

Office of Homeless Services

State Homelessness Coordinator

August 2023

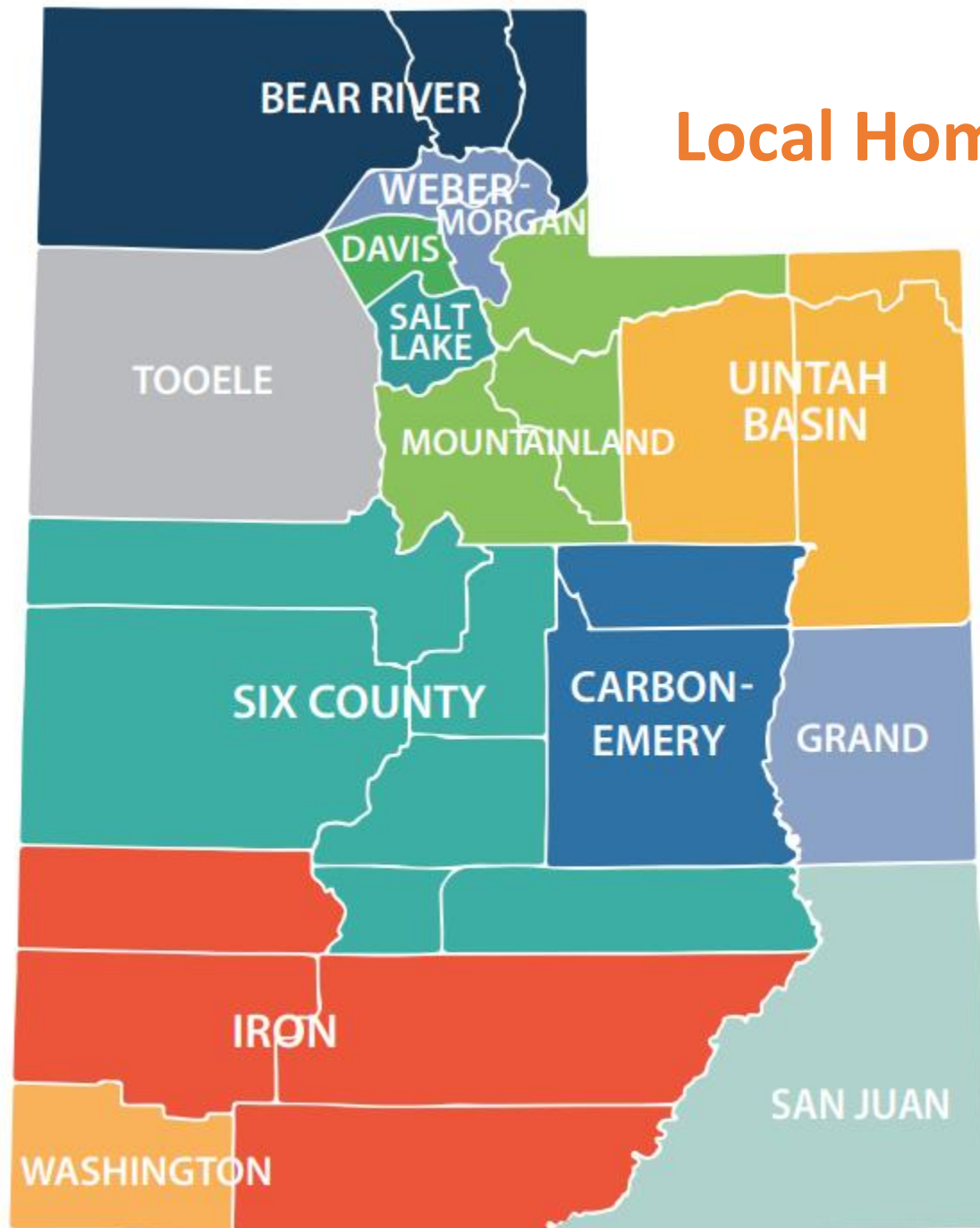


GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
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**WORKFORCE
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HOMELESS SERVICES

Local Homeless Councils (LHCs)



Continuum of Care

Balance of State — 11 LHCs

- 25 Counties throughout the state

Mountainland — 1 LHC

- Summit County
- Utah County
- Wasatch County

Salt Lake County — 1 LHC

- Salt Lake County
- Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness

Statewide Collaboration for Change:

Utah's Plan to Address Homelessness

FEBRUARY 2023

Our vision for the homeless response system in Utah is to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring; that all people experiencing homelessness can thrive to their fullest potential; and that our communities are stable and safe for everyone.

— Utah Homelessness Council

- Goal 1:** Increase accessible and affordable permanent housing opportunities for people experiencing homelessness across the state
- Goal 2:** Increase access to and availability of supportive services and case management for people experiencing and at risk of homelessness
- Goal 3:** Expand homeless prevention efforts by increasing coordination, resources, and affordable housing opportunities
- Goal 4:** Target housing resources and supportive services to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
- Goal 5:** Promote alignment and coordination across multiple systems of care to support people experiencing and at risk of homelessness

The strategic plan, implementation guide, and data is available at:

<https://jobs.utah.gov/homelessness/strategic.html>



2023 Annual Data Report on HOMELESSNESS



- **System Performance Measures** reported to U.S. Housing and Urban Development
 - Federal Fiscal Year 2022
- **Housing Inventory Count**
 - Single Night - January 25, 2023
 - Emergency Shelter
 - Transitional Housing
 - Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Rapid Re-housing
 - Other Permanent Housing
- **Point-in-Time Count**
 - Single Night - January 25, 2023
 - Emergency Shelter, including Domestic Violence Service Providers (DVSP)
 - Transitional Housing, including DVSP
 - A place not meant for human habitation (such as in a vehicle or a city park).

Making Homelessness Rare

In FFY 2022, the number of Utahns experiencing homelessness for the first time reached **8,637**, marking an increase of **821** individuals compared to FFY 2021.

- This **10%** rise indicates a slower growth rate compared to the preceding year's 14% increase, aligning with the national trend of rising homelessness since 2017.
- Despite the increase, Utah's homelessness rate remains below the national average, with approximately 11 individuals experiencing homelessness per 10,000 people, compared to the national rate of 18 per 10,000 people.

Making Homelessness Brief

The average shelter stay decreased by three days to approximately **65 days** compared to FFY 2021.

- Around **57%** of individuals stayed in shelters for **30 days or less**, while only **6% remained for nine months or longer**.
- It is essential to continue efforts to ensure that these decreases are driven by improved access to suitable, permanent housing, particularly for those who have experienced homelessness for extended periods.

Making Homelessness Non-Recurring

The system has demonstrated remarkable success in helping the most vulnerable individuals maintain housing stability.

- **93%** of individuals enrolled in permanent housing stayed housed for at least a year.
- This level of success has been consistently maintained since FFY2018.
- Although the percentage of individuals returning to homelessness within 24 months of obtaining permanent housing slightly increased from 29% in FFY 2021 to just over 30%, it still reflects a decline from approximately 34% in FFY 2018, indicating progress in supporting long-term housing stability.



Annual Point-in-Time Count

Conducted as a statewide one-night count, revealed a **3.7%** increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness compared to the previous year.

