





**Agenda Items** The following items are presented for informational, consent, and discussion purposes.

Item No.	Informational Items	
1	Introduction to US Vets – Alex Garcia, Lead Case Manager, US Vets (30 minutes)	9:40 – 10:10 am
2	CSUSB Day Reporting Center – Andrea Mitchell, Program Development Specialist & Elaine Zucco, Director of Operations, CSUSB Parolee Day Reporting Center (20 minutes)	10:10 – 10:30 am
<b>Consent Items</b>		
3	No Items	
<b>Discussion Items</b>		
4	No Items	
<b>Closing</b>		10:30 – 11:00 am

**Public Comment** Open to the public for comments limited to three minutes

**Council Roundtable** Open to comments by the Council

**Next ICH Meeting** The next Interagency Council on Homelessness meeting is scheduled for:

**May 23, 2012**  
**9:00 am – 11:00 am**  
**DBH – Training Institute**  
**1950 S. Sunwest Lane, Suite 200**  
**San Bernardino, CA 92408**

*Mission Statement*

*The mission of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership is to provide a system of care that is inclusive, well planned, coordinated and evaluated and is accessible to all who are homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless.*

THE INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS MEETING FACILITY IS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. IF ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES OR OTHER AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC MEETING, REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING. THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (909) 252-4001 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 1950 S. SUNWEST LN., STE 200, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408. <http://hss.sbcounty.gov/sbchps/>

## Minutes for San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership Interagency Council on Homelessness

March 28, 2012  
10:00 am – 12:00 pm  
Inland Regional Center  
1425 S. Waterman Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

### Minutes Recorded and Transcribed by Jennifer Pacheco, Secretary I, Office of Homeless Services

TOPIC	PRESENTER	ACTION/OUTCOME
Call to Order	Josie Gonzales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meeting was called to order at 10:07 am.</li> </ul>
Introductions	Josie Gonzales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introductions were made by all ICH Members.</li> </ul>
Presentation of Minutes	Josie Gonzales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minutes were accepted as presented.</li> </ul>
REPORTS	PRESENTER	ACTION/OUTCOME
Homeless Provider Network	Tom Hernandez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The last HPN Meeting took place on Wednesday, March 21, 2012.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Save Every Home provided a presentation on a program they would like to begin in San Bernardino County for Veterans, parolees, and probationers in which they would not only house them, but would teach and employ them to work in the farming industry.</li> <li>▪ Ron Boatman, Arrowhead Regional Medical Center, gave a presentation on ArrowCare. ArrowCare is the Low Income Health Program which the County has started.</li> <li>▪ Teri Blum-Johnston of Community Action Partnership provided an HMIS update.</li> <li>▪ Elections for the Funding Subcommittee Chair were held. Ms. Roberta Keyes will remain the Chair of the Funding Subcommittee.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Office of Homeless Services	Tom Hernandez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ICH members were provided with the OHS Report as a hand out with attachments. (Copies are available upon request). All information can also be found at <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/SBCHP">www.sbcounty.gov/SBCHP</a>.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 2011 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Grant Awards for new projects were announced on March 13, 2012. The State received over \$37 million in funding of which San Bernardino County received \$5.2 million for seven new projects. These seven projects will add to the thirteen existing projects bringing in a total award of over \$7.4 million to the County.                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Press Release and a list of all projects awarded was provided.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Two new youth shelters opened in the County. Family Assistance Program opened "Our House" in Redlands and Young Visionaries opened "Visionary Home" in San Bernardino.</li> <li>▪ In preparation for the HEARTH Act, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs Director, Ann Marie Oliva, provided a 2012 Update for CoC Leadership, Grantees, and Stakeholders on March 7, 2012. Attachment provided. Some key items include:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Office of Homeless Services <i>cont.</i>	Tom Hernandez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updates on HEARTH Act regulations and rules.</li> <li>▪ HUD encouragement of all CoCs to review all renewal project budgets and spending rates through the CoC Check-Up including obtaining accurate data through HMIS.</li> <li>▪ And to maximize utilization of funds.</li> <li>▪ The Upland Project Connect will be held from 10 am – 4 pm on Wednesday, June 27, 2012 at the Memorial Park.</li> <li>▪ The 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Homeless Summit will be on Wednesday, November 7, 2012 at the San Bernardino Catholic Diocese. Please contact Deanna Luttrell at 909-252-4001 to assist in the planning process.</li> <li>▪ <b>Action Item and Follow Up:</b> A request was made of OHS to provide background information to the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) regarding the ICH and to include the importance of participation and membership opportunities. OHS presented to the Board of Directors on March 7, 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>INFORMATIONAL ITEMS</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>	<b>ACTION/OUTCOME</b>
Homeless Students in San Bernardino County – Presentation	Brenda Dowdy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ms. Dowdy showed a brief video of a story which CBS did on homeless students. San Bernardino County has 27,616 identified homeless students following the definition of McKinney-Vento.</li> <li>▪ Ms. Dowdy seeks the assistance of all to help identify those who are homeless which may not yet be receiving school services. All children are entitled to education. Brochures were provided with liaison contact information for each school district in the county.</li> <li>▪ Many districts also provide clothing.</li> <li>▪ The snackpack for kids program will be ending soon as funding will end. 1,400 children will no longer receive food over the weekend once this program ends. They are seeking funding for this program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A suggestion was made by Mayor Morris to speak to the Jack Brown Foundation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The 2012 San Manuel Annual Golf Tournament proceeds will go to the School Homeless Program to provide emergency food to children.</li> <li>▪ Second Chance for Kids and the San Bernardino County Children and Family Services Department also have resources to assist homeless children.</li> <li>▪ Copies of the CBS video shown cannot be provided, please contact Ms. Dowdy for presentations.</li> </ul>
What's Working: Ending Homelessness and Reducing Recidivism Through Employment and Housing Innovations – Ready, Willing, and Able	Philip Mangano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Mangano, President and CEO of the American Round Table to Abolish Homelessness and former chair of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, provided an extensive and excellent presentation on the Ready, Willing, and Able program for parolees and probationers which exists in Washington and the possibility of bringing this program to San Bernardino County. (Copies of the PowerPoint and hand-outs are available upon request).</li> <li>▪ The Re-Entry Task Force, ICH, and CoC will look into working collaboratively to come up with a proposal.</li> </ul>
<b>CONSENT ITEMS</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>	<b>ACTION/OUTCOME</b>
Approve BAM Committee recommendations	Tom Hernandez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The applications for Ms. Sandy Harmsen of the County of San Bernardino Workforce Development</li> </ul>

for membership		<p>Department and Mr. Darryl Evey of the Family Assistance Program as General Member At-Large members were approved as presented with no objections or discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tom will set up a meeting with each of the new applications to discuss ICH membership.</li> </ul>
<b>DISCUSSION ITEMS</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>	<b>ACTION/OUTCOME</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were no discussion items on the agenda.</li> </ul>
<b>PUBLIC COMMENT</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>	<b>ACTION/OUTCOME</b>
	<p>Juanita Barnett</p> <p>Josie Gonzales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Barnett had a question regarding implementation of Housing First from the HUD Opening Doors document.</li> <li>Ms. Gonzales answered the San Bernardino County is already implementing the Housing First Strategy. The County needs every city's involvement by embracing the housing needs within their city limits and working together to address them. The cities must allow and include homeless housing in city limits.</li> </ul>
<b>COUNCIL ROUNDTABLE</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>	<b>ACTION/OUTCOME</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were no comments from Board Members.</li> </ul>
<b>Adjournment</b>		Being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 12:37 pm.
<b>Next Meeting</b>		<p>April 26, 2012 at 9:00 am – 11:00 am</p> <p>Department of Behavioral Health Training Institute</p> <p>1950 S. Sunwest Lane, Suite 200, San Bernardino, CA 92408</p>

**Office of Homeless Services**

**1950 S. Sunwest Lane, Suite 200 ▪ San Bernardino, CA 92408**

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**Email: [homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov](mailto:homelessrfp@hss.sbcounty.gov) ▪ Website: <http://hss.sbcounty.gov/sbchp/>**

