
with children

**268** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**539** veterans

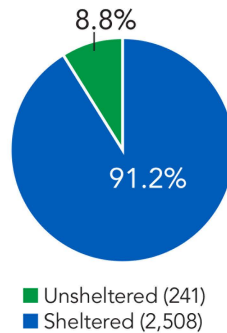
**428** chronically homeless  
individuals

## IOWA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,749**

**9** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,711** individuals

**1,038** people in families  
with children

**209** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**196** veterans

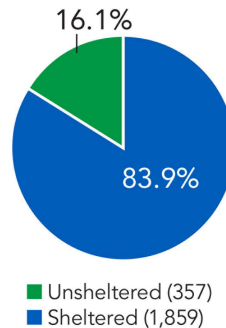
**215** chronically homeless  
individuals

## KANSAS



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,216**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,443** individuals

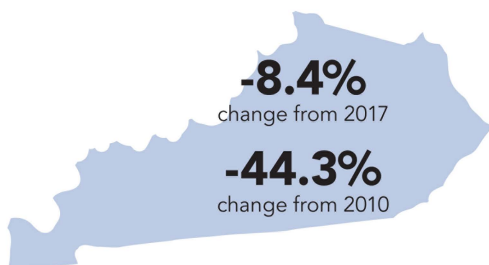
**773** people in families  
with children

**133** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**195** veterans

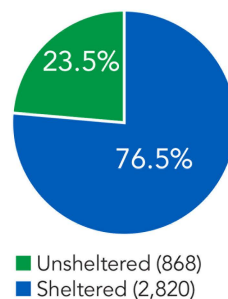
**278** chronically homeless  
individuals

## KENTUCKY



Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,688**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,735** individuals

**953** people in families  
with children

**193** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

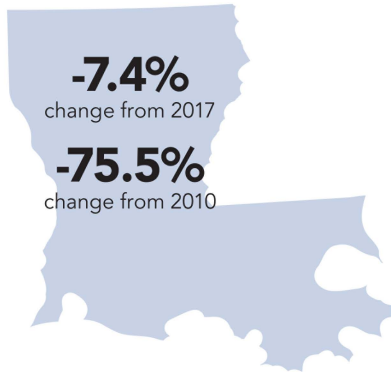
**369** veterans

**349** chronically homeless  
individuals



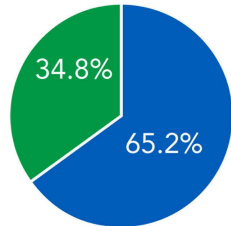
## Appendix

### LOUISIANA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,059**

**7** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,065)  
■ Sheltered (1,994)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,540** individuals

**519** people in families  
with children

**214** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**406** veterans

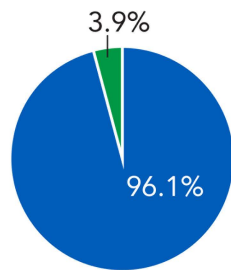
**467** chronically homeless  
individuals

### MAINE



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,516**

**19** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (98)  
■ Sheltered (2,418)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,450** individuals

**1,066** people in families  
with children

**152** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**119** veterans

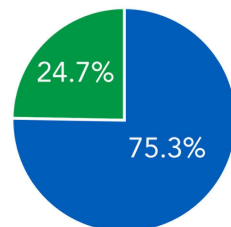
**198** chronically homeless  
individuals

### MARYLAND



Total Homeless, 2018  
**7,144**

**12** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,764)  
■ Sheltered (5,380)

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**4,914** individuals

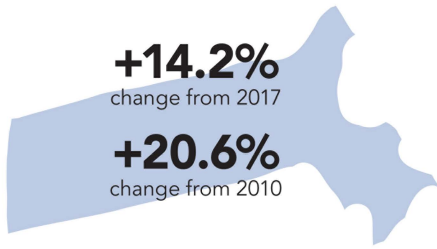
**2,230** people in families  
with children

**267** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**574** veterans

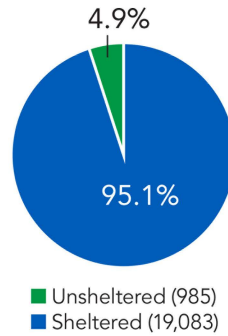
**1,259** chronically homeless  
individuals

## MASSACHUSETTS



Total Homeless, 2018  
**20,068**

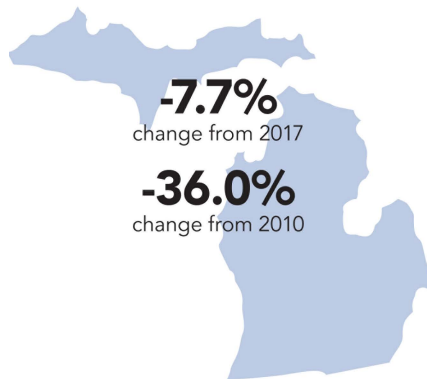
**29** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

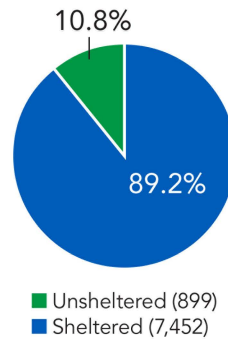
- 6,811** individuals
- 13,257** people in families with children
- 465** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 985** veterans
- 1,373** chronically homeless individuals

## MICHIGAN



Total Homeless, 2018  
**8,351**

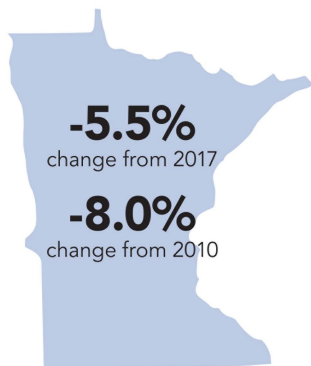
**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

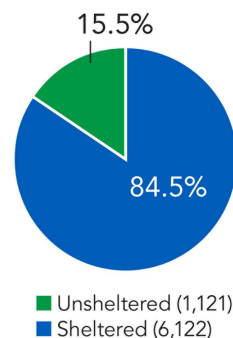
- 5,209** individuals
- 3,142** people in families with children
- 604** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 693** veterans
- 756** chronically homeless individuals

## MINNESOTA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**7,243**

**13** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,993** individuals
- 3,250** people in families with children
- 709** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 301** veterans
- 970** chronically homeless individuals

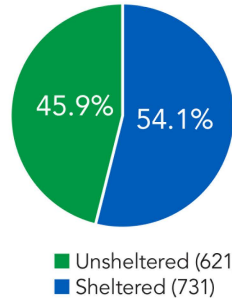
## Appendix

### MISSISSIPPI



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,352**

**5** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,024** individuals

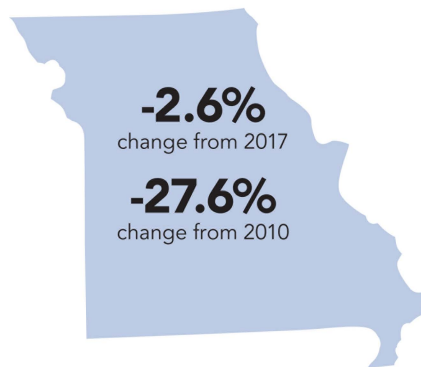
**328** people in families  
with children

