



City and County of San Francisco

**Draft Amendment to the
2021-2022 Action Plan
to incorporate the
HOME-ARP Allocation Plan**

**For Public Review and Comment Between
February 29, 2024 and March 29, 2024**

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Welcome to San Francisco's Draft Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan to incorporate the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.

NOTES FOR PUBLIC REVIEW and COMMENT:

- 1) This draft document is available for public review and comment between February 29 and March 29, 2024.
- 2) Members of the public who wish to provide feedback on this draft document may do so at the March 5th public hearing. For more information on the public hearing, please click [here](#).
- 3) Staff also welcomes your comments in writing via email. They may be directed to gloria.woo@sfgov.org. In your comment, please be specific about your issue and refer to a specific section of the Draft document, if appropriate.
- 4) The close of the public comment period is March 29, 2024 at 5:00 p.m.
- 5) Thank you in advance for your participation in this process.

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Template with Guidance

Instructions: All guidance in this template, including questions and tables, reflect requirements for the HOME-ARP allocation plan, as described in Notice CPD-21-10: *Requirements of the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, unless noted as optional. As the requirements highlighted in this template are not exhaustive, please refer to the Notice for a full description of the allocation plan requirements as well as instructions for submitting the plan, the SF-424, SF-424B, SF-424D, and the certifications.

References to “the ARP” mean the HOME-ARP statute at section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

Consultation

In accordance with Section V.A of the Notice (page 13), before developing its HOME-ARP allocation plan, at a minimum, a PJ must consult with:

- CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction’s geographic area,
- homeless service providers,
- domestic violence service providers,
- veterans’ groups,
- public housing agencies (PHAs),
- public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and
- public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

State PJs are not required to consult with every PHA or CoC within the state’s boundaries; however, local PJs must consult with all PHAs (including statewide or regional PHAs) and CoCs serving the jurisdiction.

Template:

Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation:

The San Francisco Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD) and Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH) conducts community engagement and stakeholder outreach on an ongoing basis to ensure that its funding strategies with federal and non-federal dollars are coordinated and are responsive to the highest priority needs in the community. Stakeholders that were consulted include all the groups that are required by the HOME-ARP notice:

- The San Francisco Local Homeless Coordinating Board (LHCB), which serves as the San Francisco Continuum of Care (CoC) governing body;
- homeless service providers;
- domestic violence service providers;
- veterans’ groups;

- the San Francisco Housing Authority;
- other City departments that address the needs of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations; and,
- public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

Please also see the table on page 6.

The consultation process specifically for the HOME-ARP Plan, which is submitted as a Substantial Amendment to San Francisco’s 2021-2022 Action Plan, included the following community engagement processes:

Ongoing Consultation with Local Homeless Coordinating Board (San Francisco CoC Governing Body)

The San Francisco Local Homeless Coordinating Board (LHCB) is the Continuum of Care (CoC) governing body for the San Francisco CoC. LHCB is staffed by HSH, which is the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) lead and CoC Collaborative applicant in San Francisco.

MOHCD and HSH staff consult regularly with the LHCB, including during the creation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan to get specific feedback on housing and homeless issues, the LHCB’s priorities, and how the City’s homeless housing programs can align with the City’s CoC. The San Francisco CoC consults on a consistent basis with representatives of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations, including individuals, non-profit service providers, and City staff.

Specifically for the HOME-ARP Plan, MOHCD and HSH worked together to consult representatives of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations first to identify and prioritize needs, and then to identify and prioritize projects that served the most vulnerable populations. MOHCD and HSH also worked closely with the LHCB on this process, which culminated in a letter from the LHCB supporting the proposed HOME-ARP project. See the appendix for the letter of support from the LHCB for the proposed HOME-ARP project.

Our City, Our Home (OCOH) Oversight Committee Community Engagement

At the November 6, 2018 general municipal election, the voters approved Proposition C, which imposed additional business taxes to create a dedicated fund (the Our City, Our Home Fund) to support services for people experiencing homelessness and to prevent homelessness. In 2019, the Board of Supervisors enacted an ordinance establishing an advisory committee to make recommendations to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to ensure that the City uses the tax revenue in a manner consistent with the intent of the ballot measure. Under that ordinance, the Committee must conduct a needs assessment every three years with respect to homelessness and homeless populations served by the Fund, and must make annual recommendations to the Board of Supervisors about appropriations from the Fund. The Committee is also responsible for promoting transparency and cultural sensitivity in the City’s implementation of Proposition C, soliciting input from impacted communities, identifying barriers to safe and successful exits out of homelessness, and proposing ways to eliminate or reduce the impact of those barriers. The OCOH Oversight Committee convened numerous listening sessions with homeless individuals, services providers, and City staff to collect feedback for the 2019 needs assessment as well as for the 2022 needs assessment.

