



# AGENDA REPORT

**TO:** Edward D, Reiskin  
City Administrator

**FROM:** Sara Bedford  
Director, Human Services

**SUBJECT:** HUD Continuum of Care (CoC)  
And SSA match Funding FY 21-22,  
22-23

**DATE:** February 15, 2021

City Administrator Approval 

Date: March 5, 2021

## RECOMMENDATION

**Staff Recommends That The City Council Adopt The Following Pieces Of Legislation:**

### 1) A Resolution

**A) Authorizing The City Administrator To Apply For, Accept, And Appropriate Funds From The U.S. Department Of Housing And Urban Development (HUD) In The Amount Of \$5,602,748 Each Year For Fiscal Years (FY) 2021-2022 And FY 2022-2023 To Fund HUD Continuum Of Care (CoC) Programs; And**

**B) Awarding Nine Grant Agreements Each Year For FY 2021-2022 And 2022-2023, Subject To Available Appropriated HUD Funds, In The Total Cumulative Annual Grants amount Of \$5,378,638 For The Provision Of Transitional And Permanent Housing And Support Services Under HUD's CoC Program; And**

**C) Authorizing The City Administrator To Accept And Appropriate Additional Funds That Become Available From HUD For The Same Purposes For FY 2021-2022 Or FY 2022-2023, And Authorizing Amendments Of The Grant Agreements To Adjust The Grant Amounts, Without Returning To Council; And**

**D) Authorizing A Contribution From The General Purpose Fund For The Central Services Overhead Charges In An Estimated Amount Of \$31,143 Each Year For FY 2021-2022 And 2022-2023.**

### 2) A Resolution

**A) Authorizing The City Administrator To Accept And Appropriate Social Services Agency (SSA) Grant Funds From Alameda County In An Amount Of \$350,004 Each Year For Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-2022 And 2022-2023 To Fund The Henry J. Robinson Multi Service Center (HRMSC); And**

**B) Awarding A Grant To Bay Area Community Services (BACS) Subject to Available Appropriated SSA Funds, In An Amount Of \$340,004 Each Year For FY**

City Council  
March 16, 2021

**2021-2022 And 2022-2023 For The Provision Of Transitional Housing And Supportive Services At The HRMSC; And**

**C) Authorizing The City Administrator To Accept And Appropriate Additional SSA Funds That Become Available From Alameda County For FY 2021-2022 Or 2022-2023, And Authorizing Amendment Of The Grant Agreements With BACS To Adjust The Grant Amount, Without Returning To Council; And**

**D) Authorizing A Contribution From The General Purpose Fund For The Central Services Overhead Charges In An Estimated Amount Of \$5,168 Each Year For FY 2021-2022 And 2022-2023.**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Adoption of the first resolution above will allow the City Administrator to accept and appropriate \$5,602,748 from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in fiscal years (FY) 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. Adoption of the first resolution also allows the City to enter into grant agreements for transitional and permanent housing under the Continuum of Care (CoC) program for FY 2021-22 and FY2022-23. This funding will ensure equal, if not greater success compared to 2019-2020 outcomes referenced in this report, for Oakland programs serving homeless individuals, families, and youth.

The Alameda County Social Services Agency (SSA) funds of \$350,004 each year for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 referenced in the second resolution above are matching funds for the Housing Fast Support Network (HFSN) program operating out of the Henry J. Robinson Multi Service Center (HRMSC). Matching funds are required as part of the HUD CoC program. Adoption of the second resolution will allow the City to appropriate said funds and enter into a grant agreement with Bay Area Community Services (BACS) for the provision of transitional housing and support services through the HFSN program at the HRMSC.

Due to the HUD and SSA-mandated administrative caps of ten percent for administrative costs, the Human Services Department (HSD) is recommending a contribution from the General Purpose Fund equivalent to the full Central Services Overhead charges associated with these grants in an estimated amount of \$31,143 per year for the HUD-funded programs, and \$5,168 per year for the SSA-funded program for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. These funds support an existing staff position that manages all of the HUD CoC-funded grants and the SSA-funded grant.