- **3,556 in 2022 to 3,687 in 2023**

While it is possible that some of this increase can be attributed to improved coverage and participation in the PIT, it underscores the **challenges faced by Utah's homeless service system in connecting those who have been homeless for extended periods** and require intensive support with appropriate **housing and services**.

Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	1875	N/A	N/A	1916	779	2695	2061	861	2922
	Number of Individuals	2410	1115	3525	2684	872	3556	2707	980	3687
Adults and children	Number of Households	221	N/A	N/A	306	9	315	268	9	277
	Number of Individuals	746	N/A	N/A	1056	23	1079	894	26	920
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	10	N/A	N/A	17	0	17	19	3	22
	Number of Individuals	11	N/A	N/A	19	0	19	24	3	27
Households No Children	Number of Households	1644	N/A	N/A	1593	770	2363	1774	849	2623
	Number of Individuals	1653	N/A	N/A	1609	849	2458	1789	951	2740

2023 Point-in-Time Count Subpopulations

State of Utah Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	663	694	64	98	727	792	20.4%	21.5%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	357	388	64	96	421	484	11.8%	13.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	33	44	11	12	44	56	1.2%	1.5%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	401	610	172	338	573	947	16.1%	25.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	758	1003	221	499	979	1500	27.5%	40.7%
Veterans	116	152	39	29	155	181	4.4%	4.9%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	20	23	9	6	29	29	0.8%	0.8%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	61	65	9	8	70	73	2.0%	2.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	564	643	228	361	792	1004	22.3%	27.2%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	144	131	46	66	190	197	5.3%	5.3%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	26	14	1	2	27	16	0.8%	0.4%
Child of a Youth Parent	35	19	1	2	36	21	1.0%	0.6%

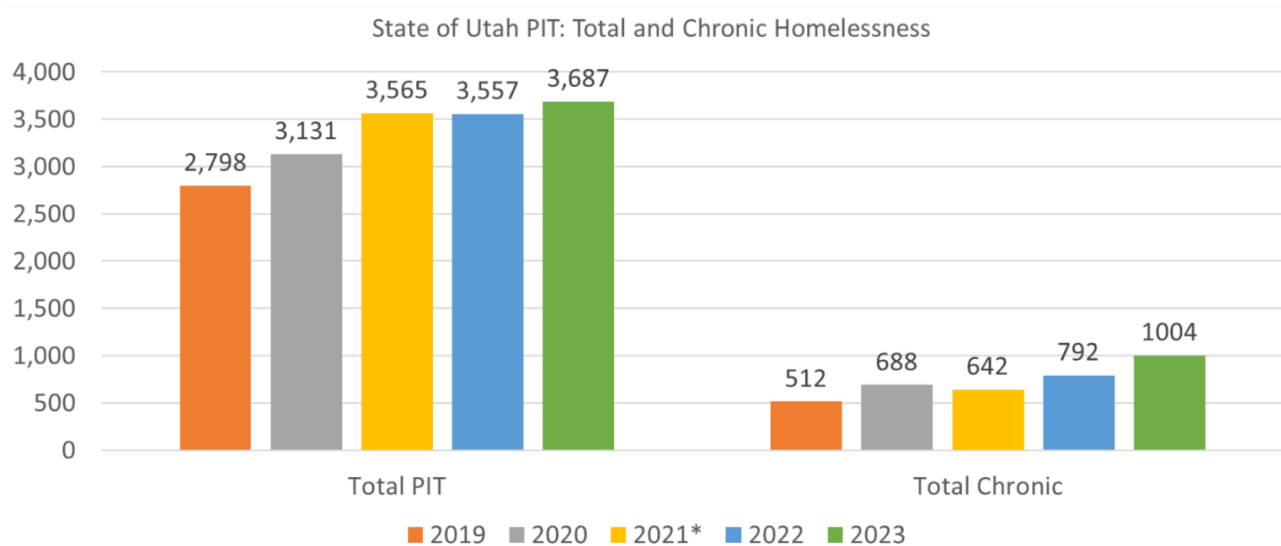
In the 2023 Point-in-Time (PIT) count, Utah witnessed a concerning increase in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.

- Chronic homelessness refers to individuals who have experienced literal homelessness for at least a year, either continuously or in four or more separate instances within the past three years, while also experiencing a disabling condition such as a physical disability, severe mental illness, or substance use disorder.
- The 2023 PIT count identified **1,004** individuals who met this definition, comprising **27%** of the total count.
- This represents a significant **96%** increase from the 512 people reported as experiencing chronic homelessness in 2019 when Utah revised its reporting process to align better with HUD definitions and national standards.

The complete data report is available at:

<https://jobs.utah.gov/homelessness/homelessnessreport.pdf>

Chronic Homelessness and Permanent Supportive Housing



*Please note the asterisk next to 2021, as the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness available that year came just from the sheltered count due to subpopulation data not being collected in the unsheltered count to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. That year should not be compared to the other years.

- To address chronic homelessness effectively, it's important to focus on the availability of **permanent supportive housing (PSH)** beds. PSH provides long-term housing assistance and essential support services for individuals with disabilities, aligning with the definition of chronic homelessness.
- Statewide, the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness has **increased by 96% between 2019 and 2023. However, the availability of PSH beds has only risen by 1% or 45 beds during the same period.**
- **During the period between 2012 and 2017, when Utah achieved significant reductions in chronic homelessness, the state increased its PSH inventory by adding 804 beds, marking a remarkable 46% growth.**
- **This emphasizes the need to prioritize expanding PSH resources.** By increasing the number of PSH beds, we can offer individuals experiencing chronic homelessness the long-term housing assistance and specialized support they require to overcome their challenges.