ICH Members at March 28, 2012 ■ Interagency Council on Homelessness

COLEMAN	REGINA	Principal Assistant County Counsel	909-387-3266	<a href="mailto:rcoleman@cc.sbcounty.gov">rcoleman@cc.sbcounty.gov</a>
CONCEPCION	ROWENA	CAPSBC – for Patricia Nickols	909-723-1500	<a href="mailto:rconcepcion@capsbc.sbcounty.gov">rconcepcion@capsbc.sbcounty.gov</a>
CONRAD	MELISSA	Loma Linda VA	909-825-7084	<a href="mailto:melissa.conrad@va.gov">melissa.conrad@va.gov</a>
DOWDY	BRENDA	Superintendent of Schools	909-386-2634	<a href="mailto:Brenda_dowdy@sbcss.k12.ca.us">Brenda_dowdy@sbcss.k12.ca.us</a>
DRIEBERG	LEANNE	HPN representative	909-796-6381	<a href="mailto:leanne@ithomes.org">leanne@ithomes.org</a>
FORD	RENEE	San Bernardino County Probation Department	909-387-5856	<a href="mailto:rford@prob.sbcounty.gov">rford@prob.sbcounty.gov</a>
GONZALES	JOSIE	Supervisor – 5 <sup>th</sup> District	909-387-4565	<a href="mailto:jgonzales@sbcounty.gov">jgonzales@sbcounty.gov</a>
HAUGAN	LINDA	Asst. Executive Officer – Human Services Dept.	909-387-4717	<a href="mailto:lhaugan@hss.sbcounty.gov">lhaugan@hss.sbcounty.gov</a>
HEESEN	CHERYL	Exec. Director - Family Service Agency - Redlands	909-793-2673	<a href="mailto:rfscheryl@hotmail.com">rfscheryl@hotmail.com</a>
HERNANDEZ	TOM	Office of Homeless Services	909-873-4476	<a href="mailto:thernandez@dbh.sbcounty.gov">thernandez@dbh.sbcounty.gov</a>
HUDSON	JAN	IE Labor Management Corporation	909-307-3400	<a href="mailto:judson@ielmcc.com">judson@ielmcc.com</a>
MADDEN	GARY	Director – Inland Empire United Way 2-1-1	909-980-2857 ext 211	<a href="mailto:gmadden@ieuw.org">gmadden@ieuw.org</a>
MARDIS	CHRIS	5 <sup>th</sup> District Field Representative		<a href="mailto:cmardis@bos.sbcounty.gov">cmardis@bos.sbcounty.gov</a>
MELLO	CHARLIE	American Custom Coach	909-796-4747	<a href="mailto:cmello@americancc.com">cmello@americancc.com</a>
MORRIS	GARNER	Community Liaison – Supervisor Mitzelfelt	760-955-2017	<a href="mailto:gmorris@bos.sbcounty.gov">gmorris@bos.sbcounty.gov</a>
MYLES	ANGELA	House of Prayer	909-436-5241	<a href="mailto:director@hopgom.com">director@hopgom.com</a>
PASCO	ANGELA	New Hope Village, Inc.	760-256-3656	<a href="mailto:Newhopevillageinc@yahoo.com">Newhopevillageinc@yahoo.com</a>
PAXTON	KENT	Mayor's Office - City of San Bernardino	909-384-5133	<a href="mailto:paxton_ke@ci.san-bernardino.ca.us">paxton_ke@ci.san-bernardino.ca.us</a>
RODDICK	ROBERT	Mnging Attorney - Inland Counties Legal Services	951-320-7514	<a href="mailto:rroddick@icls.org">rroddick@icls.org</a>
RYMER	CHRIS	City of Colton HS Manager	909-370-6172	<a href="mailto:crymer@ci.colton.ca.us">crymer@ci.colton.ca.us</a>
SCHULTZ	BRENT	Housing – City of Ontario	909-395-2317	<a href="mailto:bschultz@ci.ontario.ca.us">bschultz@ci.ontario.ca.us</a>
THOMAS	CASONYA	Director - DBH	909-382-3080	<a href="mailto:cthomas@dbh.sbcounty.gov">cthomas@dbh.sbcounty.gov</a>



**County of San Bernardino  
Office of Homeless Services**

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**Office of Homeless Services Report  
Prepared for the Interagency Council on Homelessness**

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Report purpose      The purpose of this document is to present the Office of Homeless Services report and to record action items from prior Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) meetings.

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Date                      April 26, 2012

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Presenter              Tom Hernandez, Homeless Services Manager

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Announcements      The table below lists the announcements for today's meeting.

<b>Announcements</b>	
<b>HUD Housing Discrimination Rule</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HUD Headquarters has posted a new rule effective on March 5, 2012. The rule addresses potential discrimination in HUD programs. The rule assures that HUD programs are open to eligible persons regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity or marital status.</li><li>• The rule was published in the Federal Register of February 3, 2012, p. 5662. The rule:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Requires entities assisted by HUD to make housing available without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status;</li><li>○ Clarifies the definitions of "family" and "household," eligible for HUD's programs, Prohibits HUD-assisted and HUD-insured entities from inquiring about an applicant's sexual orientation or gender identity for the purpose of determining eligibility or otherwise making housing available;</li><li>○ Prohibits FHA-approved lenders from basing eligibility for FHA-insured loans on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.</li></ul></li><li>• Each organization should review their eligibility and intake policies to assure compliance with this rule. Agencies are encouraged to seek additional information from the HUD HRE Info website: <a href="http://www.hudhre.info">www.hudhre.info</a></li></ul>	



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### ICH Standing and Ad Hoc Committee Update

- September of last year, ICH passed a Committee Development and Structure Policy. The policy called for the creation and maintenance of at least 3 Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Committees as deemed necessary.
  - The Bylaws and Membership (BAM) Committee. Members: Chris Rymer (Chair), Josephine Escalante, Brenda Dowdy, and Angela Myles.
  - The Point-In-Time Count Oversight (PITCO) Committee. Members: Kent Paxton (Chair), Cheryl Heesen, Angela Myles, Leanne Drieberg, and Patricia Nickols.
  - The Identify Resource Availability (IRA) Committee. Members: Gary Madden, Bob Roddick, Josephine Escalante, and Sharon Green.
  - The Homeless Youth Task Force Committee added as a permanent Ad Hoc Committee
- The committee meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act. Agendas will be posted by OHS to the Partnership Website. Minutes, including attendance, are to be provided to OHS within fourteen (14) calendar days following the time of the meeting.
- Contact OHS to arrange for meeting room availability. Each committee shall include a Chair, Vice-Chair and meeting recorder.

*Announcements  
cont.*

### Housing Inventory Chart Information

- Beginning Monday April 2, 2012 CoCs were able access their 2012 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) and Point In Time (PIT) via HUD's HDX system.
- HUD requires CoC's to enter updated data from the January 24, 2012 sheltered count. The HIC and PIT will reflect the number of beds available and occupied on the night of the sheltered count.
- Final data must be entered and submitted to HUD by Monday, April 30, 2012.

### Memorandums of Understanding With HUD Awarded Agencies

- Agencies awarded funding through the HUD Homeless Assistance grant (new and renewal) will be asked to sign a MOU with the County of San Bernardino DBH.
- The purpose of the MOU is to provide a clear understanding of roles and expectations of the County, as lead agency in the CoC, and the awarded service providers.
- It is anticipated that the MOUs will be presented to the Board of Supervisor's for approval on May 8th.



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**AB 109 Housing Subcommittee Update**

- OHS has provided feedback to Probation for the developed Request for Proposals for AB 109 Housing. Once finalized the RFP will be accessible at the Purchasing website: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/purchasing/RFP/Default.aspx> (see Attachment 2A).