**87** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**102** veterans

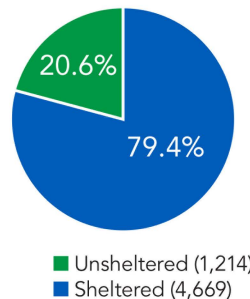
**255** chronically homeless  
individuals

### MISSOURI



Total Homeless, 2018  
**5,883**

**10** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**3,776** individuals

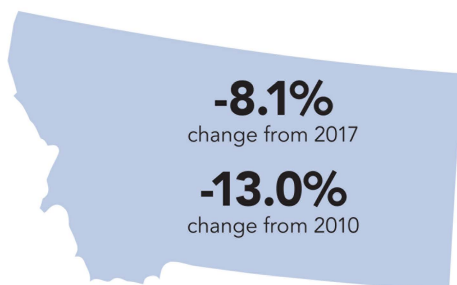
**2,107** people in families  
with children

**534** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**507** veterans

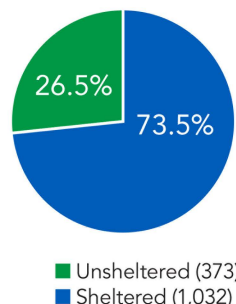
**819** chronically homeless  
individuals

### MONTANA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,405**

**13** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**983** individuals

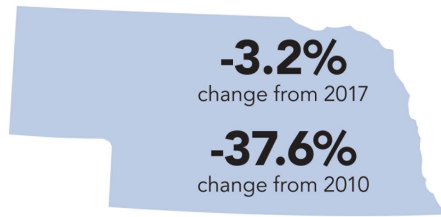
**422** people in families  
with children

**119** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**198** veterans

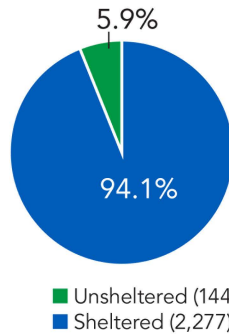
**183** chronically homeless  
individuals

## NEBRASKA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,421**

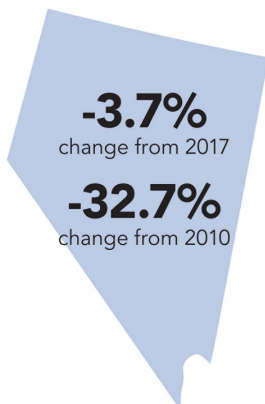
**13** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

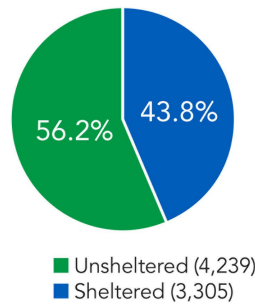
- 1,745** individuals
- 676** people in families with children
- 157** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 171** veterans
- 380** chronically homeless individuals

## NEVADA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**7,544**

**25** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

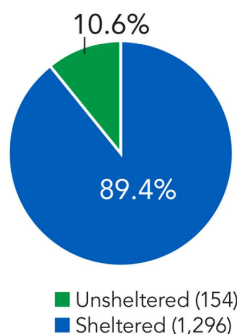
- 7,058** individuals
- 486** people in families with children
- 1,404** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 723** veterans
- 637** chronically homeless individuals

## NEW HAMPSHIRE



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,450**

**11** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

- 835** individuals
- 615** people in families with children
- 81** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 143** veterans
- 141** chronically homeless individuals

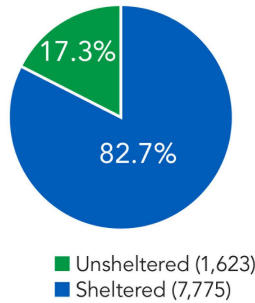
## Appendix

### NEW JERSEY



Total Homeless, 2018  
**9,398**

**10** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,048** individuals

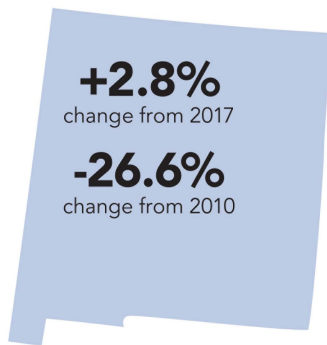
**3,350** people in families  
with children

**518** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**555** veterans

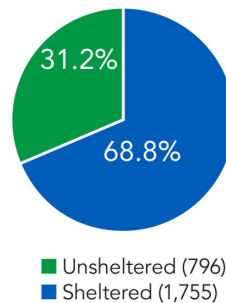
**1,212** chronically homeless  
individuals

### NEW MEXICO



Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,551**

**12** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,949** individuals

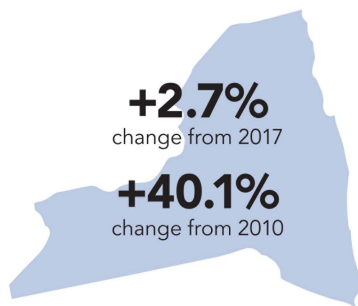
**602** people in families  
with children

**182** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**290** veterans

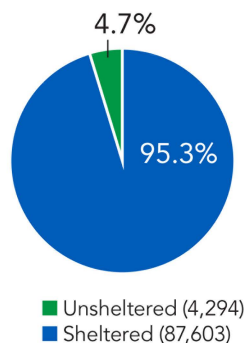
**814** chronically homeless  
individuals

### NEW YORK



Total Homeless, 2018  
**91,897**

**46** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**39,827** individuals

**52,070** people in families  
with children

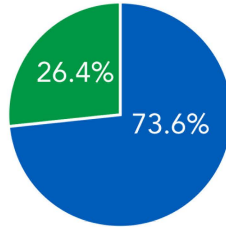
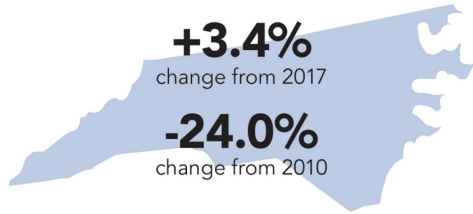
**2,941** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**1,224** veterans

**5,829** chronically homeless  
individuals

## NORTH CAROLINA

**9** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (2,450)  
■ Sheltered (6,818)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**9,268**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,451** individuals