Office Homeless Services Funding Overview



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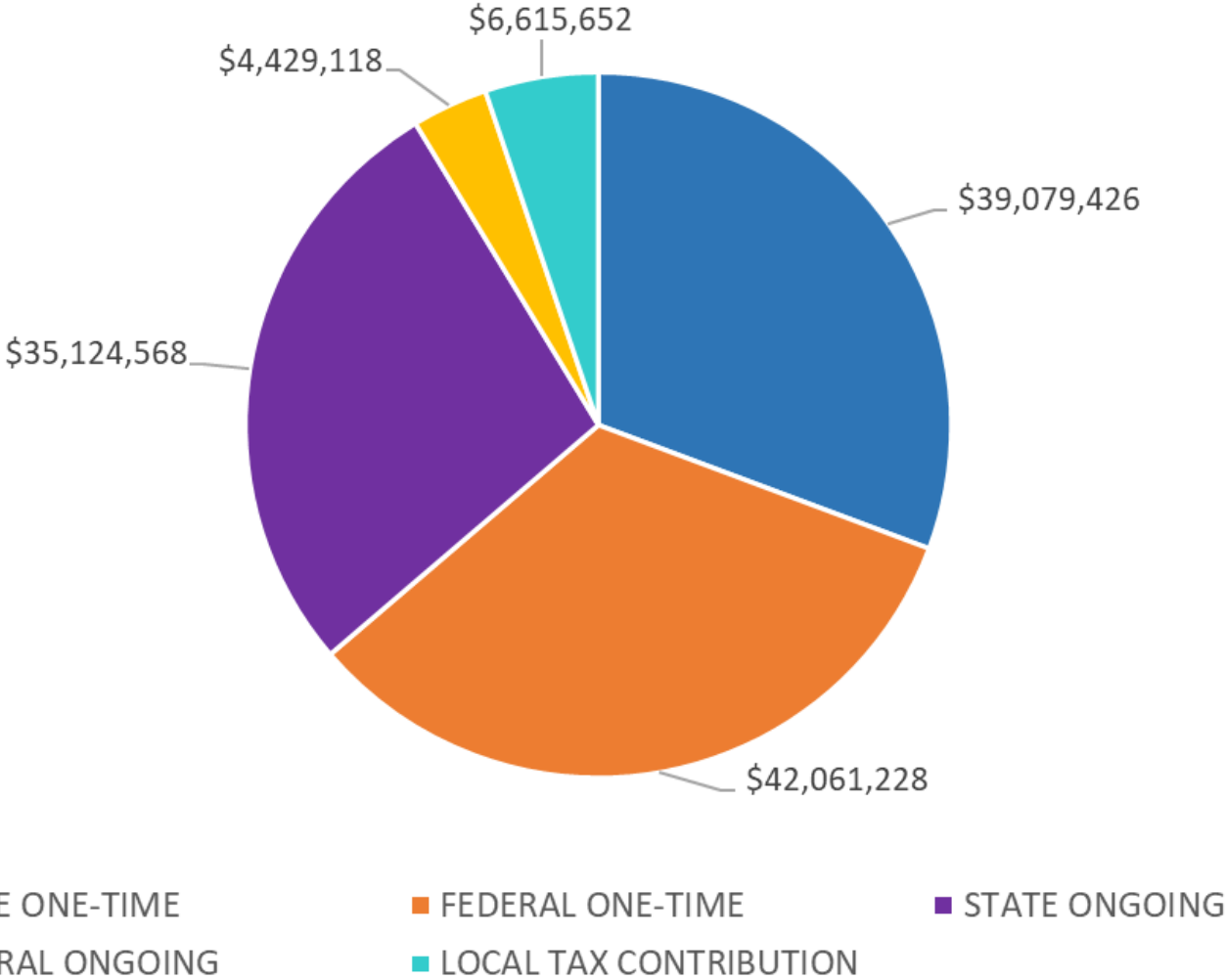
**SFY 2024 OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES
BUDGET SUMMARY**

Updated June 22, 2023

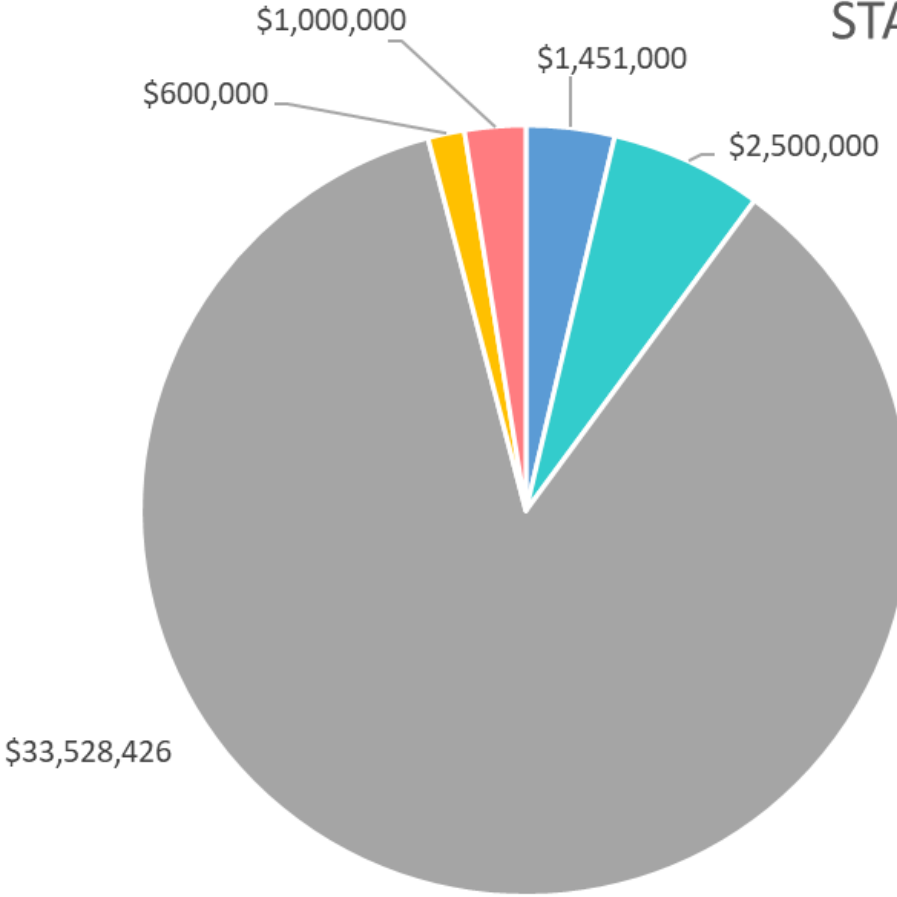
STATE FUNDING	Account Funding Available for Award at Initial Appropriation	Committed to Date	FY24 Available	Meeting Recommendations	FY24 Committed	Total Remaining for Allocation
Homeless to Housing Account (H2H) Ongoing (SHF)*	2,365,000	-	2,365,000	-	-	2,365,000
H2H Homeless Shelter Operations (SHF - OP)*	8,100,000	7,265,000	8,100,000	7,265,000	7,265,000	835,000
Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund*	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Homeless Services Dedicated Funding*	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-
Homeless Solutions Grant (State Match Portion for ESG)*	1,087,068	1,087,068	1,087,068	1,087,068	1,087,068	-
Attainable Housing Grants	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
Deeply Affordable Housing Fund	19,800,000	-	19,800,000	-	-	19,800,000
H2H Homeless Management Information System	1,500,000	49,000	1,451,000	-	-	1,451,000
H2H Match Program	15,000,000	1,687,500	13,312,500	-	-	13,312,500
H2H Rio Grande Sale	3,415,926	3,000,000	415,926	-	-	415,926
Homeless Shelter Cities Mitigation Fund	4,862,500	4,862,500	4,862,500	4,862,500	4,862,500	-
Homeless Shelter Cities Mitigation Fund (FY24GS one-time)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
Midvale City Police Officers (ongoing)	210,000	210,000	210,000	-	210,000	-
Planning Funding - Noncongregate Shelter (one-time)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
The INN Between - End of Life Medical Respite Care (one-time)	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-
Switchpoint St. George Emergency Shelter Remodel/Renovation (one-time)	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	-
STATE TOTAL	\$ 78,940,494	\$ 33,261,068	\$ 74,203,994	\$ 27,714,568	\$ 28,524,568	\$ 45,679,426
FEDERAL FUNDING	Account Funding Available for Award at Initial Appropriation	Committed to Date	FY24 Available	Meeting Recommendations	FY24 Committed	Total Remaining for Allocation
Homeless Solutions Grant (ESG Portion)*	1,187,068	1,187,068	1,187,068	1,187,068	1,187,068	-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)*	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	-
CDC-ELC COVID Response - Homeless Service Sites	630,830	601,510	29,320	-	-	29,320
Deeply Affordable Housing Fund	31,000,000	-	31,000,000	-	-	31,000,000
HOME-ARP	11,031,908	11,031,908	11,031,908	-	11,031,908	-
Housing Opportunitites for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	342,050	342,050	342,050	-	342,050	-
FEDERAL TOTAL	\$ 47,091,856	\$ 16,062,536	\$ 46,490,346	\$ 4,087,068	\$ 15,461,026	\$ 31,029,320
LOCAL TAX REVENUE	Account Funding	Committed to Date	FY24 Available	Meeting Recommendations	FY24 Committed	Total Remaining for Allocation
Homeless Shelter Cities Mitigation Fund (Local Tax Contribution Estimated)	6,615,652	6,615,652	6,615,652	6,615,652	6,615,652	-
LOCAL TAX CONTRIBUTION TOTAL	\$ 6,615,652	\$ 6,615,652	\$ 6,615,652	\$ 6,615,652	\$ 6,615,652	\$ -
OHS ALL SOURCES			FY24 Available	Meeting Recommendations	FY24 Committed	Total Remaining for Allocation
TOTAL			\$ 127,309,992	\$ 38,417,288	\$ 50,601,246	\$ 76,708,746