Furthermore, if additional funding becomes available from HUD or SSA within the FY 2021 –22 and FY 2022–23 grant terms, the proposed resolution allows the City Administrator the authority to accept and appropriate these funds and amend the grant agreements to increase grant funding for additional transitional and permanent housing and support services within the grant terms, without returning to Council.

## **BACKGROUND / LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

Since 1994, the City of Oakland has annually received new and renewal grant awards under the HUD CoC competitive Super Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. Current HUD CoC grants include:

- Matilda Cleveland Families in Transition Housing Program (MCFIT)
- Housing Fast Support Network (HFSN)
- The Holland (The Grand)
- Oakland Homeless Youth Housing Collaboration (OHYHC)
- North County Homeless Family Rapid Rehousing Collaborative (NCFRRHC)
- North County Homeless Youth Rapid Rehousing Collaborative (NCYRRHC)

These six CoC programs (described in more detail in the outcomes section below) will provide housing and supportive services to homeless singles, families, and Transition Aged Youth (TAY) ages 18-24, to assist them in reaching self-sufficiency and obtaining stable housing.

### **Historical Summary of CoC Grants**

Over the past several years HUD has changed its funding priorities within the CoC program. These changes have been reflected in the annual HUD NOFA competitions, and the City has adjusted program models to stay abreast of these new goals.

- FY 2016-17 HUD NOFA Competition:
  - HUD introduced a new category of permanent housing CoC funds which blends the Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing models.
  - The City successfully applied to convert its two transitional housing family programs (the Matilda Cleveland and Families in Transition programs) to the new hybrid model
- FY 2018-19 HUD NOFA Competition:
  - The City successfully applied to convert its transitional housing program for singles, the Housing Fast Support Network (HFSN) to the hybrid transitional/rapid rehousing model
  - The City successfully applied to consolidate the Matilda Cleveland and Families in Transition transitional/rapid rehousing programs into one; the Matilda Cleveland Families in Transition program (MCFIT). This consolidation has led to increased operational efficiency.
- FY 2019-20 HUD NOFA Competition:
  - The City applied for, and was awarded, new CoC grant funds under the transitional/rapid rehousing model to provide partial funding to the Holland
- FY 2020-21 HUD NOFA Competition:
  - Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, HUD announced that in lieu of a competition, all existing grants would be renewed for the next project year

Converting and consolidating the transitional/rapid rehousing programs and securing new funding is part of the City's strategy to ensure a greater likelihood for stable, ongoing funding for CoC projects in future years.

## **ANALYSIS AND POLICY ALTERNATIVES**

The most recent Point-in-Time Homeless Count (PIT count) and Survey (January 2019) estimated that there were 4,071 persons experiencing homelessness in Oakland on a given day. Of these, 3,210 persons are unsheltered. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many communities across the country, including Alameda County, have decided to postpone the unsheltered street count scheduled for January 2021 and to conduct it in January 2022. Estimates are that the numbers will increase.

Recent PIT counts show that individuals and families experiencing homelessness have a variety of housing needs, and that many have very low or no income. Some need short-term financial assistance or other support services to prevent continued homelessness. Many, particularly those who have disabilities and have been homeless for a long period of time, need support such as transitional housing or rapid rehousing in order to end their homelessness. The HUD CoC programs are a crucial part of responding to this need.

The recommendation to continue accepting and utilizing HUD COC funding is aligned with the policy priority adopted by Council under the Permanent Access to Housing (PATH) Framework which includes preservation of the existing capacity of homeless prevention, crisis response beds/spaces, and health and hygiene interventions. Unlike recent new State funding which supports many crisis response beds but is one-time, HUD CoC funding is a stable and ongoing funding source. Taken together, the HUD CoC programs are a core component of Oakland's response to homelessness. They represent 223 crisis response beds through the Transitional Housing component and 167 slots of permanent housing through the Rapid Rehousing component. In FY 2019-2020, the HUD CoC programs served a total of 787 individuals in 570 homeless households.