**2,817** people in families with children

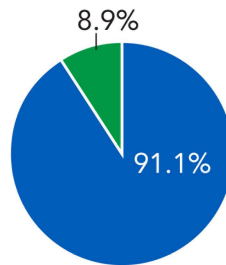
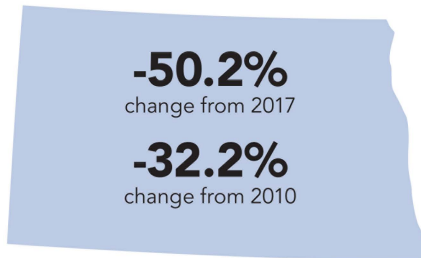
**478** unaccompanied homeless youth

**884** veterans

**1,175** chronically homeless individuals

## NORTH DAKOTA

**7** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (48)  
■ Sheltered (494)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**542**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**467** individuals

**75** people in families with children

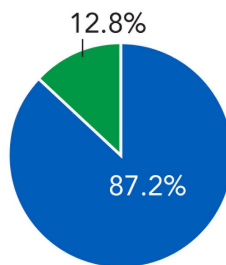
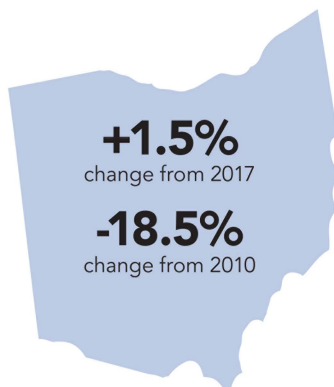
**65** unaccompanied homeless youth

**9** veterans

**69** chronically homeless individuals

## OHIO

**9** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,315)  
■ Sheltered (8,934)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**10,249**

### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,929** individuals

**3,320** people in families with children

**686** unaccompanied homeless youth

**749** veterans

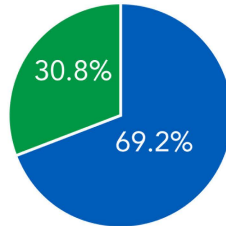
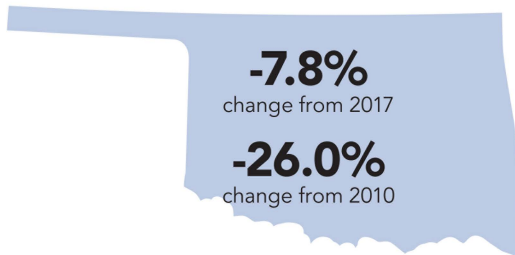
**700** chronically homeless individuals



## Appendix

### OKLAHOMA

**10** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,191)  
■ Sheltered (2,680)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,871**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,823** individuals

**1,048** people in families with children

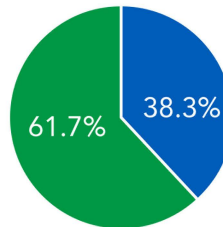
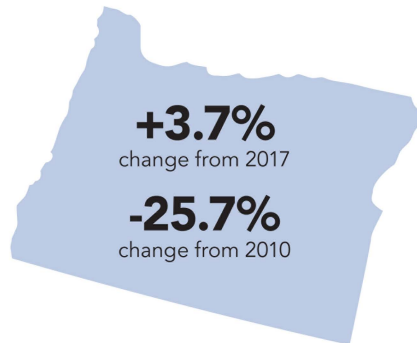
**313** unaccompanied homeless youth

**313** veterans

**804** chronically homeless individuals

### OREGON

**35** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (8,925)  
■ Sheltered (5,551)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**14,476**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**11,139** individuals

**3,337** people in families with children

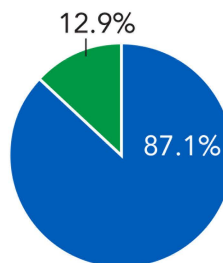
**1,309** unaccompanied homeless youth

**1,363** veterans

**4,013** chronically homeless individuals

### PENNSYLVANIA

**11** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (1,744)  
■ Sheltered (11,768)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**13,512**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**8,163** individuals

**5,349** people in families with children

**684** unaccompanied homeless youth

**982** veterans

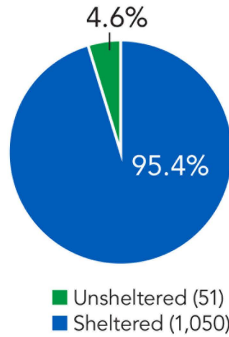
**1,318** chronically homeless individuals

## RHODE ISLAND



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,101**

**10** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**747** individuals

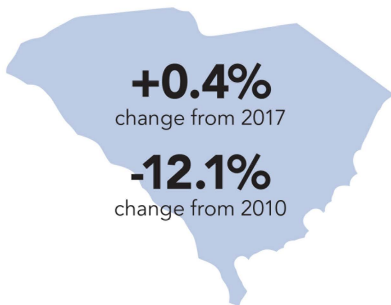
**354** people in families  
with children

**39** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**103** veterans

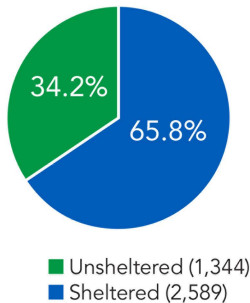
**233** chronically homeless  
individuals

## SOUTH CAROLINA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**3,933**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**3,082** individuals

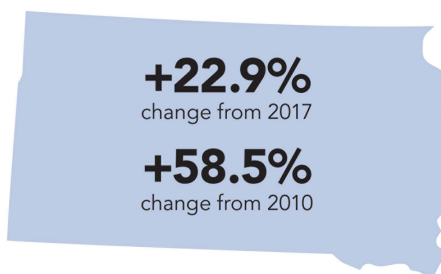
**851** people in families  
with children

**237** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**415** veterans

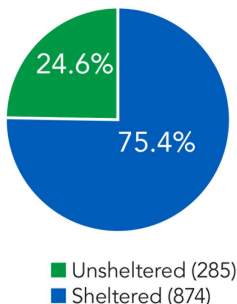
**671** chronically homeless  
individuals

## SOUTH DAKOTA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,159**

**13** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

**836** individuals

**323** people in families  
with children

**61** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**110** veterans

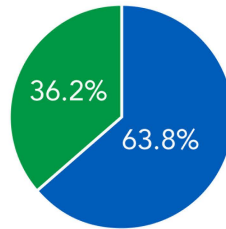
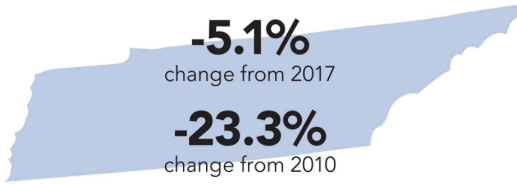
**115** chronically homeless  
individuals



## Appendix

### TENNESSEE

**12** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (2,855)  
■ Sheltered (5,028)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**7,883**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**6,139** individuals