*State Homelessness Funding RFGA

OHS FUNDING FOR SERVICES AND HOUSING



STATE ONE-TIME



■ DATA ENHANCEMENT ■ MITIGATION ■ HOUSING ■ PASS THROUGH ■ PLANNING

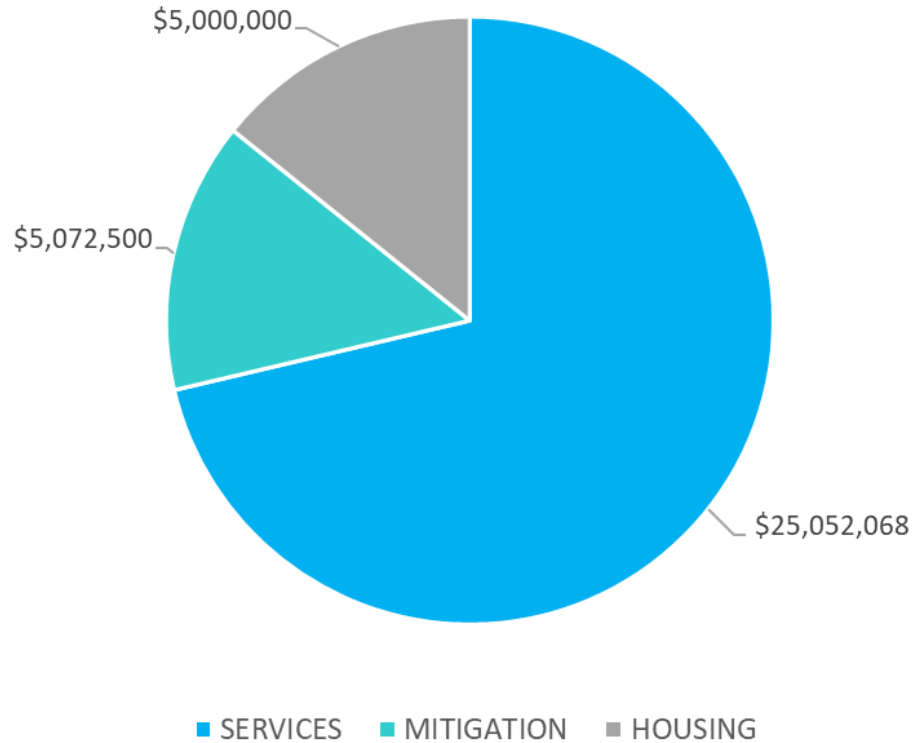


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STATE ONGOING



OHS released the “services” funding through RFGA in spring 2023 for homelessness services throughout the state:

- Received \$45,154,329 in requests for funding
- 123 applications from 48 agencies
- 23 of those agencies were new applicants
- Funding withheld to address winter response throughout the state

FY24 Homeless Shelter Cities Mitigation Funding (Mitigation)

- **First-tier** eligible municipalities are located in a county of the first or second class and have a homeless shelter that operates year round, and has the capacity to provide temporary shelter to at least 80 individuals per night. First-tier eligible municipalities are:
 - Midvale City \$ 2,683,318
 - Ogden City \$ 2,472,548
 - Salt Lake City \$ 3,107,201
 - South Salt Lake City \$ 3,112,981
 - St. George City \$ 854,835
- **Second-tier** eligible municipalities are located in counties other than the first or second and have a homeless shelter that that operates year round, and has the capacity to shelter at least 25 individuals per night. Current eligible municipalities are:
 - Cedar City \$ 143,567
 - Logan City \$ 75,130
 - Richfield City \$ 130,757
- **Third-tier** winter response for eligible municipalities as determined by the office
 - Approximately \$ 1,600,000

Deeply Affordable Housing



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Affordable & Deeply Affordable Housing Need

As part of House Bill 462 passed in 2022, the Department of Workforce Services has contracted with the Gardner Policy Institute (GPI) to develop a database of moderate and affordable housing needs and supply across Utah.

- The GPI team has provided initial estimates showing cumulative surplus/deficit for four area median income (AMI) levels for calendar year 2022.

AMI Level	Housing Units Available	Households	*Unit Deficit/Surplus	Affordable Units Available/100 Household
80% AMI & Below	221,952	221,929	23	100
60% AMI & Below	106,650	174,664	-68,014	61
50% AMI & Below	50,878	146,464	-95,586	35
30% AMI & Below	2,412	79,552	-77,140	3

	ONE PERSON				FAMILY			
County	Area Median Income (AMI)	Affordable Rent by 30% AMI	*Fair Market Rent (FMR) 1 Bedroom	Difference -Gap-	Area Median Income (AMI)	Affordable Rent by 30% AMI	*Fair Market Rent (FMR) 3 Bedroom	Difference -Gap-
Cache County	\$18,350	\$459	\$748	-\$289	\$30,000	\$622	\$1,325	-\$704
Daggett County	\$22,450	\$561	\$670	-\$109	\$32,050	\$721	\$1,095	-\$374
Davis County	\$22,350	\$559	\$1,032	-\$473	\$31,900	\$719	\$1,734	-\$1,015
Duchesne County	\$18,350	\$459	\$711	-\$252	\$30,000	\$622	\$1,138	-\$517
Morgan County	\$22,350	\$559	\$1,032	-\$473	\$31,900	\$719	\$1,734	-\$1,015
Rich County	\$18,350	\$459	\$670	-\$211	\$30,000	\$622	\$1,095	-\$474
Salt Lake County	\$22,300	\$558	\$1,258	-\$701	\$31,800	\$716	\$2,061	-\$1,345
Summit County	\$29,750	\$744	\$1,180	-\$436	\$42,500	\$956	\$1,890	-\$934
Tooele County	\$20,650	\$516	\$846	-\$330	\$30,000	\$664	\$1,520	-\$856
Utah County	\$20,850	\$521	\$1,009	-\$488	\$30,000	\$670	\$1,643	-\$973
Washington County	\$18,450	\$461	\$1,011	-\$550	\$30,000	\$622	\$1,734	-\$1,113
Weber County	\$22,350	\$559	\$1,032	-\$473	\$31,900	\$719	\$1,734	-\$1,015

*A FMR is generally calculated as the 40th percentile of gross rents for regular, standard-quality units in a local housing market. Real market rents are much higher.