**Homeless and Policy Related News**

- The National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) has published a one-page brief that shows the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States and the annual reductions in homelessness necessary in order to end veterans' homelessness in five years (see Attachment 2B).
- NAEH has published an 8 page Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing for Survivors of Domestic Violence brief. This brief goes over some effective strategies to assist domestic violence survivors (see Attachment 2C).
- The Alliance has recently launched a new Youth Count Media Map and webpage, which points to communities that have conducted targeted counts of youth. The map shows the number of youth counted during a community's effort, a brief synopsis of the methodology used, and a link to the full report. See the website at: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/issues/youth/youthcount>
- The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) released a new report, Searching Out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to Criminalization (SOS), outlining alternatives for communities that implement local measures that criminalize "acts of living." The report can be accessed at: [http://www.usich.gov/issue/alternatives\\_to\\_criminalization](http://www.usich.gov/issue/alternatives_to_criminalization)
- The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Shaun Donovan has issued a letter asking owners of HUD-assisted multi-family properties to consider giving a second chance to previously incarcerated individuals and to allow them to reunite with their family (see Attachment 2D).

**Attachments**

Request for Proposals for AB 109 Housing Letter – Report 2A-Attached

NAEH homeless veterans brief – Report 2B-Attached

NAEH HPRP for survivors of domestic violence brief – Report 2C-Attached

Secretary of HUD letter – Report 2D-Attached



**MICHELLE SCRAY**  
Chief Probation Officer

**CYNDI FUZIE**  
Assistant Chief Probation Officer

**Deputy Chiefs**  
**HOLLY BENTON**  
**KIRK DAYTON**  
**D. SCOTT FRYMIRE**  
**AUDULIO RICKETTS**

April 10, 2012

Tom Hernandez  
Homeless Services Manager  
1950 S. Sunset Lane  
Suite 200  
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

On behalf of the Probation Department and myself I want to thank the entire committee on homelessness for their assistance with our Request for Proposal. The task of AB 109 has been daunting, and your assistance was greatly appreciated in establishing parameters for the housing RFP.

Attached is a draft of the proposal for your review and comment. Please contact Sean Engelhardt with comments or concerns. He can be reached at (909) 387-5982 or email him at [sengelhardt@prob.sbcounty.gov](mailto:sengelhardt@prob.sbcounty.gov).

Again thank you for your assistance and please thank the committee for me.

Sincerely,

Michelle Scray  
Chief Probation Officer

Attachment

MS/cg

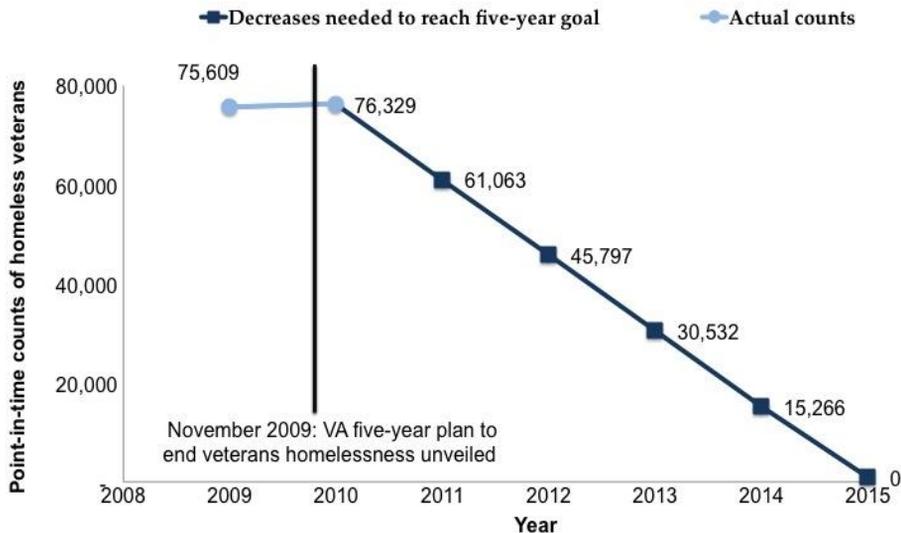
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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Probation Administration</b><br/>175 West Fifth Street • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0460</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Adult Community Corrections</b><br/>401 North Arrowhead Avenue • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0006</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Rancho Cucamonga Community Corrections</b><br/>8303 Haven Avenue • Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Morongo Basin Community Corrections</b><br/>6527 White Feather Road • Joshua Tree, CA 92252</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Central Valley Juvenile Detention &amp; Assessment Center</b><br/>900 East Gilbert Street • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0941</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Gateway Program</b><br/>740 East Gilbert Street • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0940</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Juvenile Community Corrections</b><br/>150 West Fifth Street • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0460</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Barstow Community Corrections</b><br/>301 East Mt. View • Barstow, CA 92311</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Victorville Community Corrections</b><br/>15505 Civic Drive • Victorville, CA 92392</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Youth Justice Center</b><br/>900 East Gilbert Street, Bldg. 31 • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0941</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>West Valley Juvenile Detention &amp; Assessment Center</b><br/>9478 Etiwanda Avenue • Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center</b><br/>21101 Dale Evans Parkway • Apple Valley, CA 92307</li></ul> |
|---|---|

# Veterans Homelessness in the United States

November 2011

**Data  
Point**

## Annual Benchmarks to End Veterans Homelessness



## By the Numbers:

**5 years goal:** time frame to end veterans homelessness as set by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development

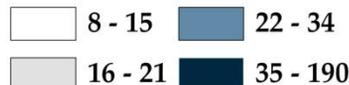
**35** of every 10,000 veterans are homeless

**76,000** homeless veterans on any given night

**145,000** veterans use homeless housing programs each year

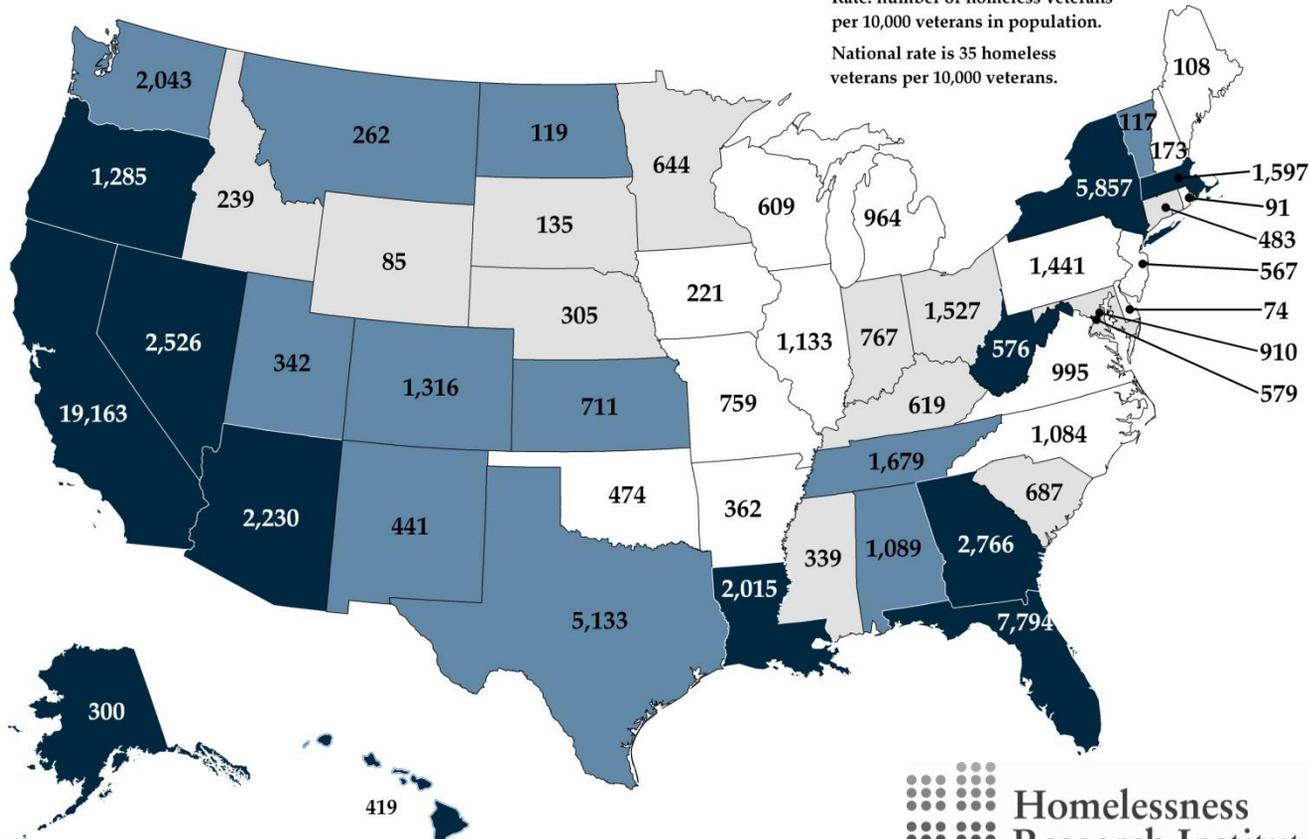
## Homeless Veterans by State, 2010 Point-in-Time Counts

### Rate of Veterans Homelessness



Rate: number of homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans in population.