Community Engagement for San Francisco’s 2020-2024 Five-year Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Action Plan

In support of the development of San Francisco's 2020–2024 Consolidated Plan, MOHCD and HSH engaged in a year-long, city-wide outreach and engagement process with stakeholders and residents of San Francisco, including those of the HOME-ARP qualifying population. During this process, MOHCD and HSH outreached to a wide range of community stakeholders and residents for their perspectives, needs, feedback and input, specifically targeting the City's populations that need the most support. This process served as a framework to identify housing and community development priorities, which in turn informed the goals and strategies outlined in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Ultimately, MOHCD and HSH uses the community's input and priorities to inform decision-making for funding with federal and non-federal funding sources during the five-year period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025.

During this community engagement process, public input was obtained through 10 neighborhood forums, six meetings in each of the six HUD-approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas, three citywide meetings, 40 population-specific focus groups, and two online surveys. Approximately 3,700 individuals participated in the neighborhood forums, community meetings, focus groups and web surveys.

In addition, MOHCD and HSH staff consulted with representatives of relevant City departments, including the Office of Economic and Workforce Development, San Francisco Housing Authority, Human Rights Commission, Planning Department, Human Services Agency, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, Mayor's Disability Council, and Department of Public Health.

Economic Recovery Task Force

In 2020, Mayor London Breed and Board of Supervisors President Norman Yee created the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Task Force. The Task Force was co-chaired by San Francisco Assessor-Recorder Carmen Chu; San Francisco Treasurer José Cisneros; Rodney Fong, President and CEO of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; and Rudy Gonzalez, Executive Director of the San Francisco Labor Council. The Task Force was charged with guiding the City's efforts through the COVID-19 recovery to sustain and revive local businesses and employment, mitigate the economic hardships already affecting the most vulnerable San Franciscans, and build a resilient and equitable future.

From April to October 2020, the full Task Force met monthly and participated in many smaller working group meetings. Through this process, the Task Force developed 41 policy recommendations that represent the best thinking of this diverse group, informed by the experience of Task Force members, research from city staff, as well as input from communities across San Francisco through surveys and focus groups.

To complement the diverse opinions of members, the Task Force sought out the perspectives of vulnerable and underrepresented populations through the Community Engagement and Listening (CEL) team. The CEL team's efforts amplified the voices of community members disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, bringing additional research and voices to the work of the Task Force.

Over a four-month period, over 1,000 public surveys and emails from San Franciscans and other stakeholders were received and used to inform the recommendations development process. The CEL team and partner City departments also initiated targeted stakeholder outreach to populations underrepresented in the public survey, including tenants from single residency occupancy buildings, restaurants in Chinatown (an area especially hit hard when COVID-19 initially emerged), the arts and entertainment community, immigrant communities, the disability community, and the Black/ African American, Latino/a/x and Filipino/a/x communities. Over 40 hours of interviews and conversations, with

nearly 100 community members, through formal focus groups and presentations at neighborhood-based meetings. In addition, there were public hearings and presentations at the Small Business Commission, Immigrant Rights Commission, the Commission on the Environment, and the Commission on the Status of Women.

Specifically, the CEL team:

- Distributed an online public survey from May to August 2020;
- Conducted a survey of Chinese-speaking residents in Chinatown, including approximately 250 families living in single room occupancy (SRO) units, as well as small businesses; and,
- Convened 14 focus groups focused on specific economic recovery topics and with specific communities/populations, as well as interviews, conducted between May and September 2020. Focus group participants included residents, community-based organization staff, small business owners, San Francisco cultural district staff, monolingual Cantonese and Spanish speakers, and the disability community.

Community Engagement for 2021-2022 Action Plan

In preparation for the 2021-2022 program year, the CCCD (Citizens' Committee on Community Development), MOHCD, OEWD and HSH conducted public hearings to solicit feedback and ideas from residents and the community at large concerning the five-year Consolidated Plan. A public hearing to collect input on needs was conducted on February 25, 2021. OEWD held three community listening sessions, one in person and two virtual, conducted a public survey, and met with several constituent coalitions. HSH also held numerous public meetings. In addition, the CCCD, MOHCD, OEWD and HSH held a virtual public hearing on June 1, 2021 to receive comments on the Draft 2021-2022 Action Plan and preliminary funding recommendations for program year 2021-2022.