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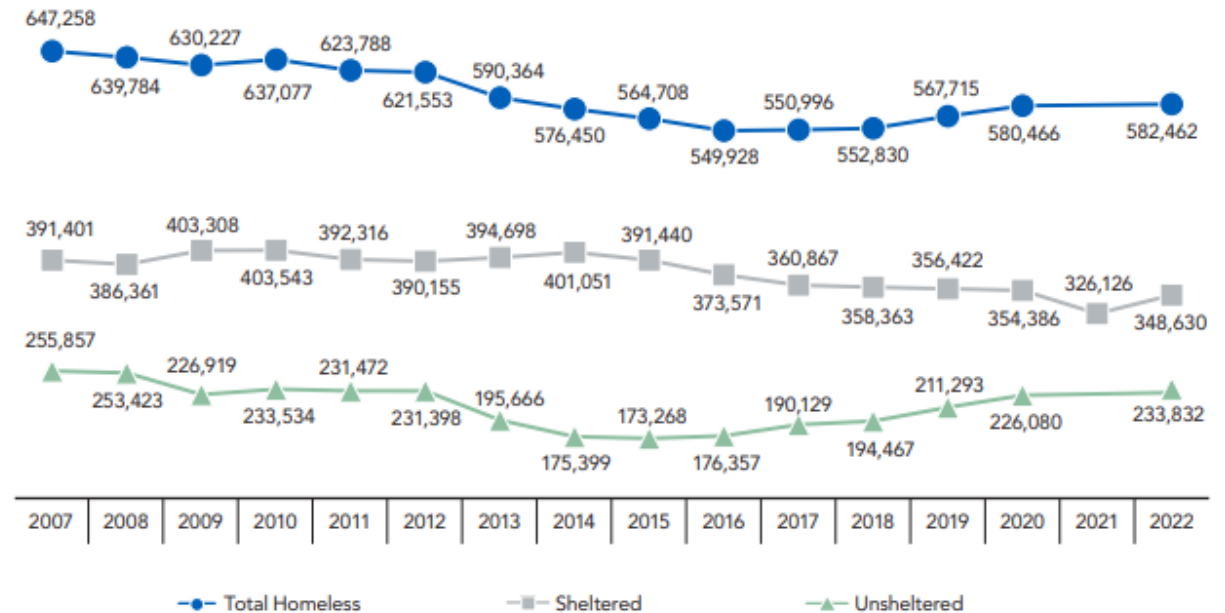
Rates of Homelessness

Rates of individuals experiencing homelessness per 10,000 people:

- **Utah - 11 per 10,000**
- Mississippi - 4 per 10,000
- South Carolina - 7 per 10,000
- Alabama - 7 per 10,000
- California - 44 per 10,000
- Vermont - 43 per 10,000
- Oregon - 42 per 10,000

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2022



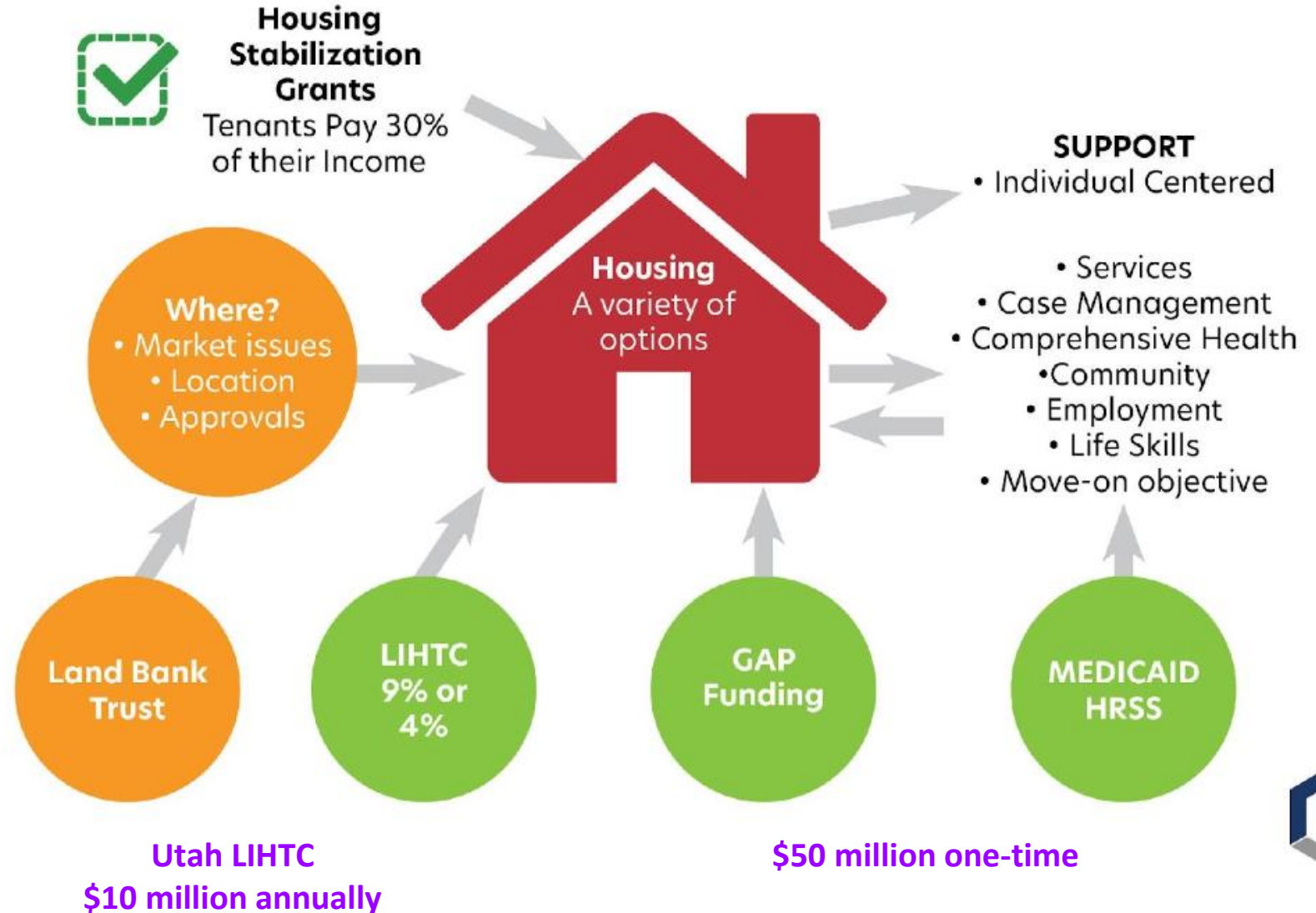
Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of people experiencing homelessness or the count of all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2022-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