One of the HUD funding requirements for CoC funds is a cash/in-kind match of 25 percent which is set forth in the annual HUD grant award letter. The HFSN program's match requirement is partially satisfied through the SSA grant funds.

The City has been a strong partner with Alameda County in the development of a Coordinated Entry System for homeless services. A Coordinated Entry System (CES) is a standardized method to connect people experiencing homelessness to the resources available in a community and helps prioritize housing assistance based on vulnerability and the severity of housing barriers. Referrals to all HUD CoC programs come exclusively through this system. This ensures that literally homeless families, individuals and youth (those who are living on streets, in shelters, in cars, or other places not meant for human habitation) with the most barriers to housing and the highest levels of need are prioritized for these resources.

The funding from HUD CoC will allow the City to continue its partnership with proven housing and service providers including: Bay Area Community Services (BACS), Building Futures for Women and Children (BFWC), Covenant House California (CHC), East Oakland Community Project (EOCP), and First Place for Youth (FPFY). The HUD CoC grants are an integral part of the collaboration and coordination between the City and housing and service providers for which the elimination of homelessness in Oakland is a concrete objective.

Should the City Council choose not to adopt the two proposed resolutions, the City will lose 223 crisis response beds and 167 permanent housing slots.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The proposed resolutions authorize the application, acceptance, appropriation, and expenditure of funds for the City's CoC programs, and the SSA match funds for the HFSN program. Funding for the HUD CoC Programs will be appropriated in the HUD-ESG/SHP/HOPWA Fund (2103), Community Housing Organization (78411), CoC: Housing Fast Support Network, The Holland TH/RRH, Oakland Homeless Youth Housing Collaborative, Matilda Cleveland Families in Transition, North County Family Rapid Rehousing Collaborative, and North County Homeless Youth Rapid Rehousing Collaborative Projects (see chart below), Fostering Safe and Healthy Communities Program (SC22). Funding for the Alameda County SSA match for HFSN will be appropriated in the County of Alameda Grants Fund (2160), Community Housing Services Organization 978411), County SSA to HFSN Project (1005622 for FY22 and 1005623 for FY23), Task (1 Default), Award (23416), and Fostering Safe and Healthy Communities Program (SC22).

HUD CoC funds are allocated towards the grant agreements in Table 1 below in order to support the programs and activities presented in this report.

<b>Table 1: Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 Grant Operational Years</b>				
<b>HUD CoC</b>				
<b>CoC PROJECT</b>	<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>ANNUAL GRANT AMOUNT*</b>	<b>HUD OPERATING YEAR &amp; GRANT TERMS</b>	<b>CITY OF OAKLAND PROJECT CODES</b>
Housing Fast Support Network	Bay Area Community Services	\$1,771,231	3/1/21 – 2/28/22 & 3/1/22 - 2/28/23	FY22 1005606 FY23 1005607
The Holland TH/RRH	Bay Area Community Services	\$560,732	7/1/21 – 6/30/22 & 7/1/22 – 6/30/23	FY22 1005710 FY23 1005711
Oakland Homeless Youth Housing Collaborative	East Oakland Community Project (EOCP) First Place for Youth Covenant House California	\$175,737 \$190,408 \$335,327	8/1/21 – 7/31/22 & 8/1/22 - 7/31/23	FY22 1005602 FY23 1005603
Matilda Cleveland Families in Transition	EOCP	\$540,682	9/1/21 – 10/31/22 & 9/1/22 – 10/31/23	FY22 1005604 FY23 1005605
North County Family Rapid Rehousing Collaborative	Building Futures for Women & Children	\$840,283	11/01/19 – 10/31/20 & 11/1/20 - 10/31/21	FY22 1005600 FY23 1005601

North County Homeless Youth Rapid Re-Housing	EOCP Covenant House California	\$482,299 \$482,299	1/1/21 – 12/31/22 & 1/1/22 – 12/31/23	FY22 1005610 FY23 1005611
*These are the amounts the City expects to sub-grant to the respective grantees in each fiscal year, and they do not reflect the portion of administrative funds retained by the City.				