Community Engagement for 2022-2023 Action Plan and HOME-ARP Plan

In preparation for the 2022-2023 program year and specifically for the HOME-ARP program, the CCCD, MOHCD, OEWD and HSH conducted public meetings to solicit feedback and ideas from residents and the community at large concerning the five-year Consolidated Plan. Three simultaneous online public meetings were conducted in different languages (English-Filipino, Cantonese, and Spanish) on February 2, 2022 to collect input on needs. Then on April 7, 2022, MOHCD, OEWD and HSH held three simultaneous virtual public meetings in English-Filipino, Cantonese, and Spanish to receive comments on the Draft HOME-ARP Plan, the 2022-2023 Action Plan, and the preliminary funding recommendations for program year 2022-2023.

Ongoing Funding and Service Coordination

The Director of MOHCD meets weekly to discuss affordable and market-rate housing development issues citywide with the Director of Planning, the Director of Building Inspection, the Mayor's Director of Housing Delivery, the Port of San Francisco's senior staff, the San Francisco Housing Authority, the Mayor's Housing Advisor, the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure's (OCII) Executive Director and the Director of Development for OEWD.

MOHCD is a housing delivery agency, working with the Mayor's Director of Housing Delivery and the Housing Delivery Team and other housing delivery agencies (OEWD, OCII, Treasure Island Development Authority and the Port of San Francisco) to streamline the production of housing development in San Francisco. The Housing Delivery Team meets with housing coordinators, designated representatives of each City department involved in housing production (DBI, San Francisco Fire Department, Planning, and other permitting agencies), to coordinate and expedite each department's efforts to approve and permit

new housing development. The Director of Housing Delivery, in collaboration with the housing delivery agencies, identifies and implements major process improvements, such as common master schedule review, permit tracking, electronic plan review and staffing planning.

The City agencies also coordinate in decision-making at the project level on affordable housing developments in the City, including at the level of individual project funding decisions. The Citywide Affordable Housing Loan Committee makes funding recommendations to the Mayor for affordable housing development throughout the City or to the OCII Commission for affordable housing under their jurisdiction. Committee members consist of the directors or the director's representative from MOHCD, HSH, the Controller's Office of Public Finance, the San Francisco Housing Authority (when appropriate) and OCII as successor to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA). MOHCD works closely with OCII and HSH to issue requests for proposals/qualifications (RFP/Qs) or notices of funding availability (NOFAs) on a regular basis for particular types of developments. NOFAs are generally issued for projects that serve specific populations (family renters, adults, seniors, people requiring supportive services, etc.), while RFQs or RFPs are generally issued for specific development sites. Staff develops funding and general policy recommendations for the Loan Committee.

The directors of MOHCD and HSH meet every other month to discuss permanent supportive housing issues. Staff from MOHCD, OCII, and HSH also meet monthly to coordinate the development and operation of the City's permanent supportive housing pipeline and portfolio. These regular convenings provide a consistent forum to discuss issues of services coordination, policy, new initiatives, funding opportunities and emerging needs specific for permanent supportive housing funded by these departments.

MOHCD also coordinates with other City agencies around other affordable housing initiatives such as the City's Public Lands Initiative led by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), as the owner of much of the public land in San Francisco that can be developed for affordable housing. MOHCD participates in monthly meetings or calls with SFMTA along with staff from the Planning Department to coordinate the development of Public Land as affordable housing. Additionally, MOHCD works with other City agencies, such as the San Francisco Unified School District and the Port of San Francisco, about development of housing on their sites as opportunities arise.

MOHCD takes a coordinating role in bringing transit funding from the State to housing projects. To that end MOHCD meets regularly with SFMTA, the Department of Public Works (DPW), the regional transportation agency Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), and other agencies responsible for implementing transit improvements that support residents of affordable housing.

MOHCD is invited to attend meetings of San Francisco's Long Term Care Coordinating Council (LTCCC). LTCCC advises the Mayor and City on policy, planning and service delivery issues for older adults and people with disabilities to promote an integrated and accessible long-term care system. LTCCC has membership slots that represent a variety of consumers, advocates and service providers (non-profit and public) as well as City departments and meets bi-monthly.

Affordable housing developers in San Francisco have formed a council that meets on a monthly basis to assist in the coordinated development of affordable housing throughout the City. Staff from MOHCD participates in these monthly meetings to provide a two-way channel of communication between these community-based organizations and the City representatives who are responsible for overseeing City-financed affordable housing.