Supportive Housing

How to fund it

\$5 million ongoing



FY23 Deeply Affordable Housing Funding

\$55,000,000 - ARPA funding

- Application released in July 2022
 - Received **\$168,000,000** in funding requests
 - Many service providers were not able to submit applications due to the fast time frame
- Applications reviewed August 2nd and recommendations sent to the Utah Homelessness Council (UHC) for review on August 31st
- Finalized recommendations with UHC for funding on September 9th

FY23

OHS DEEPLY AFFORDABLE HOUSING FUND ROUND 1						
				Total Units	Unit Subcategories	
Agency	Project	Recommended Amount	County	Income restricted, affordable Units	Number of deeply affordable units	Number of Literal Homeless Dedicated
Blueline	Stratford	\$780,000.00	Salt Lake	46	46	46
CDCU	Howick 4101 S. Howick	\$800,000.00	Salt Lake	150	11	11
CDCU	Richmond Flats	\$500,000.00	Salt Lake	55	5	5
Friends of Switchpoint	The Point Fairpark	\$10,283,622.00	Salt Lake	94	44	94
Friends of Switchpoint	The Point Red Hills	\$5,278,756.00	Washington	60	24	54
Friends of Weber Housing Authority	Meadowbrook Apartments	\$500,000.00	Weber	46	9	18
Housing Assistance Management Enterprise	Atkinson Stacks	\$9,000,000.00	Salt Lake	115	115	69
Iron County Care and Share/Canyon Creek Services	ICCS-CCS Collaborative	\$6,000,000.00	Iron	46	15	46
Murray- TWG Fireclay	152 W 4250 S	\$1,000,000.00	Salt Lake	40	5	5
OHS Funding Admin	15 years staff project support and project compliance	\$1,650,000.00	Statewide			
Salvation Army	2615 Grant Ave	\$2,000,000.00	Weber	53	52	0
The Other Side Academy	Tiny Home Village	\$4,000,000.00	Salt Lake	54	54	54
Utah Regional Housing Corp	Provo 16	\$5,069,000.00	Utah	16	16	0
Utah Regional Housing Corp	85 North	\$990,000.00	Utah	74	19	12
Ville 1659	1659 W North Temple	\$3,858,622.00	Salt Lake	197	197	100
Ville 647	647 S Main	\$1,000,000.00	Sevier	40	40	20
Weber Housing Authority	2325 Madison Avenue	\$1,290,000.00	Weber	33	33	33
West Haven TWG	2150 S 1100 W	\$1,000,000.00	Weber	40	8	5
	Total	\$55,000,000.00		1159	693	572

8 Projects in Counties of the first class, 7 projects in counties of the 2nd and 3rd class, 2 projects in counties of the 4th, 5th and 6th class

FY24 Deeply Affordable Housing Funding

\$47,738,856

- \$31,000,000 ARPA funding
- \$13,312,500 H2H Match Funding
- \$3,426,356 Emergency Rental Assistance Funding (Utah County)

Application released in July 2023

- Received **\$105,911,906** in funding requests
- Applications currently being reviewed
- Recommendations will be made to Utah Homelessness Council August 10, 2023



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FY24 Attainable Housing Grants

\$5,000,000

Application released in July 2023

- Received **\$2,193,048** in funding requests
- 843 grant units represented in application intent
- Applications currently being reviewed
- Recommendations will be made to Utah Homelessness Council August 10, 2023

Dedicated Funding Stream to Address Goals and Strategies in the Strategic Plan

- **Chronic homelessness, mental health, substance use**
 - According to HMIS data, about **48%** of people who have experienced homelessness within the last five years in Utah had a disabling condition.
 - Around **36%** of them having a mental health or substance use disorder.
- **Supportive services and case management**
 - To support a successful housing model, there is a need to expand services provided that are attached to housing. This includes:
 - Expanding case management services and increasing wages.
 - Investment in expansion of substance use and mental health services.
- **Funding gaps**
 - Expansion of sites and services throughout the state - new facilities, winter overflow, code blue,
 - Homeless service providers throughout the state have significant operating costs. This is due to changes in crisis homeless services systems models, inflation, cost of wages, and increased cost for goods and services.
 - Many homeless services staff are not making a living wage and experience homelessness and housing insecurity themselves. A person must make **\$24.93 per hour** to afford a two bedroom apartment (<https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/utah>)
 - (need information on existing job wages increasing, state inflation rates, and increases in costs of housing over three years) Ask Jared Mendenhall 2020-22
- Funding needs related to expansion of the [Sequential Intercept Model](#).



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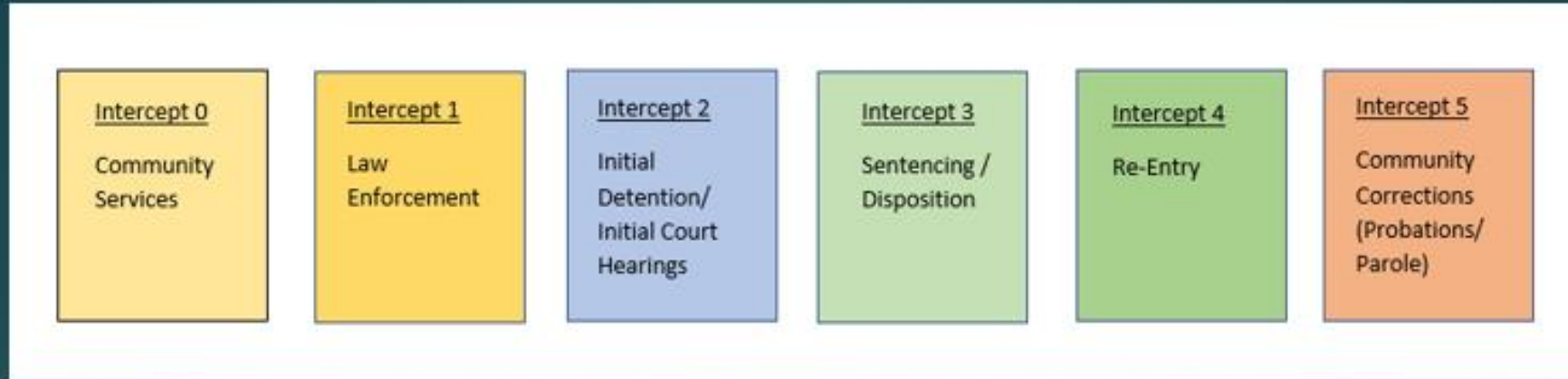
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Sequential Intercept Model

Jean Hill

Director of Criminal Justice Initiatives
Salt Lake County

Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)



The Sequential Intercept Model is a strategic planning tool which maps diversion resources along the criminal / legal system process. Each intercept identifies intervention points for diversion. The SIM is used to:

- 1) Develop a comprehensive picture of how people flow through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points.
- 2) Identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept for individuals
- 3) Develop priorities for action designed to improve system and service level responses
- 4) Divert as many individuals as possible at Intercept 0

Why This Model

Individuals

- Provide more effective treatment in more appropriate settings for better long-term success for individuals in need, ending cycles of repeat engagement in criminal justice or homeless systems