**PUBLIC OUTREACH / INTEREST**

No outreach was deemed necessary for the proposed policy action beyond the standard City Council agenda noticing procedures.

**COORDINATION**

This report and legislation have been reviewed by the Office of the City Attorney and the Budget Bureau.

**PAST PERFORMANCE, EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP**

For a review period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020, agencies recommended for CoC - funding under this report served a total of 787 individuals in 570 homeless households, including 196 children in 102 households. Seventy eight (78) percent of the individuals served by the CoC programs are African American, a slightly higher percentage than the 70 percent of all homeless individuals who identified as African American in the 2019 PIT count.

**Outcomes in FY 2019-20 include:**

Housing Fast Support Network (HFSN)– Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing

HFSN is an interim housing program operated by BACS, serving single adults experiencing homelessness. It is operated out of the HRMSC located at 559 16th Street in Oakland. The program includes 137 beds of transitional housing as well as approximately 6 months of rapid rehousing support (housing subsidies and services) once people exit to housing.

In 2019-2020, HFSN Transitional Housing Program served 188 persons.

- All people entering HFSN are literally homeless, and 93 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Over two-thirds of people served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- 11 percent of people served entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients was 131 (70 percent) Black or African Americans, 35 (19 percent) White, 10 (5 percent) Multiple Races, 4 Asian (3 percent), 4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (3 percent), 3 American Indian or Alaska Native (2 percent), and 1 declined to state. In addition, 21 (11 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.

- Sixty percent of all clients who exited the transitional housing portion of the program exited into permanent housing. Sixty-three percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

In 2019-2020, HFSN Rapid Rehousing program served 18 individuals.

- All of those served in the program came from transitional housing, and 89 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 15 (83.5 percent) Black or African American, 1 (5.5 percent) White, 1 (5.5 percent) Asian, and 1 (5.5 percent) American Indian or Alaska Native. In addition, 2 (11 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- One hundred percent of all clients served in the rapid rehousing component of the program exited into permanent housing.

#### The Holland – Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing

The Holland is an interim housing program operated by BACS, serving single adults experiencing homelessness. The Holland (originally called the Grand) opened in early 2019 and services are modeled after the HFSN program. The program includes 85 beds of transitional housing as well as approximately 6 months of rapid rehousing support (housing subsidies and services) once people exit to housing.

In 2019-2020, the Holland Transitional Housing Program served 141 individuals.

- All people entering the Holland are literally homeless, and 86 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Seventy-seven percent of people served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Nineteen percent entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients was 118 (84 percent) Black or African American, 16 (11 percent) White, 6 (4 percent) multiple races, and 1 American Indian or Alaska Native. In addition, 13 (9 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Fifty-nine percent of all clients who exited the TH portion of the program exited into permanent housing. Fifty-nine percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

In 2019-2020, the Holland Rapid Rehousing program served 8 individuals.

- All of those served in the program came from transitional housing, and all have one or more disabling conditions.
- All eight clients served are Black or African American.
- One hundred percent of all clients served in the rapid rehousing component of the program exited into permanent housing.

#### Oakland Homeless Youth Housing Collaborative – Transitional Housing

The Oakland Homeless Youth Housing Collaborative (OHYHC) is comprised of three organizations and serves transition-aged youth (TAY) experiencing homelessness. The program has 31 slots available at any given time.

In 2019-2020, OHYHC served 63 TAY.