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Local Homeless Coordinating Board	San Francisco Continuum of Care coordinating board	Monthly meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly support using HOME-ARP funds for permanent supportive housing • Ensure that housing placement uses the Coordinated Entry system
CoC Subrecipient Convenings	Homeless service providers	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD CoC Program management trainings and workgroups for CoC Service Providers. • Ensures proper program management of CoC funded programs
Safe Housing Working Group	Domestic violence service providers	Periodic meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address systemic gaps in services for survivors • Recommends updates to CoC policies
Veterans' Affairs Commission	Veterans' group	Ongoing and as needed meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing for veterans is a top priority • Successfully advocated for a housing preference for veterans
San Francisco Human Services Agency – County Veterans Service Office	Veterans' service provider	Ongoing and as needed meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing for veterans is a top priority • Successfully advocated for a housing preference for veterans
San Francisco Housing Authority	San Francisco public housing agency	Ongoing and as needed meetings at least monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing coordination of housing vouchers and affordable housing projects, including RAD and HOPESF projects
Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing	Public agency that addresses the needs of the homeless population, victims of domestic violence and veterans	Ongoing and as needed meetings at least monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly support using HOME-ARP funds for permanent supportive housing • Monthly meetings to coordinate permanent supportive housing and emergency rental assistance programs
Department on the Status of Women	Public agency that addresses the needs of victims of domestic violence	Ongoing and as needed meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate funding for services to victims of violence • Need for housing ladder for victims of violence, especially to move from transitional housing to permanent housing

Agency/Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Human Rights Commission	Public agency that addresses fair housing and civil rights	Ongoing and as needed meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads Dream Keeper’s Initiative, a citywide effort to bolster the physical, mental, cultural, and economic recovery of SF’s diverse Black communities • Coordinate the city’s racial equity efforts • Proposed that MOHCD provide anti-discrimination training to affordable housing providers • Promoted Fair Chance Ordinance to protect tenants and applicants from discrimination from affordable housing providers based on criminal history information

Agency/Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
San Francisco Human Services Agency – Department of Disability and Aging Services	Public agency that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities	Ongoing and as needed meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing is not affordable to seniors and people with disabilities • Ongoing coordination of rental subsidies for seniors and persons with disabilities • Ongoing coordination of senior affordable housing projects • Many senior services sites need capital improvements; MOHCD has supported capital improvements at senior service sites
Long Term Care Coordinating Council	Collaborative of public agencies and non-profit service providers that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities	Bi-monthly meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with disabilities need subsidies to be able to afford housing • Also need comprehensive services and supports, including information about rental opportunities, assistance with applications, employment services and high paying jobs, better credit, first and last month rent, moving help, help paying my rent, an accessible unit, healthy food options, medical services, childcare, social services, better transportation, better school options, help with preventing eviction, help dealing with landlord, down payment assistance, homeownership counseling, repairs to homes, modifications to make home easier to get around, foreclosure assistance, help paying mortgage, help paying HOA dues
Mayor’s Disability Council	Public council that represents Deaf and Disabled San Franciscans and advises on disability issues	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing is not affordable to people with disabilities • Persons with disabilities need subsidies to be able to afford housing

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

Affordable housing is a priority for all the HOME-ARP qualifying populations. For many low-income residents, including the HOME-ARP populations, affordable housing is not affordable. Rental subsidies are needed for extremely low income and low-income residents. Entities that were consulted are supportive of using HOME-ARP funds for the construction of permanent supportive and affordable housing projects.

Public Participation

In accordance with Section V.B of the Notice (page 13), PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP allocation plan of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for “reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment” for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one public hearing** during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior to submission.

PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive, and
- The range of activities the PJ may undertake.

Throughout the HOME-ARP allocation plan public participation process, the PJ must follow its applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements and procedures for effective communication, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and providing meaningful access to participation by limited English proficient (LEP) residents that are in its current citizen participation plan as required by 24 CFR 91.105 and 91.115.

Template:

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- ***Date(s) of public notice: TBD October 25, 2023***
- ***Public comment period: start date - TBD 11/1/2023 end date – TBD 11/30/2023***
- ***Date(s) of public hearing: TBD November 15, 2023***

Describe the public participation process:

The Draft Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan to incorporate the revised HOME-ARP Allocation Plan was available to the public for review and comment between February 29, 2024 to March 29, 2024. The City posted a notice on the MOHCD, OEWD and HSH websites informing the public of the availability of the draft document for review and comment. The notice was also emailed to

MOHCD’s list of interested parties. The draft document was available electronically on the MOHCD, OEWD and HSH websites.