National rate is 35 homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans.



Data sources: author calculations using data from *Veterans Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress and American Community Survey 2010 1-Year data files.*

## **Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing for Survivors of Domestic Violence**

Communities are increasingly using homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing to meet the needs of domestic violence survivors.

In a single day in the United States, more than 37,000 survivors of domestic violence and their children rely on a domestic violence shelter or transitional housing program to meet their needs for safety and shelter. While emergency housing remains an essential element of an adequate domestic violence response, some survivors can avoid homelessness and shelter stays with assistance to stay in their existing housing or find new housing.

Federal resources are helping local communities offer this assistance to survivors. The Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) and the new Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) enacted under the HEARTH Act provide communities with significant new resources to prevent homelessness and re-house those who do lose their housing. Additionally, the Office of Violence Against Women in the U.S. Department of Justice administers transitional housing grants that provide flexible rental assistance and case management services.

Using these tools, providers are helping survivors avoid homelessness altogether or quickly re-establish housing in the community to minimize their experience of homelessness. This allows providers to keep emergency shelter available for women and children who need immediate safety and the confidential location a domestic violence shelter provides. Additionally, these strategies minimize the additional stress, displacement, and trauma that accompany homeless episodes for women and children healing from domestic violence.

### **Homelessness Prevention Strategies for Domestic Violence Survivors**

The intersection of homelessness and domestic violence is complex. Many women leave their housing and seek shelter to escape a dangerous partner. Others are evicted from housing due to a batterer's destructive or criminal behavior, such as damaging property, harassing landlords, failing to pay rent, causing disturbances, and perpetrating physical or sexual assaults in the unit. In some cases, once the batterer is removed by means of eviction or public safety efforts, the remaining tenants must also leave because the unit is no longer affordable. Similarly, a survivor may be unable to pay rent because of actions taken by an abusive partner to undermine her economic stability and ability to live independently. Examples include sabotaging her employment opportunities or attempts to access welfare assistance, failing to pay child support, and damaging her credit. In many cases, however, the survivor's first choice for herself - and especially for her children - would be to stay in her own home.

The main purpose of homelessness prevention activities is to avoid entirely a disruptive and costly homelessness episode for households. Homelessness prevention can include:

- financial assistance to pay back rent or utilities,
- short-term rental assistance until families can resume paying rent independently,
- case management and legal assistance to help a household remain in its current housing, and
- assistance to obtain new housing without entering a shelter.

Helping survivors maintain their housing or quickly find new housing decreases their burden of economic hardship, housing instability, and uncertain futures as they work toward establishing safety for them and their children. Increasing capacity to support survivors through prevention assistance aligns with the aim of the domestic violence movement to broaden survivors' options, create alternatives to remaining in abusive homes, and reduce the degree to which survivors are re-victimized in the aftermath of abuse. Many domestic violence programs are embracing this commitment and enacting programmatic innovations that address survivors' housing needs. Some provide help with housing costs, advocate for survivors around tenant rights, and intervene with landlords to redress barriers to housing based on domestic violence-related evictions and debt.

#### *Help with Housing Costs*

Some domestic violence providers offer financial assistance to help women retain their own housing if they may stay there safely, or to secure new housing. These programs offer short-term rental assistance to help survivors maintain their housing while they work to establish an income to afford housing independently. Additional assistance may be offered to help secure employment or benefits, and to help survivors address legal, medical, and trauma-related issues that are often part of healing, resolution of which can be critical to establishing income and stability.

To prevent homelessness among domestic violence survivors, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation) is funding four programs in the state of Washington to help with housing. The four programs have the flexibility to pay for rental assistance, advocacy, and other supports that promote stability and rapid re-housing. Providers report that the flexible resources allow them to tailor interventions to meet survivors' unique needs which ultimately results in improved outcomes, housing stability and efficient use of resources. Based on the success of the initiative, agencies are enhancing their ability to meet the housing needs of survivors through crafting new relationships with landlords, housing authorities, and homeless and housing service providers. The Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence is providing technical assistance to the four sites, evaluating outcomes, and educating the broader community about the importance of permanent housing options for survivors of violence. This important investment will result in lessons that can be translated to providers nationally and improve the response to survivors of violence.

#### *Protecting Tenants' Rights and Direct Advocacy with Landlords*

Programs are working to educate survivors and housing providers about the legal protections of survivors. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) prohibits discrimination against women who are survivors of domestic violence in publicly assisted housing and makes it easier for women to break a lease in public housing and move to a new unit when necessary for safety. This allows survivors to retain the benefits of assisted housing without having to remain in the unit in which they are no longer safe. Domestic violence advocates have also achieved hard won legal protections in many states that make it easier for survivors to access and retain housing in the private rental housing market. Maryland and Illinois, for example, allow survivors to break leases with private landlords and change locks in rental units to address security concerns and prevent re-assault.

Survivors, their private and public landlords, and public housing agencies are frequently unaware of the legal protections afforded them under VAWA, the Fair Housing Act, or state and local legislation to protect survivors. When landlords and domestic violence providers work together, the result is a “win-win” outcome for survivors and landlords. In addition to ensuring survivors’ legal protections are adhered to, providers advocate directly with landlords to help preserve survivors’ housing. Advocacy may include educating landlords about a survivor’s legal protections and possible safety concerns while also working to address landlord’s concerns. In many instances, a landlord may be willing to increase the physical safety of rental units, make payment arrangements that allow a survivor to pay rent arrears over time, or file a no trespassing court order for the entire property against the abusive ex-partner to offer greater security and maintain a survivors’ tenancy.

Helping to preserve survivors’ housing avoids costly evictions, lost rent revenue, and very often the loss of a good tenant. Landlords also find that developing partnerships with domestic violence providers can help them be more responsive to other tenants who may be impacted by domestic violence. Many landlords appreciate the opportunity to make a positive difference in their community. Recognition of their contributions on behalf of survivors and upgrades to property to improve security can also pay dividends in improving the reputation and attractiveness of their rental housing.

The District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH) in Washington, DC is an example of a program committed to preventing homelessness for domestic violence survivors. DASH regularly holds forums for landlords and provides education and advocacy assistance to women impacted by violence. Trainings have helped the organization establish working relationships with many landlords on whom they rely to help re-house survivors in their domestic violence program. In turn, landlords with many units of housing now turn to their new domestic violence partners for help when they suspect their tenants may be victims of violence.

## **Essentials of Rapid Re-Housing for Survivors**

Many women turn to emergency or transitional housing programs to seek immediate safety from a batterer. These women can face difficulties when they are ready to re-establish independent households. Like all women with limited economic resources, they face enormous challenges finding safe, adequate, and affordable housing. Additionally, due to interference from an abuser, survivors of domestic violence may lack favorable credit, work histories, or references, when they apply for new housing. As a result, women may spend protracted periods of time in shelters and transitional housing programs while they seek new employment, save money for a security deposit and first month's rent, and search for new housing. These prolonged stays in shelter or temporary housing can be costly for survivors. Their dependence on programs to meet their housing needs restricts their choices and can forestall their progress in re-establishing independent lives. It also ties up emergency housing resources that may be critically needed by other women fleeing violence.

Rapid re-housing is a strategy designed to help people overcome challenges in re-establishing independent households. Rapid re-housing helps women reconnect to housing quickly by offering housing search assistance and landlord advocacy, and rental assistance. More specialized services are also offered by domestic violence providers that are designed to specifically help survivors recover from the impact of violence in their lives. Programs that have adopted a rapid re-housing approach have demonstrated that the families assisted remain stably housed. One study found that 85 percent of families remained stably housed 18 months after a housing placement.