**1,744** people in families with children

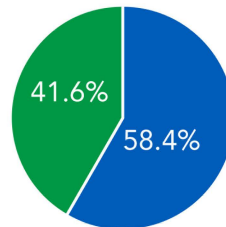
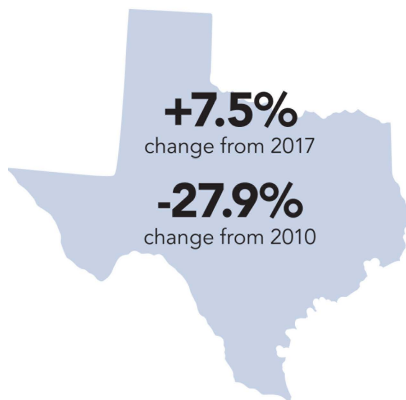
**485** unaccompanied homeless youth

**742** veterans

**1,556** chronically homeless individuals

### TEXAS

**9** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (10,534)  
■ Sheltered (14,776)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**25,310**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**19,199** individuals

**6,111** people in families with children

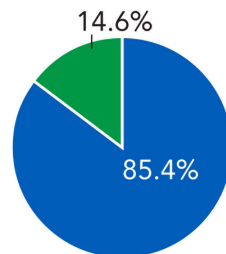
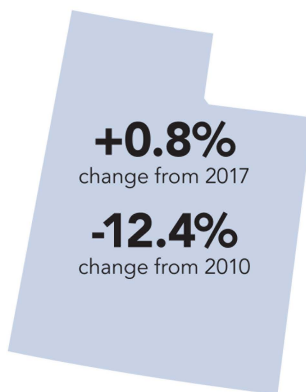
**1,379** unaccompanied homeless youth

**1,935** veterans

**3,269** chronically homeless individuals

### UTAH

**9** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness



■ Unsheltered (420)  
■ Sheltered (2,456)

Total Homeless, 2018  
**2,876**

#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,904** individuals

**972** people in families with children

**191** unaccompanied homeless youth

**239** veterans

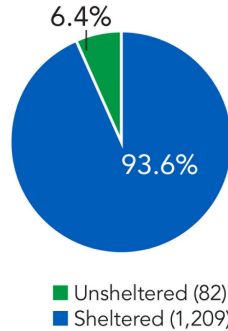
**298** chronically homeless individuals

## VERMONT



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,291**

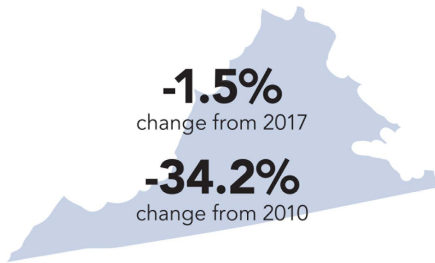
**21** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

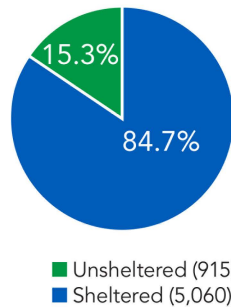
- 780** individuals
- 511** people in families with children
- 101** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 104** veterans
- 138** chronically homeless individuals

## VIRGINIA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**5,975**

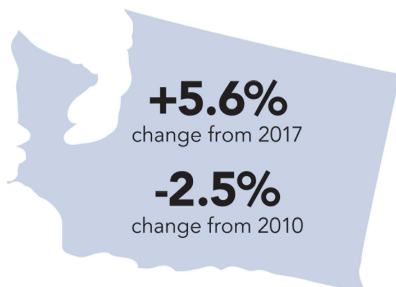
**7** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



### Estimates of Homelessness

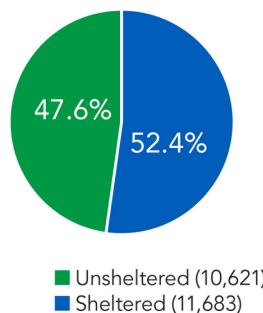
- 3,928** individuals
- 2,047** people in families with children
- 286** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 485** veterans
- 812** chronically homeless individuals

## WASHINGTON



Total Homeless, 2018  
**22,304**

**30** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness

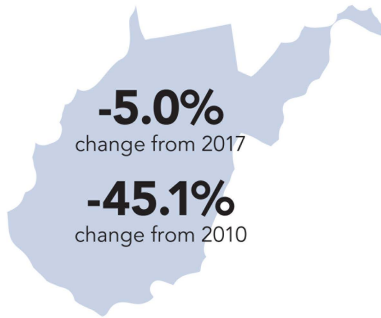


### Estimates of Homelessness

- 16,424** individuals
- 5,880** people in families with children
- 2,184** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 1,636** veterans
- 5,775** chronically homeless individuals

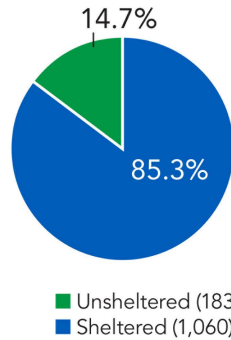
## Appendix

### WEST VIRGINIA



Total Homeless, 2018  
**1,243**

**7** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**1,021** individuals

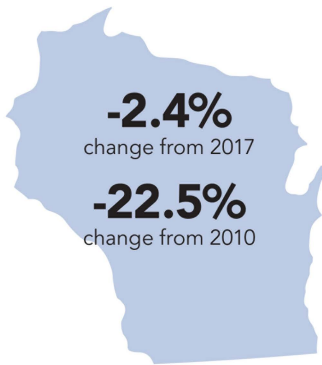
**222** people in families  
with children

**61** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**131** veterans

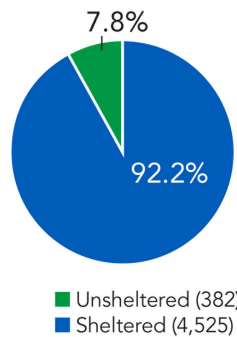
**150** chronically homeless  
individuals

### WISCONSIN



Total Homeless, 2018  
**4,907**

**8** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**2,740** individuals

**2,167** people in families  
with children

**246** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**332** veterans

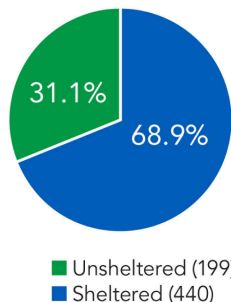
**446** chronically homeless  
individuals

### WYOMING



Total Homeless, 2018  
**639**

**11** in every **10,000**  
people were experiencing  
homelessness



#### Estimates of Homelessness

**434** individuals

**205** people in families  
with children

**82** unaccompanied  
homeless youth

**47** veterans

**42** chronically homeless  
individuals



The U.S. Department of  
Housing and Urban Development  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



## City Council

### Update on Homeless Response Plan

**Agenda Date:** 6/4/2019  
**Agenda Item Number:** 6.B  
**File Number:** 19-0493

---

**Type:** report **Version:** 1 **Status:** Other Business

---

#### **Title**

Update on Homeless Response Plan

#### **Recommended Action**

##### **Committee Recommendation:**

Not referred to a committee.

##### **City Manager Recommendation:**

Receive a status report on the Homeless Response Plan. Briefing only; No action requested.