MOHCD, OEWD and HSH held four simultaneous hybrid in-person and virtual public meetings in English, Cantonese, Spanish, and Filipino, on March 5, 2024 to receive comments on the Draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Persons who could not attend the public meetings or who did not want to speak at the public meetings were encouraged to provide written comments to MOHCD. Notes from the March 5, 2024 public meetings can be found in the Citizen Participation Comments Attachment. No written comments were received. The public notice announcing the public comment period and the public meetings can also be found in the Citizen Participation Comments Attachment.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

Four simultaneous hybrid in-person and virtual public meetings were held in English, Cantonese, Spanish, and Filipino, to receive comments on the Draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The notice of the public hearings was in four multiple languages, English, Chinese, Filipino, and Spanish.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing:

See Citizen Participation Comments Attachment.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

Enter narrative response here.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

In accordance with Section V.C.1 of the Notice (page 14), a PJ must evaluate the size and demographic composition of **all four** of the qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of each of those populations. If the PJ does not evaluate the needs of one of the qualifying populations, then the PJ has not completed their Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through CoCs, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services.

Template:

OPTIONAL Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis				
Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only		
# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Units

Emergency Shelter	566	230	2,765	#	65								
Transitional Housing	204	83	302	#	68								
Permanent Supportive Housing	865	315	4,860	#	1,381								
Other Permanent Housing	2,193	744	5,567	#	233								
Sheltered Homeless						526	2,825	200	155				
Unsheltered Homeless						79	4,238	405	176				
Current Gap										#	#	#	#

Data Sources: 1. 2022 Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. 2023 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

OPTIONAL Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	235155		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	52075		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	46430		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH (At-Risk of Homelessness)		61920	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH (Other Populations)		24785	
Current Gaps			#

Data Sources: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Every two years, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that all communities receiving federal funding for homelessness services conduct a Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of people experiencing homelessness. The PIT Count is the primary source of nationwide data on homelessness and identifies people living in unsheltered and sheltered settings. Locally, volunteers walk or drive routes covering the entire geography of San Francisco to observe and count individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. Information is also collected from all emergency shelters and transitional housing sites. This information is used for strategic planning and program design. The PIT Count results impact funding and improve our understanding of the size and characteristics of our homeless population.

The 2022 San Francisco PIT Count was a community-wide effort conducted on February 23, 2022. San Francisco was canvassed by teams of volunteers. In the weeks following the street count, a survey was administered to 768 unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals in order to profile their experiences and characteristics. The last full (sheltered and unsheltered) PIT Count was held in January of 2019. San Francisco, like many communities, was granted an exception from HUD to postpone the 2021 unsheltered PIT Count until 2022 due to COVID-19 health and safety risks. In addition, the 2022 count took place at the end of February 2022 rather than the standard requirement to conduct the count at the end of January 2022. San Francisco was granted permission from HUD to postpone the count one month due to low staff capacity and public health concerns resulting from the COVID-19 Omicron variant surge.

On February 23, 2022, there were 7,754 people experiencing homelessness in San Francisco, a 3% decrease over the 2019 PIT Count. The total number of unsheltered persons counted was 4,397. Of the 3,357 individuals included in the shelter count, 87% (2,933 people) were in emergency shelter programs while 13% (424 persons) were residing in transitional housing programs on the night of the count.

Persons in families with children, including the minor children, represented eight percent (8%) of the total population counted in the PIT Count, while 91% were individuals without children. In total, 5% of those counted on February 23, 2022, were under the age of 18, 13% were between the ages of 18-24, and 81% were over the age of 25.

HSH estimates that as many as 20,000 people experience homelessness in a full year.

The survey component of the 2022 PIT Count and Survey was administered between March 4 and March 25, 2022 to a randomized sample of individuals experiencing homelessness. This effort resulted in 768 complete and unique surveys. Based on a PIT Count of 7,754 persons experiencing homelessness, with a randomized survey sampling process, these 768 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3.5% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of people experiencing homelessness in San Francisco. In other words, if the survey were conducted again, we can be confident that the results would be within 3.5 percentage points of the current results.

Below are demographic highlights from the survey.