#### *Targeting Rapid Re-housing: Deciding Who to Serve*

One of the primary questions providers face when developing a rapid re-housing strategy for survivors is who to serve and when. A survivor's immediate safety, emotional, and physical needs must be the first issue addressed. A woman in crisis may be unready to focus on developing a permanent housing plan for herself and her family. Delivery of rapid re-housing services does not usually occur until after the immediate crisis has been somewhat resolved.

Since most rapid re-housing programs do not offer permanent rent subsidies, families targeted for rapid re-housing assistance must be prepared to pay rent independently after a period of time. This reality influences all other aspects of the program model, including who is targeted for the program, the kind of housing that is sought, and strategies employed that can help women increase their incomes.

#### *Providing Housing Search Assistance*

Vigorous and proactive landlord outreach and housing search assistance are critical to the success of rapid re-housing programs. Providers use a variety of strategies to educate landlords in the community about the services available and the myths surrounding domestic violence survivors. Providers report that offering information about the impact and dynamics of domestic violence and building transparent, trusting relationships are

effective strategies that increase landlords' willingness to offer reduced rent and to waive credit history checks. One particular strategy used by providers is to have a landlord guarantee fund, which will pay for repairs if a unit is damaged. Landlords can be important allies in promoting the security of rental units and thus the safety of the families housed there. Landlords discover that a partnership with a domestic violence provider can help them better serve their existing tenants as well.

In working with an individual survivor, housing search assistance begins with an assessment of the individual's strengths, resources and supports, goals, and barriers to housing. Understanding the reasons behind previous evictions or utility arrearages can prepare the housing advocate to address those challenges. As with all prospective tenants, housing choice involves a complex array of options influenced by cost, proximity to public transportation, the survivor's employment, access to good schools, and the desirability of the rental unit. Housing advocates who work with domestic violence survivors attend closely to the security features of available units and the surrounding area. Features that may be assessed and discussed with the survivor include how well lit the entry way to the rental unit is, security features in windows and doors, and the proximity and responsiveness of police in the area. Housing advocates may ask landlords to upgrade units that lack important security features or may even provide funds toward those upgrades. Developing and maintaining a safety plan for survivors in the new housing is of paramount importance.

### *Provide Rental Assistance*

Rapid re-housing programs typically offer some amount of financial assistance to help survivors pay for housing. Programs vary as to how long and how deeply they subsidize rents. Since the amount of money they have available to pay for rent is typically fixed, the more rental assistance they give to each family the fewer families they can help. Programs work to find a balance between serving a few families with "long-term" rent assistance (typically 18 months or longer), or more families with "short term" assistance (a few months of rent, or simply deposits). Similarly, they must decide whether to provide "deep subsidy" (100% of rent), "shallow subsidy" (typically less than 70% of rent), "flat subsidy" (a small amount every month) or require tenants to pay a percentage of their income for rent (typically 30%). Some programs also use a "step-down" approach, decreasing rental assistance over time, allowing survivors time to assume the full financial responsibility. The decision about how to allocate rental assistance is an important one as it determines both how many families can be served, and how successful the families will be.

To decide how to allocate rental assistance, programs take into account the local economy and how difficult it will be for survivors to find employment that will allow them to maintain housing independently. Domestic violence providers who designed rental assistance subsidies prior to the onset of the recession found that the ability to modify the rental assistance offered to women was critical to their success. Clackamas Women's Services, a domestic violence provider in Oregon City, OR, received a substantial portion of their community's HPRP funds. They developed a formula for

determining the amount of rental assistance a family would receive based on a number of factors, including the fair market rent in the community, the income of the household, and the average maximum the community was willing to provide with HPRP funds. Over time, with the recognition of how difficult it had become to find jobs in the area, the program changed its approach. It now works with each household individually to determine how to best structure the rental assistance.

Domestic violence providers that offer rent assistance programs are also sensitive to women's histories of economic exploitation. Previous partners may have used money to control women, and domestic violence providers must avoid recreating those patterns. Programs might offer a pre-set amount of rental assistance for each household and work with the women to determine the best way to allocate assistance over a period of time. Alternatively, programs may have a clear set of criteria for accessing rental assistance and determining the circumstances under which extensions are granted. Whatever the actual policies, programs should ensure they are clear to all parties involved. This helps build strong relationships between program participants and staff, and increases survivors' power and choices in their own lives.

### *Delivering Mobile, Voluntary Advocacy and Support Services*

As with rental assistance, the supportive services provided to households can vary widely. Programs may provide services themselves, or they may link survivors to community-based services.

Rapid re-housing providers find that providing housing-focused support and advocacy is a critical element in creating a smooth transition into housing and promoting housing retention. Housing-focused support includes assistance in housing search, landlord negotiation, and activities that help survivors retain housing. Providers may offer landlord mediation and tenant rights trainings, budgeting support, and help connecting women to community-based services and supports such as income and employment programs. In most programs, advocacy services and support are offered as long as is required to help the survivor stabilize in her new home, sometimes for a year or more. Even when housing-focused services have officially ended, many rapid re-housing providers continue to provide follow-up contact on an as-requested basis to promote ongoing housing retention.

Domestic violence survivors may have complex services needs that cannot be met by any single organization. For example, domestic violence programs can often address violence-related issues, such as civil or criminal court proceedings, protection orders, peer support groups, children's services, and advocacy with child welfare authorities. They may have added re-housing services. But they may not have the capacity in-house to also meet education, training, employment, early childhood education, health care, substance abuse treatment, or mental health treatment. To ensure that survivors have access to such services, they rely upon on partnerships and collaboration with other service providers.

Domestic violence programs are traditionally committed to offering voluntary and survivor-driven services, an approach that is based on the values of the domestic violence movement to respect survivors' expertise in their own lives and to be guided by their voices. Home Free, a domestic violence service agency run by Volunteers of America in Portland, OR, provides an array of services to households in its Housing First program, including support groups, children's services, accompaniment to hearings and appointments, advocacy with law enforcement and child welfare, and employment access services. Home Free's approach is to offer services selected by each survivor based on her very individualized plan, rather than to require a particular set of services for each participant enrolled in the program. This approach is based on the belief that given choices and opportunities, participants will work to ensure their own safety and success. Home Free has found that if services are meaningful to participants' goals, they will actively engage in services. It also employs "mobile advocacy" - which may include home visits, accompaniment, and meeting at the survivor's workplace so that the survivor does not have to take time off work. By bringing advocacy services to her, the agency reduces barriers to supportive services and increases the program's flexibility and responsiveness.

Some of the services provided by domestic violence programs providing homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance have required the development of new skill sets as well as the re-allocation of resources within the agency budget. These programs have educated themselves in areas that include landlord-tenant law, eligibility for and use of housing and homeless programs, legal protections around housing, and anti-poverty resources. Funds must be budgeted for rental assistance, transportation, and other economic needs. Program must also look at policies and practices, such as safety protocols for home visits and mechanisms for supporting and supervising mobile staff.

### **Income and Employment Assistance**

Helping survivors quickly access income is crucial, especially when rental subsidies are limited. This is of particular importance to domestic violence providers because a woman may be highly vulnerable to return to an abusive relationship when she cannot find a viable path to maintain housing on her own.

Providers may offer assistance accessing public benefits such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program benefits, subsidized child care, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. Women may need assistance and advocacy to access child support and to apply for permanent housing subsidies.

Because of the high cost of housing in most communities, providers using rapid re-housing models prioritize employment. Some programs allocate staff time to build relationships with potential employers and provide job search assistance. Other providers develop partnerships with public or nonprofit organizations that have expertise in job and career development for low-income individuals and families.

Redevelopment Opportunities for Women in St. Louis, Missouri has a three-phase rapid re-housing program, Safety & Security through Housing First, which focuses first on helping women find housing. Once women are re-housed, the program works intensively to help them increase their employment income. It is during this second phase that barriers to employment, such as criminal records, may become evident, and the program works actively with women to help them overcome those challenges and to take advantage of available work supports and opportunities. The third phase is less intensive and focuses on resolving issues such as credit problems and building assets.