#### **Report**

##### **Issue:**

Whether to receive an update on what staff have heard and learned during a public process to form a homeless response plan to include long-term strategies, actions and partnerships.

##### **Staff Contact:**

Amy Buckler, Downtown Programs Manager, Community Planning & Development, 360.570.5847  
Stacey Ray, Senior Planner, Office of Performance and Innovation, Administrative Services,  
360.753.8046

##### **Presenter(s):**

Amy Buckler, Downtown Programs Manager  
Stacey Ray, Senior Planner  
Selena Rodocker, member of the Community Work Group

##### **Background and Analysis:**

In March, the City launched a public process to form long-term strategies, actions and partnerships for responding to homelessness. In 2018, both Thurston County and the City of Olympia declared a state of public health emergency regarding rising homelessness in the community.

The Olympia City Council is convening a broad, community-driven process to identify long-term strategies and actions to respond to homelessness and its impacts on the city. The approach is based on a framework and methodologies called Participatory Leadership: a community-based approach to addressing complex issues that emphasizes learning, dialogue, equity, and

inclusiveness.

At the briefing, staff will reflect upon what has been heard and learned so far, and review what's up and coming including continued coordination with the County and outreach to partner organizations.

### What Has Occurred?

Since March, the following has been accomplished:

- The Community Work Group (CWG) has met eight times. In addition to learning about each other and the participatory leadership method, the CWG invited in speakers to learn more about the County's Five-Year Plan, the Olympia police department and the Downtown Strategy. They have also shared and discussed numerous articles and reports about homelessness, as well as what they are hearing thus far from the different listening sessions and workshops.
- Four listening sessions/workshops were held in April and May, where participants were asked to define what it looks like to successfully address homelessness in our community and what they believe are the barriers to success. Attendance at all four workshops totals about 360 people.
- The online portal "Engage Olympia" launched on March 26. An online survey about people's experiences opened in April and closed on May 30. At the time of this staff report, about 270 people had filled out the survey. Citizens are also using platform's Q&A tool and 19 ideas have been posted to the Idea Bank.
- City and County staff are meeting weekly to coordinate engagement efforts and identify connections between Olympia's plan and the County's Five-Year Plan.
- City staff has briefed more than 20 partner and community organizations about the process.

Summaries of the listening sessions and workshops are **attached**. Staff will highlight key findings during the briefing.

### What's Next?

Over the next month we will be transitioning from the learning to the dialogue phase (though learning will be ongoing throughout the process.) The following engagement is planned for the summer:

- Two listening sessions for individuals experiencing homelessness will be held in partnership with the Community Care Center and Plum Street Village.
- Two focus groups for downtown business and property owners.
- A series of community conversations, which are facilitated conversations with 30-40 invited individuals, including various stakeholder groups and perspectives. We will be using what we have heard so far to structure conversations to help further develop opportunities for alignment and unpack identified tensions, challenges and disagreements.
- A new online public engagement tool (e.g., a survey) will be broadly advertised, along with other public communications to share what we are learning.
- Meeting with various groups and organizations to share and discuss what we are hearing, next steps and potential partnership opportunities.
- Continued coordination with Thurston County and exploring opportunities for a joint meeting of jurisdictions.



- The Community Work Group will continue to meet twice a month to discuss what they are hearing and begin to form principles and draft strategies for a homeless response plan.

**Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):**

There is significant public interest in the City's response to homelessness. See attached summaries from four recent listening sessions and workshops. All meeting summaries will be posted to the Engage Olympia website.

**Options:**

Briefing only; no action requested

**Financial Impact:**

\$30,000 has been allocated for public meeting support.

**Attachments:**

Meeting Summaries

[Link to Engage Olympia](#)

# Community Resource Providers Listening Session

## Olympia Homelessness Response Plan

High-Level Listening Sessions Summary | March 28, 2019 Workshop



On March 28 the City of Olympia convened a listening session with approximately 80 community resource providers. Participants were asked to consider what does it look like to successfully address homelessness in our community, and what are the barriers to success? Below is a high level summary of what we heard:

### Areas of Agreement

- Everyone is impacted by homelessness in one way or another
- Success will be defined by creation of more and more-accessible affordable housing
- Success is contingent on access to housing-first solutions and access to essential services
- Success will require better-coordinated system and service delivery (among jurisdictions and organizations)
- The stigma of homelessness is a significant barrier to community acceptance and solutions
- Future progress will require expanded community involvement and understanding
- Any response must include trauma-informed approaches and solutions
- Reasons for homelessness are varied, and there is no uniform solution
- The system may be too confusing to start or navigate for many of those in need

### Areas of Disagreement

- Whether we should drive people to specific housing options
- Whether police interaction is necessary
- Whether success = making progress on homelessness vs. ending homelessness
- What system (vulnerability index or other) to use to prioritize need and funding
- Whether systems are structured to help the homeless or protect the housed population
- Whether our local social service “carrying-capacity” is being strained by people coming here to seek those services

### Areas to Learn More

- Better understanding the root causes of homelessness and functional solutions
- How the response system works now, and how to address gaps or shortcomings
- Involving those experiencing homelessness in the development of solutions
- How to reasonably fund or otherwise resource effective response mechanisms
- How to incentivize or otherwise encourage the construction of affordable housing, taking into account challenges posed by the private market and limits on where certain types of housing can be built

### Transcribed Listening Sessions

Would you like to see all the input that was collected and transcribed from the listening session? Contact Stacey Ray at [sray@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:sray@ci.olympia.wa.us) or 360.753.8046

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# Downtown Owners & Employee Listening Session

## Olympia Homelessness Response Plan

High-Level Listening Sessions Summary | April 18, 2019 Workshop



On April 18, 2019 the City convened a listening session with approximately 90 members of the Downtown community. Participants were asked how homelessness impacts them, what it looks like to successfully address homelessness Downtown, and what they perceive to be barriers to success. Here is a high-level summary of what we heard:

### Areas of Agreement

- Want to feel proud of my community and clean it up
- Existing businesses' ability to succeed or simply stay in business is impacted
- Don't want to see demise of community icons and special places (e.g. Hands-on Children's Museum)
- Have been personally threatened or driven away
- Families no longer feel safe visiting Downtown
- Homelessness negatively impacts the environment (e.g. clean water)
- Mitigation site (growing homeless population and intense concentration in one location) has accelerated impacts and urgency of response
- The costs for Emergency medical responders, police, and service agencies to respond is unsustainable
- Don't think people should have to live like that (or their children); everyone should have place to live
- There have to be common-sense, middle-ground solutions
- Want ALL people to be treated with respect and understanding
- Help people find pathways to self-sufficiency with easy access to services
- Want to help people who want help (homelessness vs. lawlessness)
- There are root and spontaneous (job loss, domestic violence, rent increases, etc.) causes of homelessness; need to address accordingly
- The State and County have to help
- This challenge is overwhelming and difficult to discuss, let alone solve
- Voter and taxpayer fatigue due to no measurable or demonstrated impact