- Latinx homelessness increased: Hispanic/Latinx clients experienced a 55% increase in homelessness since 2019; in comparison, the total PIT Count dropped 3.5% in the same period;
- Latinx community is over-represented in homeless population: Latinx representation increased to 30% of the homeless population in 2022 compared to 16% of SF's general population;
- Latinx homeless are under-represented in shelter: There were increases in both the total number of sheltered (47% increase) and unsheltered (59% increase) Latinx people;
- Black community is over-represented in homeless population: Black, African American or African homeless people are over-represented at 38% of the total homeless population compared to 6% of the general population;
- Survey respondents were more likely to be under age 50 relative to prior years; this may reflect recent years' emphasis on sheltering and housing older adults vulnerable to COVID-19;
- 28% of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ+; gender identity distribution remained similar to prior years; and,
- The transgender and gender non-conforming homeless population had a 20% reduction from 383 people in 2019 to 303 in 2022.
- 71% reported living in San Francisco at the time they became homeless; only 4% report living outside of California; 35% have lived in SF for 10 or more years; the most common living situations prior to homelessness include living with friends/relatives (31%) or owning/renting a home (24%);
- The top cited causes of homelessness and obstacles to obtaining permanent housing reflect challenges with housing affordability;
- 17% affirmed that their primary cause of homelessness identified was related to COVID-19;
- Survey respondents were less likely to be accessing benefits in 2022, with 63% receiving government assistance compared to 73% in 2019; 56% of those not accessing benefits cited that they did not want government assistance, an increase from 30% in 2019;
- Fewer homeless respondents reported having a disabling condition (39% in 2022 compared to 69% in 2019); however, reported alcohol and drug use increased from 42% to 52%;
- Respondents are less likely to be homeless for the first time, at a rate of 23% in 2022 compared to 31% in 2019; 59% have been homeless for one year or more; a reduction from 65% in 2019;
- Unaccompanied TAY (18-24 year olds) and minors are more likely than adults to be LGBTQ+ at a rate of 38% compared to 28%;
- 29% of homeless youth have a history in foster care;
- 50% of homeless youth are either employed or in school;
- Youth are more likely to report emotional abuse and conflicts with family or friends as contributing causes to homelessness; and,
- Though not HUD reportable, San Francisco surveys jails, hospitals, and residential treatment centers to identify individuals in these living situations on the night of the PIT that are otherwise homeless; 30% fewer individuals were identified in 2022 than in 2019.

A full report of the survey results can be found in the [San Francisco 2022 Homeless Count & Survey Comprehensive Report](#).

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Very-low (0-50% AMI) and low (51-80% AMI) income households and households experiencing cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income toward housing expenses) and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income toward housing expenses) are most at risk of homelessness. Severe cost burden on extremely low-income households who are living in housing units with severe housing problems is essentially at risk of homelessness. Cost burden creates a trap that impedes financial growth when households are stretched thin financially and have few resources to invest in asset-building opportunities or professional development opportunities. Thus, poverty alleviation and economic development are especially challenging for cost-burdened communities.

According to 2015-2019 CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data, there were 118,100 households in San Francisco with income between 0-80% AMI. Below is a demographic breakdown by race of very-low and low income households.

Income Level by Race (Renters Only)	<= 30% of HAMFI	> 30% but <= 50% of HAMFI	> 50% but <= 80% of HAMFI	Total <= 80% of HAMFI	% <=80% of HAMFI
White alone, non-Hispanic	19,110	9,500	14,575	43,185	36.57%
Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic	8,330	2,025	1,385	11,740	9.94%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	21,290	6,655	7,670	35,615	30.16%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic	265	0	130	395	0.33%
Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic	215	195	90	500	0.42%
Hispanic, any race	10,760	5,435	6,080	22,275	18.86%
Other (including multiple races, non-Hispanic)	1,950	975	1,465	4,390	3.72%
Total Renters	61,920	24,785	31,395	118,100	100.00%

Of the 118,100 very-low and low income households, 69,320 households, or **almost 60%, were cost burdened**. See table below for a breakdown of very-low and low income households by cost burden levels.

Income Level by Cost Burden (Renters Only)	<= 30% of HAMFI	> 30% but <= 50% of HAMFI	> 50% but <= 80% of HAMFI	Total <= 80% of HAMFI	% <= 80% of HAMFI
Cost burden > 30% but <= 50% of household income	13,605	8,455	9,885	31,945	27.05%
Cost burden > 50% of household income	29,570	5,440	2,365	37,375	31.65%
Subtotal Renters Cost burden > 30% of household income	43,175	13,895	12,250	69,320	58.70%
Cost burden <= 30% of household income	14,860	10,890	19,140	44,890	38.01%

Cost burden cannot be computed, none of the above problems	3,885	0	5	3,890	3.29%
Total Renters	61,920	24,785	31,395	118,100	100.00%

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice

Domestic violence, or intimate partner violence, is a pattern of behavior whereby one person in an intimate relationship (married, domestic partners, dating or used to date, live or lived together, and/or have a child together) seeks to control the other through violence, coercion, intimidation or threats. Abuse may take the form of physical abuse, sexual assault, intimidation or threats, and behavior that includes harassing and stalking. Abuse does not need to be physical; abuse can be verbal, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse, and victims may experience multiple forms of abuse.

Given that domestic violence is often underreported, it is difficult to assess the full extent to which San Franciscans experience domestic violence. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, less than half (47%) of domestic violence cases were reported in 2017.

The numbers below for Fiscal Year 2020 (July 2019 – June 2020) provide some measures of where victims seek support when they experience domestic violence in San Francisco: seeking services with community-based organizations, calling 911, and calling domestic violence crisis lines.