The urgency to increase women's income through employment, education, or public benefits, must be balanced with helping women physically and emotionally heal from the abuse they have suffered. The costs and benefits of an intense focus on income must therefore be weighed carefully against the need to recover from trauma for each individual woman. Providers should work with each individual survivor to assess the costs and benefits of this trade-off when determining whether rapid re-housing is the right approach to meet her personal goals.

## **Conclusion**

Every day, families impacted by domestic violence seek support from local agencies to find a safe place to stay, recovery services, and help re-establishing independent lives in a community of their choosing.

Increasingly domestic violence providers have included two new strategies in their toolbox to serve survivors: homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing. These strategies enable them to assist larger numbers of survivors, preserve emergency shelter and services for those with immediate needs, and pursue client-centered approaches to improving survivors' lives. At the national and local levels, domestic violence providers are joining the call to expand affordable housing options for low income families and are advocating for policy changes that better protect survivors' access to housing and choices in meeting their housing needs.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

THE SECRETARY

Dear Owners and Agents:

Each year, more than half a million people are released from prisons in the United States, and an additional seven million are released from jails. Research shows that ex-offenders who do not find stable housing in the community are more likely to recidivate than those who do, yet people returning to their communities from prison often face significant barriers to obtaining housing. Studies have also found that the majority of people released from prison intend to return to their families, some of whom may live in assisted housing.

The Department is asking owners of HUD-assisted properties to seek a balance between allowing ex-offenders to reunite with families that live in HUD subsidized housing, and ensuring the safety of all residents of its programs. Accordingly, the Department encourages owners of HUD-assisted properties to develop policies and procedures that allow ex-offenders to rejoin the community to the extent that this balance can be maintained. When screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy, owners may consider all relevant information, including factors that indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct; for example, evidence of rehabilitation and evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social services such as counseling programs. Discretion is, however, afforded to each owner.

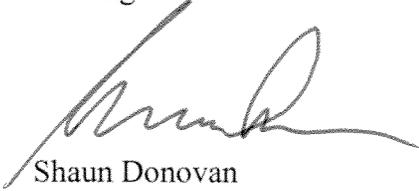
Despite the discretion given to owners to set admission and termination policies for their properties, HUD statute and regulations require owners to prohibit admission to sex offenders subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state government's sex offender registration program (24 CFR 5.856). Additionally, owners must establish standards that prohibit admission if the owner determines that any household member is currently engaged in illegal use of a drug, or the owner has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal drug use, alcohol use, or pattern of drug or alcohol abuse may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (24 CFR 5.854, 24 CFR 5.857).

Owners must also prohibit admission of an applicant for 3 years from the date of eviction if a household member has been evicted from federally assisted housing for drug-related criminal activity. In this case, however, owners retain discretion to consider the circumstances and may admit households if the owner determines that the evicted household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program, including those supervised by drug courts, or that the circumstances leading to eviction no longer exist (24 CFR 5.854).

As President Obama recently made clear, this is an Administration that believes in the importance of second chances – that people who have paid their debt to society deserve the opportunity to become productive citizens and caring parents, to set the past aside and embrace

the future. Part of that support means helping ex-offenders gain access to one of the most fundamental building blocks of a stable life – a place to live.

Thank you for your continued commitment to providing quality affordable rental housing.



Shaun Donovan  
Secretary



Carol J. Galante  
Acting Assistant Secretary for Housing -  
Federal Housing Commissioner



# Welcome to U.S.VETS

U.S.VETS provides long-term supportive and permanent housing, with services according to the need of the veterans, including substance abuse treatment, case management, employment assistance, counseling and medical referrals.

*U.S.VETS mission: The successful transition of military veterans and their families through the provision of housing, counseling, career development, and comprehensive support.*

*Our vision is that all veterans and their families shall have their needs met to regain and maintain productive independence.*

***"Serving Those Who Served"***

*Site information: 2010 - 2011*

# U.S.VETS LOCATIONS

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In seven of its sites, U.S. VETS operates its highly successful Veterans in Progress (a back to work program), which consistently has a success rate of 85% of its participants attaining and maintaining employment. Each year, more than 1,100 veterans are finding work through this program and graduating to independent living.

- **U.S.VETS – Los Angeles**
- **U.S.VETS – Long Beach**
- **U.S.VETS – Riverside**
- **U.S.VETS – Las Vegas**
- **U.S.VETS – Washington D.C.**
- **U.S.VETS – Houston**
- **U.S.VETS – Phoenix**
- **U.S.VETS – Prescott**
- **U.S.VETS – Hawaii**
- **Waianae Civic Center**
- **U.S.VETS – St. Louis**



USVI Site Directors  
2011 Site Director Conference in Hawaii



# National Accomplishments

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- During its first 19 years of operation, USVI programs have served more than 20,000 homeless veterans nationwide.
- Approximately 70% have made successful transitions into permanent housing and achievement of self-sufficiency.
- The Veterans in Progress (back-to-work) programs of USVI consistently average an 80% employment rate for participants and help more than 2,300 veterans find full-time employment each year.

# National Outcomes 2010-11

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## □ Outreach

- Veterans: 11,610 (annual) and 1,019 (monthly)
- Non-vets 2,089 (annual) and 252 (monthly)

## □ Recently-separated veterans (OIF/OEF)

- Total served: 175
- Served in 10-11: 111

## □ Female veterans

- Served in 10-11: 184



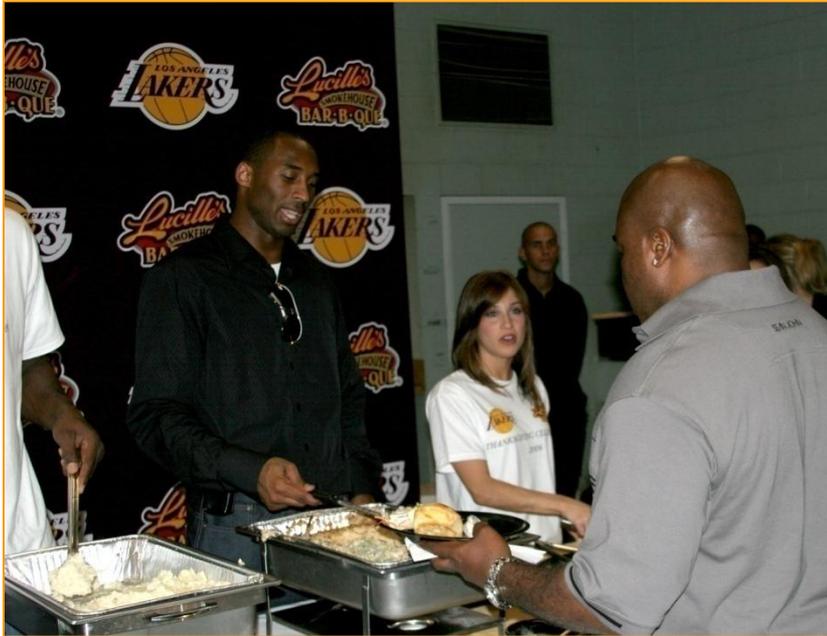
# U.S.VETS – Los Angeles



The inaugural site in Inglewood, just minutes from Los Angeles International Airport, opens in a renovated eight-story building offering homeless veterans transitional and permanent housing and a host of support services including a VA Mental Health Clinic, a non-custodial Father's Program, which reunites fathers with their children, and a High Barriers program designed to address additional barriers some veterans face (such as older workers) in getting back to work.



# U.S.VETS-Los Angeles



# U.S.VETS – Long Beach



Villages at Cabrillo, a 26-acre naval base closure project, is the largest transitional housing facility for homeless veterans in the country.

The site also has a VA staffed substance abuse treatment program, the Veterans Village Recovery Center (VVRC), and a VA Community Based Outpatient Clinic. Opened in 2000, Villages at Cabrillo partners with nine agencies and currently houses more than 720 homeless veterans, families and youth.



# U.S. VETS-Long Beach



Special programs include the ADVANCE Women's Program which includes a module serving female veterans suffering from PTSD and/or sexual trauma.



# U.S. VETS – Phoenix

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Opened in December 2001, provides transitional and permanent housing units, as well as full services.