### Areas of Disagreement

- Police officers are not empowered to act and enforce the laws
- Relative effectiveness/impact of camp sweeps (i.e. Do people just go somewhere else? Does the sweep just exacerbate their situation?)
- Resentment that there's greater concern that "people don't want to go Downtown," when homeless suffering is more important
- Resentment that "people can't go Downtown" because of aggressive behavior, needles, panhandling, etc.
- Whether bathrooms should be left unlocked (safety/security vs. dignity)
- Whether homelessness is preventing investment/economic activity Downtown
- Ability of a small Downtown to financially absorb and support solutions – e.g. too many homeless individuals in a relatively confined space, ability of small businesses to afford security, taxes and other response costs
- Where social services should be located (Downtown vs. spread around county)
- Appropriate role of society in responding to homelessness
- Appropriate balance between supporting homeless vs. waste, crime, health (i.e. how much do we invest in addressing homelessness while also having to fund increasing costs associated with public health and safety?)
- Appropriate balance of drug enforcement, drug treatment and rehabilitation
- Impacts to and role of community institutions (Library, City, Churches, etc.)
- What it means to "hold people accountable"

continues on back

## Areas of Disagreement Continued

- Community members choose not to engage in solutions because an “angry/aggressive” crowd doesn’t allow for a real dialogue
- The role of a capitalist economy in causing homelessness
- Whether responders are trained to administer assistance homeless need
- Role of parenting and individual decision-making that leads to homelessness
- Resistance of “housed” to supporting solutions for unhoused (“not in my backyard”)


## Areas to Learn More


- Want to learn about peer community solution success stories and failures
- Want to know what the City’s response will be over long-term
- Want to know how we’re going to measure success
- How private companies can participate and invest in solutions
- How churches/others can impact, balance solutions with downtown viability
- Better defined pathways and steps to permanent housing solutions
- Role of affordable housing solutions in solving the challenge
- Whether creating jobs, offering counseling, training and schooling works
- Why people don’t “move along” when shelter beds exist
- Whether “lack of funding” is the primary barrier to solutions
- People don’t understand “human side” of homelessness: info and education
- Need to hear from houseless individuals in a conversation about solutions
- Lack of understanding that US Government slashed support for low-wage people
- How do people with chronic health issues live on \$157/mo.?
- Why don’t we establish “umbrella” fund vs. multiple small funds to solve problem?
- Why can’t we set aside land to create affordable, temporary housing solutions?


## Transcribed Listening Sessions

Would you like to see all the input that was collected and transcribed from the listening session? Contact Stacey Ray at [sray@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:sray@ci.olympia.wa.us) or 360.753.8046

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*Participants discuss the workshop questions and record their answers.*



# April Community Workshop Listening Sessions

## Olympia Homelessness Response Plan

### High-Level Listening Sessions Summary | Session Held at Olympia High School



The City of Olympia convened a community workshop on April 20, 2019, at Olympia High School. Approximately 115 community members participated in a conversation about how homelessness impacts them, what it means to successfully address homelessness in our community, and barriers to success. Below is a high level summary of what we heard:

#### Areas of Agreement

- People want to be part of the solution, but don't see a clear or meaningful way to participate.
- People are feeling shut-out or afraid of engaging in discussions about solutions because conversations aren't managed or respectful.
- Homelessness has spread beyond Downtown and residents are reporting an increase in thefts, aggressive panhandling and drug paraphernalia in parks and neighborhoods.
- Residents are increasingly upset the City is being "trashed" and feeling less safe doing routine activities (examples: going to the park, riding the bus, using trails, going downtown).
- Growing concern about detrimental environmental impacts (examples: water pollution, needles, forests, garbage).
- People expect a shared effort to preserve a vibrant Downtown, eliminate camps and reduce crime.
- Success means the vast majority of unsheltered people (excluding those who don't want shelter) have somewhere to live, and no children live outside or in unstable shelters.
- Solutions require easy and adequate access to medical treatment, mental health resources, job training and accountability/support through case management.
- People understand the causes of homelessness are complex (examples: attitudes, drug abuse, lack of affordable housing, lack of skills, etc.).
- There's a desire to ensure "all" people are/feel safe (housed and houseless).
- General support for creating or incentivizing a range of housing solutions.

#### Areas of Disagreement

- While participants agree social service support (and the recent increase in investment) is well-intentioned, there's some disagreement whether it's "helping" or "enabling" the situation.
- Uncertainty about the public's willingness to develop or invest in solutions versus resistance to it.
- Some believe the impacts of "lawlessness" and "dangerous behavior" has exceeded the public's ability or interest to continue supporting services versus moving more towards law enforcement solutions.
- Fatigue over "repeat customers" – people unwilling or unable to accept assistance.
- Frustration with lack of measurable outcomes to show progress.
- Disagreement over the "major" causes of homelessness; for example, widespread systemic causes versus individuals' poor decision-making. And a resulting "lack of empathy" or "resentment of enablers."
- Conflict regarding providing continued support versus where to draw the line on preserving livability for those whose taxes help fund solutions.
- Disagreement over "camps" and "mitigation sites," and whether "people have a right to live/sleep somewhere safe" vs. whether "property owners" have a right to "preserve their investment" and feel safe.
- Disparate opinions on "free will" vs. "unmitigated drug culture."
- What to do with people who "don't want to be helped" or "refuse to be a respectful citizen."
- Disagreement over whether federal funding or local investment should drive solutions, and the role funding solutions plays in the spike in homelessness.



## Areas of Disagreement Continued

- Whether homeless camp “sweeps” solve or “exacerbate” the problem.
- Whether increasing funding or agency presence will truly solve the problem.


## Areas to Learn More


- How to help and truly make a difference. Can we develop a citizen-base mentorship program?
- Facilitating childhood preschool access for kids experiencing homelessness.
- Collective action is tough. How do we work this out as human beings?
- Interest in how other communities address this challenge.
- Are there upstream solutions? Examples given included: affordable housing, eviction prevention, etc.
- Can we repurpose existing buildings or identify vacant parcels to supply affordable housing solutions?
- Will multistory projects with onsite service providers and a strong mentor program work?
- What is the role of the WA State Department of Transportation? They own considerable chunks of property here with encampments located on them.
- How to increase awareness of the causes of homelessness, and support for solutions?
- How are we going to measure progress?
- If prior offenses are a major problem to homeless solutions, what can we do to create barrier-free housing options?