- 14,501 individuals served by Gender-Based Violence (GBV) grant-funded programs;
- 11,829 calls to domestic violence crisis lines;
- 7,241 911 calls related to domestic violence; and,
- 4,160 domestic violence victims reported from the police department.

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Intervention Program

Each year, the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women (DOSW) distributes grants to fund community-based organizations through the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Intervention Grants Program (formerly the Violence Against Women (VAW) Prevention and Intervention Grants program). In FY 2019, these funds supported 39 community-based programs, and in FY 2020 this has increased to 41 community-based programs. Providing a full range of services to survivors of domestic violence is expensive in nature and it is important to note that survivors may access services from multiple agencies and spend a significant length of time with community-based organizations. In FY 2020, a total of \$8,584,767 was provided under this program; 14,501 individuals were supported; and 49,589 hours of support were provided.

Crisis Line Calls

San Francisco is served by five crisis lines that support victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking, two of which are funded by the GBV Program, administered by the Department on the Status of Women. These hotlines are free and confidential, and provide phone counseling, safety planning and referrals. The number of crisis line calls in FY 2019 was 8,647 and 11,829 in FY 2020, representing a 37% increase. Survivors may be accessing resources elsewhere, such as online or through other national or other hotlines or texting lines.

911 Calls

One measure of the prevalence of domestic violence is the number of calls to the Department of Emergency Management. There were 7,110 911 calls related to domestic violence in Fiscal Year 2019 (July 2018 - June 2019) and 7,241 calls in Fiscal Year 2020 (July 2019 – June 2020), representing a 2% increase overall. The most prevalent type of call concerned a fight or dispute where no weapons were used, representing over half of all calls in FY 2019 and FY 2020. The next most prevalent type of call concerned assault and battery, representing approximately a third of calls in both years. Domestic Violence Stalking calls increased by 90% between FY 2019 and FY 2020.

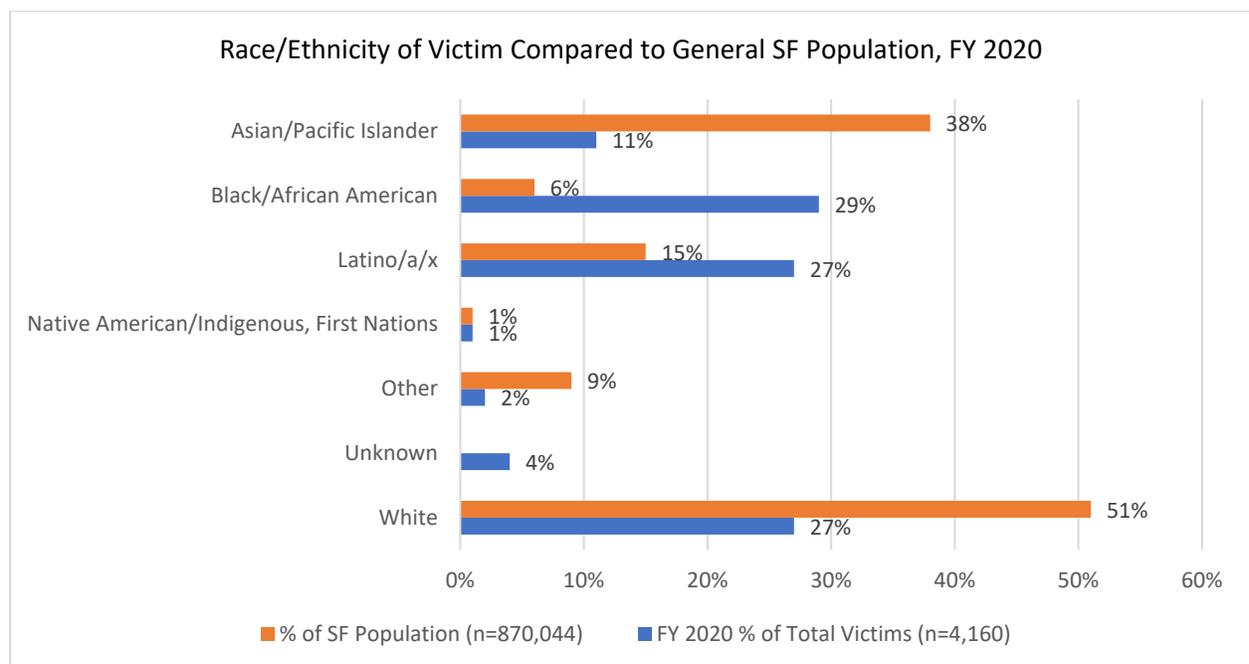
Data on the number of translation requests for incoming domestic violence calls show that Spanish was the most requested language, representing 73% of requests in FY 2020. Other languages requested in either FY 2019 or FY 2020 include Mandarin, Vietnamese, Arabic, Burmese, French, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Farsi, Mongolian, Sign Language, Tagalog, and Thai.