# U.S.VETS - Phoenix



# U.S.VETS – Prescott

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Since January 2003, it has provided full services to homeless veterans in this rural area of northern Arizona. It provides transitional and permanent housing.



# U.S.VETS - Prescott



# U.S.VETS – Houston

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U.S. VETS – Houston was opened in 1997. Within its VIP program, 20 beds are for the Critical Time Intervention Program to reach out to homeless veterans with mental illness. There are also transitional and permanent housing beds.



# U.S. VETS - Houston



# U.S.VETS – Washington D.C.

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Once located at the Armed Forces Retirement Home, this facility offers transitional and permanent housing. Recently a larger building was identified in order to expand housing and services.



# U.S.VETS – Washington D.C.



# U.S.VETS – Las Vegas



Opened in 2001, provides full services with transitional and permanent housing beds, as well as a program for chronically homeless veterans.



# U.S.VETS – Las Vegas



In September of 2006, Home Depot came to the site with 120 volunteers. 50 veterans joined them as they painted the building, including our logo, as a community service.



# U.S. VETS – Hawaii (Barber's Point)

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Opened in August 2001 at the former Barbers Point Air Station, now called Kalaeloa. The facility provides full services, transitional housing, and permanent housing.



# U.S.VETS – Hawaii (Barber's Point)



The annual Patriot Run has drawn over 300 members of the community, all in support of homeless veterans programs at the site.



# Waianae Civic Center (Hawaii)

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Opened in 2006, and entrusted to U.S. VETS by the State of Hawaii under Governor Linda Lingle's request, the shelter provides services to families, children, veterans and non-veterans.



# St. Louis

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- Our Newest Site, Opened in 2011



# U.S. VETS – Riverside



In October 2003, the facility offering transitional and permanent housing and full services opened on March Air Reserve Base. The program offers employment assistance, long term supported and permanent housing.



# U.S.VETS – Riverside

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- Number of staff: 13
- Total number of beds: 143
- Beds per program
  - 12 Treatment; 64 Permanent Housing; 50 VIP
- \$1.2 million annual budget



# U.S.VETS – Riverside

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# U.S.VETS – Riverside

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# U.S.VETS – Riverside



# U.S.VETS – Riverside



# U.S. VETS – Riverside

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## □ Milestones

- Functional Dining Facility – Feb 2011
  - Provide over 150 meals per day
  - Services provided by clients
- CHAMPS Program – Jul 2011
  - 25 additional beds for Chronically Homeless Veterans
- New Career Center – Aug 2011
  - Increased to 8 computer stations, and updated conference and training center
- Increased Housing from 102 to 143



# U.S.VETS – Riverside

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## □ Some of Our Benefactors

- Fresh and Easy
  - Panera Bread
  - Lowes
- Daughters of the American Revolution
  - VFW Wildomar
  - Riverside Elks Lodge
  - Calvary Church Riverside
- Moreno Valley Lioness Club
  - Community Connect



# U.S.VETS – Riverside

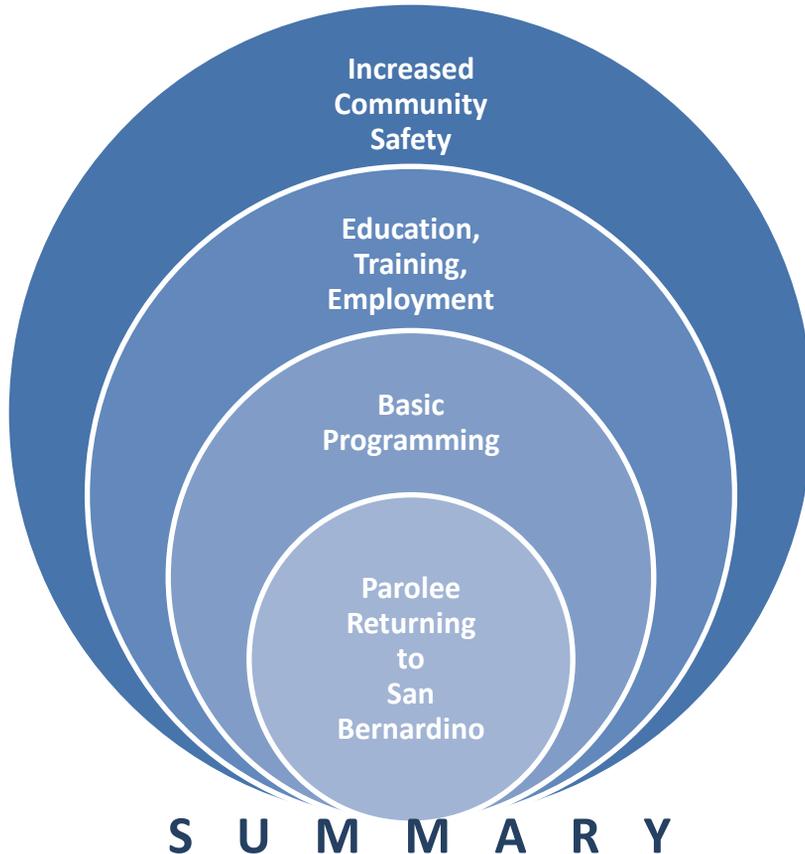
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## □ QUESTIONS?



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Day Reporting Center (DRC)-San Bernardino (SB)

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**Under contract from the CDCR, the California State University Enterprises Corporation (CSUSB UEC) and partnering agencies provide basic programming to parolees returning to the City of San Bernardino from California prisons in an effort to reduce recidivism, increase community safety and to break the cycle of generational incarceration.**

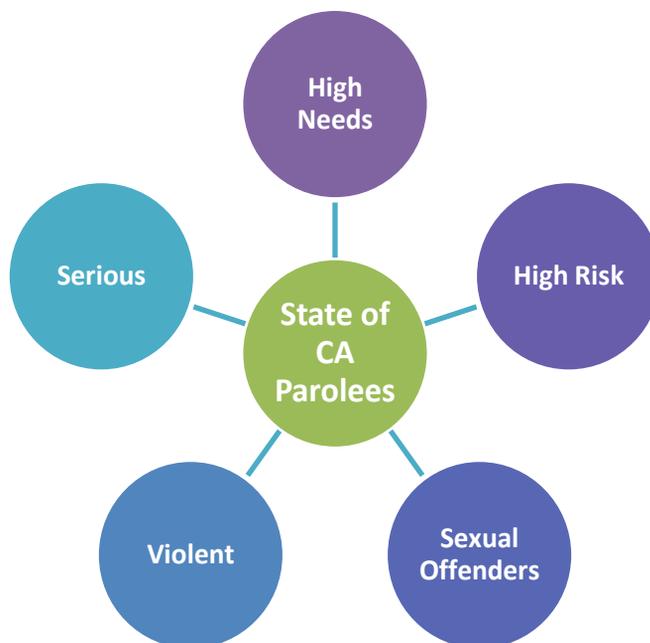
**Current Program:** Through a three-phase program, the CDCR DRC-SB provides case management, substance abuse education, batterer’s intervention (52-Week Program), anger management, cognitive/life skills training, transitional housing, breathalyzer/urinalysis testing, HIV/sexually transmitted disease awareness, parenting and family reintegration, community service/engagement, budgeting/money management training, job readiness/search, adult basic education, GED preparation, vocational education and referrals to partnering agencies. Three hundred parolees will be provided service over the course of a year at the CDCR DRC-SB. This community-based collaborative is being led by the CSUSB UEC and CSUSB Center for the Study of Correctional Education. Partnering agencies include: the CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations; City of San Bernardino Police Department and Unified School District Adult Education; San Bernardino County Departments of Public Health, Human Services and Superintendent of Schools; and many nonprofit organizations.

**Program Costs:** An annual \$1.2 million, 3-year contract with the CDCR provides basic services to parolees. With a recent \$2.24 million contract for parolee Caltrans employment and an additional \$1.25 in leverage/in-kind services, the CDCR DRC-SB is providing well over \$6 million in services to increasing safety in San Bernardino.

**Future Programming:** The CDCR DRC-SB is pursuing addition partnerships and funding to expand services to include mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment (pending licensing), services for parolees’ children (off site), legal assistance and other important services.