## Transcribed Listening Sessions

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*Participants discuss the workshop questions and record their answers.*



# May Community Workshop Listening Sessions

## Olympia Homelessness Response Plan

### High-Level Listening Sessions Summary | Session Held at Capital High School



The City of Olympia convened a community workshop on May 4, 2019, at Capital High School. Approximately 75 community members participated in a conversation about how homelessness impacts them, what it means to successfully address homelessness in our community, and barriers to success. Below is a high level summary of what we heard:

#### Areas of Agreement

- Feeling overwhelmed by the scope of the challenge to respond to homelessness; a desire to hear from others and find ways to help.
- Growing concern about public health impacts.
- People should not have to live in the streets, period.  
Success = functional zero homeless.
- All people should have access to basic necessities, including shelter, security, healthcare, mental health resources and drug treatment.
- The rapid surge in homelessness has desensitized some to the plight of the homeless population, and there's a sense people are becoming angry or discouraged by crime, trash and other effects.
- There is no broad-brush solution to address the complex reasons behind homelessness.
- Growing concern for impacts on the environment.
- Acute concern over degradation of Downtown, and a reluctance to visit.
- Growing perception that this is not just an Olympia problem, but a national epidemic.
- More can be done "upstream" to prevent homelessness.
- Need more, easier access to drug treatment and mental health services.
- Many are torn between compassion (want to help) and anger (no longer feel safe in their community).
- More help is needed from the State and Federal Government (financial investment and policies).
- For many, the challenge is affordability – i.e. they work but can no longer keep up with rent prices).

#### Areas of Disagreement

- Divergent perceptions about the causes of homelessness (participant examples: unfair capitalist society, neoliberal policies, stagnant wages, personal decisions, bad luck, etc.).
- Concern that the police are not enforcing laws or are not allowed to.
- Disagreement whether many homeless individuals are from Olympia (even if they say they are in surveys).
- Agreement that homelessness reflects poorly on community, but disagreement on how – e.g. because we have not stepped up to help the vulnerable versus we how allow or enable lawless behavior.
- Whether we are applying the right combination of tools to address the challenge (participant examples: The Home Fund only addresses 80% AMI (average medium income), not enough funding available for rapid rehousing, for every 30 low-income housing units built, there are 100 families that remain unsheltered, etc.)
- Concern that solutions will remain elusive if conversations are driven by anger versus the perception that anger drives action and solutions.
- Disagreement on whether or not camp removals clean up the City versus destroying people's personal items and sense of security.
- How much to invest in homelessness versus other critical community issues and needs.
- Conflicting views on providing public bathrooms—it is a human right and dignity issue to have access to restrooms versus they attract criminal behavior.
- Whether it's possible to ever build enough "tiny homes" to serve everyone who needs them (and whether that would, in turn, attract more homeless to Olympia and Thurston County).

continues on back



## Areas of Disagreement Continued

- Whether the homeless population should be concentrated around services, or provided spaces throughout the community.
- How much (taxes) the public should be asked to invest in solutions.
- Resentment and/or mistrust between different groups (non-profits, private sector, government, tax payers) responding to homelessness.

## Areas to Learn More

- Ideas to create affordable housing solutions or limit rent increases.
- How churches and other community groups can help with the annual Point-in-Time survey or other initiatives.
- Explanation and community training with respect to “trauma-informed care.”
- What a successful “transitional housing” program might look like.
- The role publicly owned housing should play in the overall solution.
- General interest in learning more about any/all “best practices.”
- Appropriate roles for different community groups and organizations (e.g. clean-up teams, mentoring, basic necessity provision, etc.).
- Whether a “reward for progress” system would help people transition back into society.
- Whether there are response models that include job training and built-in housing, and if so, whether they are working as a more permanent solution.
- Whether investing more into transitional housing programs with long-term case management would help reduce the volume of homeless and those cycling back into homelessness.
- Whether a “one-stop” intake center would facilitate assessment, service connections, partner coordination and longer-term solutions.

## Transcribed Listening Sessions

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*Participants discuss the workshop questions and record their answers.*





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# Olympia's Homeless Response



## Immediate, Emergency Actions

Homelessness affects all of Thurston County, but is most visible within the urban hub of downtown Olympia. In August 2018, there were approximately 30 tents in three City-owned parking lots. That number grew to over 300 by the end of November.

In July 2018, the Olympia City Council declared a public health emergency related to homelessness. Doing so enables the City to respond to the needs in the community more quickly.

The City is addressing the immediate, emergency needs with a variety of actions and strategies including:

- Mitigation Site(s);

- the Plum Street Tiny House Village;
- a City & Faith Community Pilot Partnership;
- Expansion of 24/7 shelter options;
- Mobile Crisis Response and Familiar Faces teams;
- and more.

Learn more about all of our homeless response actions at [olympiawa.gov/homelessness](http://olympiawa.gov/homelessness) and sign up for weekly email updates at [olympiawa.gov/subscribe](http://olympiawa.gov/subscribe)

## Long-term Strategies & Actions

In March 2019, the City began a process to identify how we, as a regional community, will respond (in the long-term) to the homelessness crisis. This includes planning for the needs of residents, visitors, business owners and individuals experiencing homelessness.

This process is hosted and shepherded by a **Community Work Group** made up of 12 community members who bring a diverse set of perspectives and experiences. Learn more about them [here](#).

They will bring people together from all parts of our community to identify the best possible strategies and actions for addressing this incredibly complex challenge.

The end result will be a community-driven **Homeless Response Plan** that includes a variety of strategies and actions, the individual organizations or multiple partners who will take the lead on each of them, and performance measures that will help gauge our progress over time.

## How to Engage

This page is a place for the City to share information about our homeless response efforts, and for the public to have their questions answered, provide feedback, and share ideas. Our goal is a productive dialogue that leads to real actions that balance the needs of the unsheltered with the impacts on the community.

The following engagement tools are available below. More opportunities to provide feedback will be added as this process continues.

### News Feed

See the latest news, rumor control and opportunities to get involved.

### Q & A

Have questions about the City's emergency homeless response? Ask them here.

### Ideas

Post your ideas in a virtual sticky note and "like" other's ideas that you agree with.

### Surveys

Help us understand the impacts of the homelessness crisis on our community by telling us about your experiences.

NEWS FEED

SURVEYS

Q & A

IDEAS

## Community Listening Sessions

7 days ago



Between March 28 and May 4, 2019, the City convened four community listening sessions.

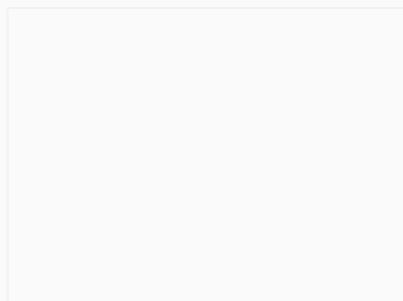


Participants at each were asked how homelessness impacts them, what it looks like to successfully address homelessness in Olympia, and what they perceive to be the barriers to success. View summaries for each below.

- [Community Resource Provider Listening Session](#)
- [Downtown Listening Session](#)
- [General Public Listening Session 1 @ Olympia High School](#)
- [General Public Listening Session 2 @ Capital High School](#)

## Setting it Straight: Wheeler Encampment

13 days ago



The City has been hearing community frustration and anger about the large unsanctioned encampment currently on Wheeler Ave. This encampment is actually on State-owned property, specifically on Washington Department of Transportation (DOT) right of way.