Hospitals

- Reduce expensive, inefficient use of hospital emergency departments

Law Enforcement

- Reduce calls to law enforcement for crimes that are symptoms of mental illness, enabling more focus on violent crimes

Corrections

- Reduce the use of jail as the de facto provider of mental health care and substance abuse treatment for low-income individuals, enabling better use of resources for individuals who cannot be served in the community

Courts

- Improve case loads by resolving cases through diversion to treatment of SMI before adjudication

Providers

- Enhance data-informed coordination between providers for long-term individual success that helps promote sustainable resource allocation to providers

Intercept 0 Community	Intercept 1 Law Enforcement	Intercept 2 Jail	Intercept 3 Courts	Intercept 4 Re-Entry	Intercept 5 Community Corrections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Crisis Line •Warm Line •Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams •Receiving Center •VOA detox •ACT Teams •VA/VOA Outreach •NAMI •USARA •MAT •4th Street Clinic •Sober Living Housing – 76% reduction in new charge bookings •Permanent Supportive Housing – 93% retention in housing •Rapid Rehousing •Homeless Resource Centers •Downtown Ambassadors •Senior Housing (homeless) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CIT Officers •SLCPD Community Connections Team •UPD Mental Health Unit •Lethality Assessment (SB 117) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mental Health Services •CATS •Community Response Team •Jail Competency Restoration Unit •MAT – Vivitrol Program: 71% reduction in new charge booking •CJS Pretrial Services •County Pretrial Intervention Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mental Health Courts •Drug Courts •Veteran’s Courts •LDA Mental Health and social services positions •Case Resolution Coordinator •Homeless Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TOP 10 •JDOT •CORE 1&2 –79% reduction in new charge bookings for men, 93% for women •ATI Transport •Odyssey House MH Residential programs •JRRP •FACT •DORA •MH/SUD Programs •4th Street Clinic •Medicaid Eligibility Specialists •Gap Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CJS Intensive Supervision Program – 86% reduction in new charge bookings •APP OMI •CJS Case Managers

ACT= Assertive Community Treatment
 AP&P = Adult Probation and Parole
 ATI = Alternatives to Incarceration
 CATS = Correction Addiction Treatment Svcs
 CIT = Crisis Intervention Team
 CJS = Criminal Justice Services

CORE=Co-occurring Reentry & Empowerment
 CPIP=County Pre-File Intervention Program
 CRT = Community Response Team
 DORA = Drug Offender Reform Act
 ED = Emergency Department
 FACT= Forensic Assertive Community Treatment
 JDOT = Jail Diversion Outreach Team
 MAT = Medication Assisted Treatment

JRRP=Jail Resource Reentry Program
 MCOT = Mobile Crisis Outreach Team
 MHC = Mental Health Court
 MH = Mental Health
 MHL=Mental Health Liaison
 NAMI = National Alliance on Mental Illness
 OMI: Offender with a Mental Illness
 OH=Odyssey House

SUD = Substance Use Disorder
 SW = Social Work
 UHP = Utah Highway Patrol
 UPD = Unified Police Department
 USARA = Utah Support Advocates for Recovery Awareness
 VOA = Volunteers of America



Sequential Intercept Model – Key Components

Sustainable funding sources

Sufficient provider services and housing to ensure access to both for SMI individuals

Legal structure to support involuntary commitment of individuals for diagnosis and treatment

Person-centered programming ensures individuals have peer supporters to assist with navigating complex systems in a trauma-informed manner

Rooted in understanding that mental illnesses are diseases with symptoms and circumstances that lead to criminal consequences.

Consistent trauma-informed training for all partners

Miami-Dade vs Salt Lake County

Miami

- ▶ Population is 3+ million
- ▶ Dedicated funding source for homeless/mental health services brings in \$65 million (\$25-30 rest/bar tax + federal grant funding)
- ▶ Not creating new services but merging and blending existing services to eliminate gaps.

Salt Lake County

- ▶ Population is 1.2 million
- ▶ No current dedicated funding stream for homeless/mental health services
- ▶ Don't need to create new services: Would need to enhance and coordinate current services, availability of resources such as housing, peer support system and MH and SUD services

Intercept 0 Gaps

Connects people who have mental and substance use disorders with services before they come into contact with the criminal justice system.

Supports law enforcement in responding to both public safety emergencies and mental health crises.

Enables diversion to treatment before an arrest takes place.

Reduces pressure on resources at local emergency departments and inpatient psychiatric beds/units for urgent but less acute mental health needs.

- **MCOT Teams: Funding:** Current funding available for 5 teams in SLCounty. County should have 9-13 based on population. **Cost Estimate: \$5,000,000**
- **Group Homes for SMI: Funding:** One of the most effective interventions of people with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) is group housing units. Medicaid covers services in these settings and Salt Lake County covers the cost of property purchase or leasing. The supervision in these settings has been proven to be highly effective in reducing incarceration and getting people off the streets. **Cost Estimate: \$8,000,000 for housing.**
- **Housing: Funding:** Housing crisis limits ability to provide long-term stable housing supports necessary for treatment success. Also limits on housing for medically frail homeless seniors, other populations. Shortage means individuals are not always housed with the appropriate level of services.
- **Services for People with Disabilities: Funding and Staffing:** Division of Services for People with Disabilities wait lists, lack of screening in criminal justice and homeless systems.
- **Street Medical Services: Funding and Staffing:** Expanded services will bring medical and mental health care to the street and avoid the cost of emergency room care. Street support will also provide a mental health intervention that provides more order to our street challenges. **Cost Estimate: \$1,300,000**
- **Domestic Violence Services: Funding:** Homesafe program underfunded, could be effective prevention opportunity. **Cost: \$1,000,000-2,000,000**
- **HRCs Operating Deficit: Funding:** Ongoing shortfalls in the operations of the Homeless Resource Centers and the need for winter overflow locations are straining the system. **Cost Estimate: \$9,000,000**

Intercept 1 GAPS

Involves diversion performed by law enforcement and other emergency service providers who respond to people with mental and substance use disorders. Allows people to be diverted to treatment instead of being arrested or booked into jail.

Begins when law enforcement responds to a person with mental or substance use disorders.

Is supported by trainings, programs, and policies that help behavioral health providers and law enforcement to work together.

- **Capacity: Staffing/Funding:** Behavioral health, law enforcement and case managers needed to create positive collaborations for success are all in short supply. Are there opportunities to work with local schools of social work, POST, and other programs to develop internships and other interactions with providers and agencies to encourage more involvement. Other incentives, such as housing subsidies?
- **Detox: Funding:** Volunteers of America detox is typically full, leaving officers with little choice but to take the person to jail. Additional beds are coming online, but review of future potential resource needs may be warranted.
- **Peer Navigators: Staffing/Funding:** Many familiar faces have no family members or other supports to help navigate complex systems. The need for peer supporters dedicated to specific individuals to ensure successful entry and exit from services into situations conducive to long-term stability would benefit the system. **Cost Estimate: \$400,000**
- **Housing: Funding:** One of the key missing components to this intercept is supportive housing for long term success. Connecting criminal justice data with housing data may create a more accurate and consistent count of needed permanent supportive, transitional and rapid rehousing resources for individuals who fall into the mentally ill, addicted and/or homeless situations. We have come a long way in identifying the familiar faces in the criminal justice system. Ensuring these individuals have access to stable housing is a critical next step.