- All TAY served in the program are literally homeless, and 50 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Twenty-seven percent of TAY served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Thirty-one percent entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients was 40 (63.5 percent) Black or African American, 12 (19 percent) White, 5 (8 percent) Multiple Races, 4 (6.5 percent) American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2 (3 percent) native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, 10 (16 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Fifty percent of all clients who exited the program exited into permanent housing. Fifty-four percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

#### Families in Transition - Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing

The Families in Transition (FIT) TH/RRH program serves literally homeless families with children in nine scattered-site units of transitional housing and 6 units of rapid rehousing located throughout Oakland. The scattered site TH component of the FIT TH/RRH operates as an interim housing model with the primary goal to assist families experiencing homelessness in quickly securing and maintaining permanent housing. The RRH component uses the rental assistance funds to assist families in exiting the FIT RRH more quickly by providing move-in assistance and short-term rental assistance. In 2019-2020 the program operated independently, and in 2020-2021 it was consolidated with the Matilda Cleveland Transitional/Rapid Rehousing program.

In 2019-2020, the FIT Transitional Housing program served 53 individuals, including 24 adults and 29 children.

- All of those served in the program are literally homeless, and 40% have one or more disabling conditions.
- Seventy-two percent of those served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Twenty-five percent of adults entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients was 33 (62.3 percent) Black or African American, 13 (24.5 percent) White, and 7 (13.2 percent) Multiple Races. In addition, 15 (28 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Ninety-seven percent of all clients who exited the transitional housing component of the program exited into permanent housing. Ninety-four percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

In 2019-2020, the FIT Rapid Rehousing program served 29 individuals, including 12 adults and 17 children.

- All of those served in the program came from transitional housing, and 52 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Twenty-five percent of adults entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 15 (52 percent) Black or African American, 12 (41 percent) White, and 2 (7 percent) Multiple Races. In addition, 13 (45 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- One hundred percent of clients who exited the rapid rehousing component of the program exited to permanent housing.

Matilda Cleveland – Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing

The Matilda Cleveland TH/RRH program serves 14 families at any given time at the physical Matilda Cleveland site with additional families served in their own scattered site apartments using rapid rehousing funds. The rapid rehousing funds are used to assist up to 10 families per year in exiting the Matilda Cleveland TH program more quickly by providing move-in assistance and short-term rental assistance. In 2019-2020 the program operated independently, and in 2020-2021 it was consolidated with the Families in Transition Transitional/Rapid Rehousing program.

In 2019-2020, Matilda Cleveland Transitional Housing Program served 95 individuals, including 33 adults and 62 children.

- All the families served in the program are literally homeless, and 39 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Thirty-eight percent of those served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Six percent of adults entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 74 (78 percent) Black or African American, 14 (15 percent) Multiple Races, 4 (4 percent) White, and 3 (3 percent) American Indian or Alaska Native. In addition, 11 (12 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Ninety-seven percent of all clients who exited the transitional housing component of the program exited into permanent housing. Ninety-six percent of African American who clients exited went to permanent housing.

In 2019-2020, Matilda Cleveland Rapid Rehousing Program served 50 individuals, including 18 adults and 32 children.

- All families served in the program came from transitional housing, and 26 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Five percent of adults entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 36 (72 percent) Black or African American, 11 (22 percent) Multiple Races, 2 (4 percent) White, and 1 (2 percent) American Indian or Alaska Native. In addition, 9 (18 percent) identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- One hundred percent of all clients who exited the rapid rehousing component of the program exited into permanent housing.

North County Family Rapid Rehousing Collaborative – Rapid Rehousing

The North County Family Rapid Rehousing Collaborative (NCF RRH) assists 38 families annually to move out of homelessness and into permanent housing. The Collaborative operates as a part of the Family Front Door, Northern Alameda County's coordinated entry system for families. The Family Front Door levels the playing field for families experiencing homelessness by eliminating side doors to services. Each family receives the same assessment and prioritization questions to ensure that the families with the highest levels of need are prioritized for services. Families that receive rapid rehousing assistance through NCF RRH receive assistance in securing and retaining housing, rental subsidies for between 6-12 months (on average) and supportive services. After the end of the housing subsidy, families continue to receive housing retention support for an additional six months.