**For More Information Contact:** Carolyn Eggleston, Ph.D.; [egglesto@csusb.edu](mailto:egglesto@csusb.edu) , (909) 537-5654 or Kent Paxton, City of San Bernardino Mayor’s Office, [paxton\\_ke@sbcity.org](mailto:paxton_ke@sbcity.org), (909) 384-5133

# Who are the DRC students?

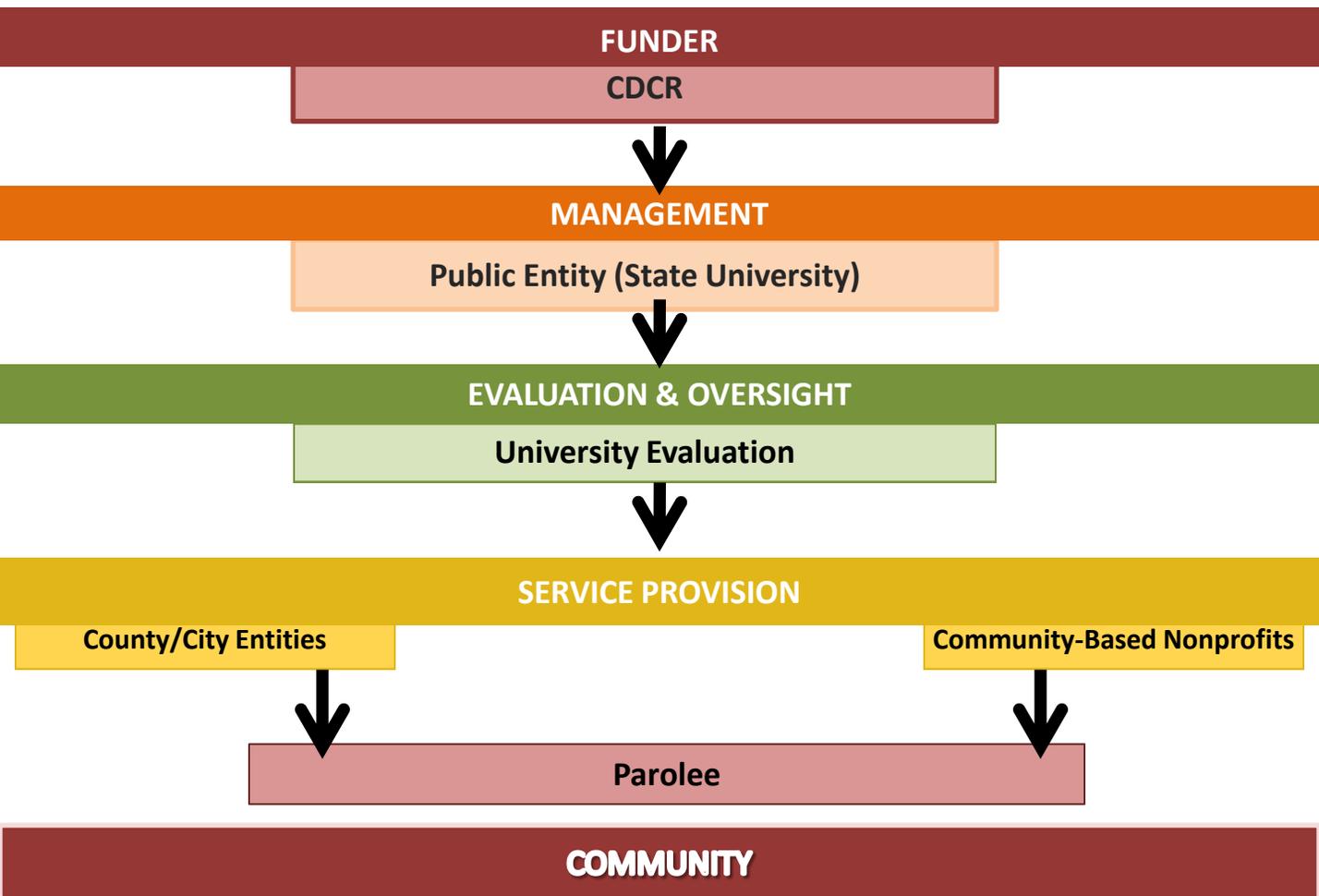


- % of Male Students: 97%
- % of Female Students: 3%
- % Gang-Involved: 40%
- Numbers of Different Gangs Represented: Approximately 40
- Average Education Level: 8<sup>th</sup> grade
- % CCCMS and/or EOP: Approximately 25%
- % Homeless: 35%
- % Sex Offenders: 6%

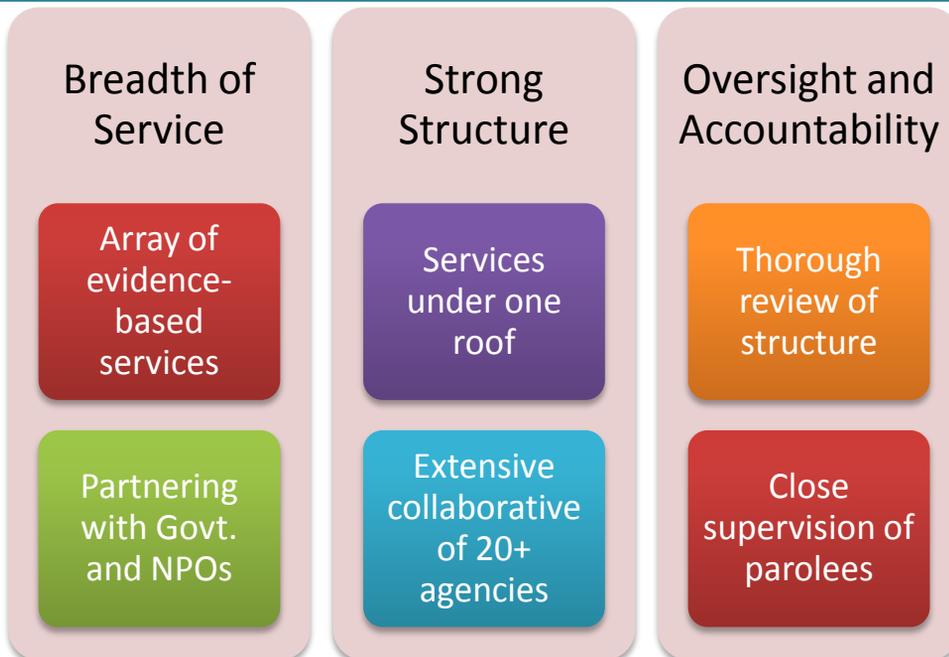
## 13 Month Statistics (3/31/2012)

- Total Number of Referrals-1071
- Total Number of Clients Served-440
- Released From Parole-21
- Successful Program Completions-50
- Abscond-19
- Unsuccessful Program Completion, Less than 30 Days-76
- Unsuccessful, Program Completion, More than 30 Days (Drop-Outs) 71
- Unsuccessful, Prison or Jail-58
- Percentage of Individuals Abscond, or Return to Custody: 13.1%

# CDCR DRC-SB Structure



## What makes the CDCR SB-DRC unique?



# Partners

Senator Gloria Negrete McLeod  
Assembly Member Wilmer A. Carter  
CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)  
CSU-San Bernardino, President's Office  
CSU-San Bernardino Center for the Study of Correctional Education  
CSU-San Bernardino Career Center (Interns)  
SB County Superintendent of Schools  
SB County Department of Public Health  
SB County Department of Human Services (DCFS)  
San Bernardino City Mayor's Office  
San Bernardino City Police Department  
San Bernardino Employment Training Agency (WIB)  
SB City Adult School  
Goodwill of Southern California  
Community Action Partnership

Mary's Mercy Center  
Springboard  
Arrowhead United Way  
Christian Counseling Service  
CARE Counselors  
Family Service Agency  
Mustard Seed Tutorial Center  
Operation Phoenix  
RocNSparks Ministry  
Hope Homes  
Time for Change Foundation  
Inland Empire Restorative Justice Center  
Second Chance Kids  
St. Bernardine's Community Benefits  
SACHS  
Reach Out

## What works?



## What's next?