Because we are not the property owners, the City of Olympia does not have jurisdiction to address the Wheeler encampment and residents should address any concerns to the DOT.

There is an unsanctioned camp on City-owned property (referred to as the Nickerson property) near the Wheeler encampment. Due to limited resources, the City is not yet prepared to fully address this unsanctioned...

[Continue reading](#)

## Community Stakeholder Interviews

13 days ago



The City contracted with The Athena Group to conduct confidential interviews with 20 local stakeholders to help better understand how to effectively respond to homelessness and its impacts on the city. The stakeholders represented a diverse range of community interests, including law and justice, business and economy, current and formerly homeless individuals, the faith community, elected officials, local residents and families, and homelessness advocates and service providers. [Read the summary...](#)

## 4th Ave Bridge Encampment Update

about 2 months ago



Long term, it is the City's intent to completely remove the encampment under the 4th Avenue Bridge. We are currently working to build the partnerships, summon the resources and develop a plan for how to do so.

In the meantime, for the short-term, we are taking interim measures to address the health and safety concerns of the community, City and Department of Ecology.

- The City is in the process of shrinking the footprint of the unsanctioned camp under the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Bridge.
- Notice is being given to those campers that continue to stay in fragile areas of the bridge...

[Continue reading](#)

## Setting it Straight: Plum Street Village Placements

2 months ago



We're hearing that members of the community are not clear on how residents are placed into the Plum Street Tiny House Village.

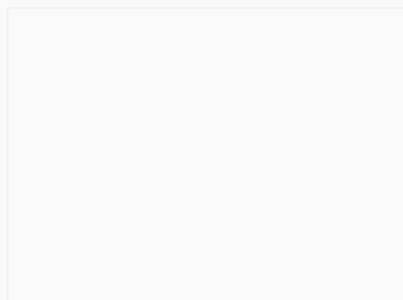
Unlike other models of tiny home villages in the community, the Plum Street Village was never designed or staffed to be a long-term, supportive housing option. For example, the Village does not have medical resources to care for residents who cannot physically care for themselves.

In designing the Plum Street tiny house model, the City worked with and made commitments to the surrounding neighbors and businesses. And we took advantage of the lessons learned by LIHI (who are...

[Continue reading](#)

## State Ave Encampment Removal

2 months ago

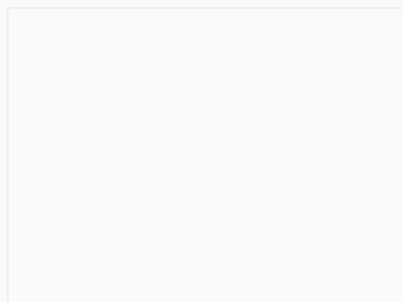


The unsanctioned encampment in the City parking lot on State Avenue was removed and on Tuesday, March 5. Over 20 people who were staying there chose to move to the City's managed Mitigation Site.

The lot will remain fenced for the rest of the month. It will go back to being a leased parking lot the first week of April.

## City Clarifies Interpretation of Ninth Circuit Court Ruling

3 months ago

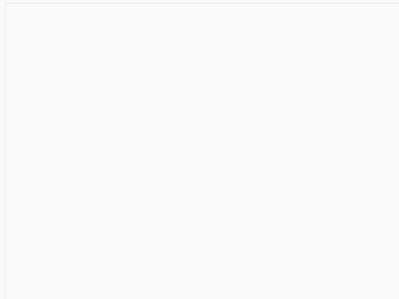


In early September, The City temporarily paused its efforts to remove unsanctioned camps to fully review the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *Martin v. City of Boise* which addressed the rights of the homeless.

The City has now completed its review and is again moving forward with the lawful removal of unsanctioned encampments using the best practices available. [Read the Memo](#)

## Plum Street Village Move In!

3 months ago



Plum Street Village now has 11 new residents - 5 couples and one single individual. Each of these residents came from the Mitigation Site, which frees up those spaces for new campers.

Residents are being moved into the Plum Street Village in small batches to allow them time and space to acclimate to the village environment.

## 5th Avenue Bridge Encampment Removal

3 months ago



The unsanctioned encampment under the 5th Avenue bridge was removed on Friday, February 22.

Following a prior walk-through of both the 4th Ave and 5th Ave bridges, City staff determined immediate action was necessary for 5th Avenue due to activity that was compromising the bridge structure and public safety.

Campers were notified of the removal of on Tuesday, February 19.

The area under the bridge will be fenced off to prevent further unsanctioned camping.

## Mitigation Site during Cold Weather

3 months ago



During recent cold weather, Thurston County declared a Code Blue, which opened additional shelter beds for those outside.

Some of the campers at the Mitigation Site went to Union Gospel Mission. Some chose to shelter in place. There was also capacity at Family Support Center, Salvation Army and CYS.

At the Mitigation Site itself, two community tents are warmed with propane heat. City staff also delivered supplies like hand warmers and emergency blankets to the campers who remained.

If members of the community want to help, the organizations providing warming sites are always challenged...

[Continue reading](#)

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**REGISTER**

**to get involved!**

### Who's listening

#### Kellie Purce Braseth

Strategic Communications Director  
City of Olympia

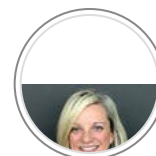
Email [kbraseth@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:kbraseth@ci.olympia.wa.us)



#### Amy Buckler

Downtown Programs Manager  
City of Olympia

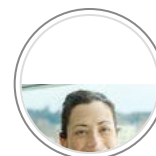
Email [abuckler@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:abuckler@ci.olympia.wa.us)



#### Stacey Ray

Senior Planner  
City of Olympia

Email [sray@ci.olympia.wa.us](mailto:sray@ci.olympia.wa.us)



### Public Meetings/Workshops

#### Public Workshop #1

Saturday, April 20, 9:30-11:30 a.m.  
Olympia High School

#### Public Workshop #2

Saturday, May 4, 9:30-11:30 a.m.  
Capital High School

### Homeless Response Plan Timeline

#### Project Launch

March 2019

#### Learning

April → May 2019

## Dialogue

May → June 2019

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## Identify Strategies, Actions & Measures

July → September 2019

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[more..](#)

## Meet the Community Work Group



The Community Work Group is made up of individuals who bring a diverse set of perspectives and experiences that will help shape the Homeless Response Plan process.

[Read their stories...](#)

## Document Library

-  [General Public Listening Session 2 \(CHS\) Summary \(212 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [General Public Listening Session 1 \(OHS\) Summary \(222 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Downtown Listening Session Summary \(204 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Resource Provider Listening Session Summary \(162 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Community Stakeholder Interviews \(422 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Continuum of Housing Interventions \(600 KB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Thurston Co Homeless 5-year Plan \(3.48 MB\) \(pdf\)](#)
-  [Olympia's Downtown Strategy](#)

## Email Updates



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