In 2019-2020 NCF RRH served 167 individuals, including 66 adults and 101 children.

- All families served in the program are literally homeless, and 23 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Twenty-two percent of families served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Fourteen percent of adults entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 144 (86 percent) Black or African American, 14 (8 percent) Multiple Races, and 9 (5 percent) White. In addition, 10 (6 percent) clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Ninety-four percent of all clients who exited the program exited into permanent housing. Ninety-five percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

#### North County Homeless Youth Rapid Rehousing Collaborative – Rapid Rehousing

The North County Homeless Youth Rapid Rehousing Collaborative (NCHYRRC) provides rapid rehousing services to 60 transition aged youth (TAY) in Northern Alameda County (Oakland, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Albany). The project provides youth with services and a rapid rehousing model that is specifically tailored to the needs of youth experiencing homelessness. The project meets an existing gap in the continuum of homeless services currently available for TAY (including youth-specific outreach, shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing) and other TAY-specific rapid rehousing program is currently in operation in the area.

In 2019-2020 NCHYRRC served 96 Transition Age Youth (TAY).

- All TAY served in the program are literally homeless, and 17 percent have one or more disabling conditions.
- Eight percent of TAY served were chronically homeless (homeless over 12 months with a disability).
- Eleven percent entered the program with zero income.
- The racial breakdown of clients is 83 (86 percent) Black or African American, 4 (4 percent) White, 4 (4 percent) American Indian or Alaska Native, 2 (2 percent) Asian), and 2 (2 percent) Multiple Races. In addition, 9 (9 percent) identify as Hispanic/Latinx.
- Seventy-five percent of all clients who exited the program exited into permanent housing. Seventy-three percent of African American clients who exited went to permanent housing.

### **SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES**

***Economic:*** As noted in the report, all funds identified in this report are for the purpose of providing housing and services to the homeless to eliminate and prevent homelessness. Such outcomes are achieved through rapid rehousing assistance, homelessness prevention, transitional housing, shelter services, homeless encampment services, outreach and the like.

***Environmental:*** The provision of housing for at-risk and homeless persons is intended to address the environmental degradation caused by homeless families and individuals precariously housed or living on the streets.

***Race & Equity:*** In Oakland, the drivers of homelessness fall most squarely on the backs of the African American community who, due to long standing structurally racist practices such as red lining and employment discrimination, are most vulnerable to losing their homes. Ending

homelessness in Oakland must be defined by what works for African Americans first and foremost in order to reduce the racial disparities. These drivers of homelessness include:

- Structural racism
- Insufficient controls on the rental housing market that create vulnerability and housing instability for tenants
- Insufficient housing units that are affordable to households with the lowest incomes, including particularly those whose incomes are below 20 percent of Area Median Income (AMI)
- Systematic barriers that often prevent residents who are returning home from incarceration from living with family members and/or accessing both public and private rental housing and employment opportunities
- Inadequate pay and benefits for many of the jobs that are available in the community, and insufficient access to quality employment opportunities that pay wages that meet the cost of housing

One of the goals of Oakland's Permanent Access to Housing (PATH) Plan is to eliminate racial disparities in the rates at which people experience homelessness, and in exits to stable housing. The City utilizes data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to track client demographics and outcomes. A project to disaggregate outcome data by race is currently underway.

According to the 2019 Point In Time count for Oakland, 70 percent of the population experiencing homelessness in Oakland identifies as Black or African American; however this demographic is only 24 percent of the general population. The data that is currently available shows that 76 percent of the served through CoC-funded programs.

### **ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

Staff Recommends That The City Council Adopt The Following Pieces of Legislation:

1) A Resolution

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For questions regarding this report, please contact Lara Tannenbaum, Manager, Community Housing Services Division, at 510-238-6187.

Respectfully submitted,



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