Housing and Services Model

Shawn McMillen

Executive Director

First Step House

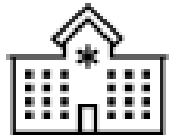


About First Step House

- Founded in 1958 in Salt Lake City
- Today, we are a behavioral health provider and housing developer with accreditation by the Joint Commission
- We serve 1,500 people each year in the Salt Lake Valley through SUD treatment, deeply affordable housing, and integrated supportive services
- For 65 years, we have enacted a mission to help people build lives of meaning, purpose, and recovery



FSH Continuum of Care for the Most Vulnerable



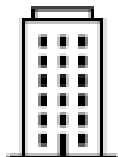
Treatment

- Residential SUD Treatment (202 beds)
 - Including REACH Court-Mandated Residential SUD Treatment
- Outpatient SUD Treatment
- Long-Term Recovery Management



Transitional Housing

- Recovery Residences (46 beds)
- Mental Health Court Housing (6 beds)
- Valor House (72 Veteran beds)



Permanent Supportive Housing

- Central City Apartments (75 units)
- Medina Place Apartments (40 units)
- Stratford Apartments (46 units, opening August 2024)
- 44 N 1000 W (67 units in pre-development)



Supportive Services

- Case management
- Medical clinic
- Nursing care
- Employment
- Peer support

Partnerships

- Treatment access at Resource Centers
- Case management at Switchpoint, Housing Connect, HASLC
- More in development

Becoming a Housing Developer

Housing is essential to the treatment continuum

- **Treatment needs housing:** without affordable, stable housing during and after treatment, sustaining treatment gains is nearly impossible
- **Housing needs treatment:** without built-in support to address ongoing challenges, housing alone does not prevent returns to homelessness

Why First Step House?

- We had decades of experience as a treatment provider, helping people recover from high severity substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions
- We had built a comprehensive suite of supportive services: case management, medical care, employment, treatment aftercare, and more
- We had land

Why now?

- There is nowhere near the amount of affordable housing necessary to meet the need in our community
- Chronic homelessness is increasing, especially among people with serious mental and behavioral health conditions, because of the lack of deeply affordable housing



Two Types of Permanent Supportive Housing

Central City Apartments

- 75 one-bedroom apartments
- 75 vouchers
- On-site treatment team
- 24-hour support staff
- 12,000 sq. ft. of clinical space
- Property Management by Housing Connect

- Population served:
 - Homeless with serious, persistent mental illness
 - 30% AMI and below



Medina Place Apartments

- 40 one-bedroom apartments
- 40 vouchers
- On-site supportive services
- Property Management by Housing Connect (co-owner)

- Population served:
 - Homeless with SUD
 - High/repeat utilizers of community resources
 - 30% AMI and below

The Importance of Supportive Services

- All clients in FSH treatment and housing have access to treatment and long-term recovery management, case management, employment support, medical care, transportation, and peer support
- These programs are funded by a patchwork of annual state, county, and city grants, foundation grants, and private philanthropy



Funding Supportive Housing Programs

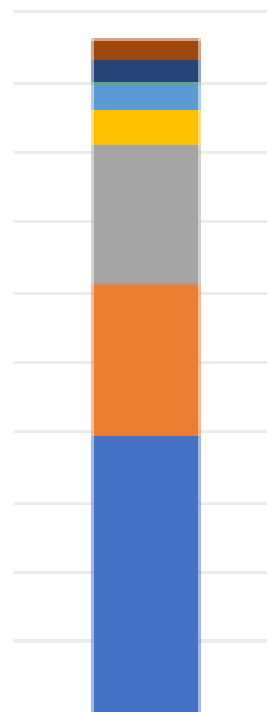
- We fund new deeply affordable housing projects with a combination of tax credit equity, deferred developer fees, loans, perm loans, and grants
 - New housing in development now:
 - 169 E 200 S (PSH)
 - 518 E 600 S (Transitional)
 - 44 N 1000 W (PSH)
- Supportive services are billed to Medicaid whenever possible and supplemented by a patchwork of grant funding and philanthropy

Construction Costs for Central City Apartments

Sources

- Deferred Developer Fee
- FHLB AHP Grant
- Energy Rebates
- City of Salt Lake Deferred Loan
- Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund
- Perm Loan - Rocky Mountain CRC
- State Credit Equity
- Federal LIHTC Equity

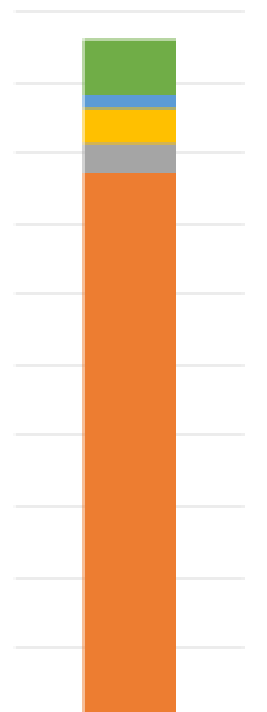
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Uses

- Developer Fee
- Reserves
- Financing Costs and Legal Fees
- Design and Third Party Engineering
- Construction Costs
- Acquisition

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Annual Supportive Services Costs

Central City Apartments

- \$1,050,000 from Medicaid: supportive living rate for eligible clients
- \$200,000 from Medicaid: outpatient fee-for-service mental health treatment
- \$12,000+ foundation grants for recreation, deposits, client assistance

Staffing:

- Program Manager
- 3 Therapists
- Peer Support Specialist
- Admin Assistant
- 24-hour Support Staff

Medina Place Apartments

- \$115,000 from Medina Place operating budget
- \$69,000 OHS-DWS State Homelessness Funding
- \$30,000 from SLCo DBHS and Medicaid: outpatient fee-for-service SUD treatment
- \$30,000 foundation grant

Staffing:

- Program Manager
- Case Manager
- Substance Use Disorder Counselor
- Peer Support Specialist

Limitations of the Current Funding Model

- Funding is insufficient to meet the true need of the homeless population
- Cobbling together funding from dozens of sources requires tremendous agency time and resources
- Billing Medicaid is limited, complex, and slow:
 - We can bill for services because our population is diagnosed with SMI or SUD
 - FSH has extensive billing infrastructure as an established behavioral health provider; few other agencies have capacity to bill Medicaid to the extent necessary for PSH
 - We have the ability to navigate multiple Medicaid payors and wait for very slow payments
- Supportive services funds are typically year-to-year, nonrenewable, and not increasing over time
- A dedicated funding stream would open the door to more development of service-rich permanent housing projects

Is It Worth the Cost?

- 93% of individuals enrolled in permanent housing with support stayed housed for at least a year
- More funding is the difference between supportive housing and just plain housing
 - Supportive services address barriers to stability for people with serious mental illness and significant behavioral health conditions
 - Supportive housing has a built-in safety net to prevent returns to homelessness
- The more we integrate supportive services in housing, the better the long-term outcomes
 - This lowers costs and reduces the burden on the shelter system, hospital emergency services, and jails