San Francisco Police Department

After the Police Department responds to 911 calls, arrests may be made, and a subset of cases are further investigated by the Police Department’s Special Victims Unit. In FY 2020, the Police Department responded to 4,160 incidents.

Race and Ethnicity

The figure below provides a breakdown of domestic violence victims from the San Francisco Police Department by race/ethnicity in FY 2020 compared to the general San Francisco population. Black/African American and Latino/a/x victims are over-represented compared to their share of the general San Francisco population.



Source: San Francisco Police Department

Gender

Domestic violence disproportionately impacts women. In instances where gender data is available, female victims made up 73% in FY 2019 and 70% in FY 2020.

Gender of Domestic Violence Victim, FY 2019 and FY 2020

Gender of Victim	FY 2019 (% of Total)	FY 2020 (% of Total)
Female	3,392 (73%)	2,911 (70%)
Male	1,185 (25%)	1,166 (28%)
Gender Information Not Available	77 (2%)	83 (2%)
Total	4,654 (100%)	4,160 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Police Department

GBV Grant-Funded Programs: Gender of Client Where Known, FY 2019 and FY 2020

Gender of Client	FY 2019 (% of Total)	FY 2020 (% of Total)
Female	9,995 (72%)	9,565 (66%)
Male	3,091 (22%)	3,392 (23%)
Transgender	758 (5%)	1,544 (11%)
Total	13,804 (100%)	14,501 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

Age

Victims between the ages of 18 and 39 years of age represent over half of victims (53% of total victims in FY 2019 and 54% of total victims in FY 2020).

Age of Domestic Violence Victim, FY 2019 and FY 2020

Age of Victim	FY 2019 (% of Total)	FY 2020 (% of Total)
Under 18	587 (13%)	510 (12%)
18-29	1,262 (27%)	1,074 (26%)
30-39	1,222 (26%)	1,168 (28%)
40-49	838 (18%)	712 (17%)
50-59	427 (9%)	383 (9%)
60+	211 (5%)	211 (5%)
Unknown	108 (2%)	102 (2%)
Total	4,655 (100%)	4,160 (100%)

Source: San Francisco Police Department

GBV Grant-Funded Programs: Age of Client Where Known, FY 2019 and FY 2020

Age of Client	FY 2019 (% of Total)	FY 2020 (% of Total)
Under 18	2,390 (17%)	2,564 (18%)
18-24	1,830 (13%)	2,026 (14%)
25-64	9,076 (66%)	9,299 (64%)
65+	548 (4%)	612 (4%)
Total	13,844 (100%)	14,501 (100%)

Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence

Histories of domestic violence and partner abuse are prevalent among individuals experiencing homelessness and can be the primary cause of homelessness for many. Survivors often lack the financial resources required for housing, as their employment history or dependable income may be limited.

Eight percent (8%) of the 2022 PIT Count and Survey respondents reported currently experiencing domestic/partner violence or abuse. Twenty-three percent (23%) of all respondents reported experiencing domestic/partner violence or abuse during their lifetime.

Domestic violence varied by gender, with 12% of transgender respondents and 20% of respondents who identified with a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, gender fluid, agender, culturally specific gender) reporting current experiences of domestic violence, compared to 7% of males and 10% of females. Looking at domestic violence across the lifetime, 75% of questioning and 55% of respondents who identified with a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, gender fluid, agender, culturally specific gender) reported previous experiences of domestic violence, compared to 36% of female respondents, 33% of transgender respondents and 15% of male respondents.

Among those who experienced domestic violence, 14% cited a lost job as the primary cause of their homelessness. Among individuals in families, 38% had experienced domestic violence, 40% of whom attributed their homelessness to an argument with family or friends who asked them to leave.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice

As mentioned above, very-low (0-50% AMI) and low (51-80% AMI) income households and households experiencing cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income toward housing expenses) and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income toward housing expenses) are most at risk of housing instability and displacement. Also, as discussed above, severe cost burden on extremely low-income households who are living in housing units with severe housing problems is essentially at risk of homelessness. Cost burden creates a trap that impedes financial growth when households are stretched thin financially and have few resources to invest in asset-building opportunities or professional development opportunities. Thus, poverty alleviation and economic development are especially challenging for cost-burdened communities. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated this problem and has made it clear that more tenant protection and rental assistance programs are needed. The San Francisco Emergency Rental Assistance Program (SF ERAP) and State of California COVID-19 Rental Relief Program were started during the pandemic to help those most at risk of displacement and homelessness.

The SF ERAP started receiving applications through a centralized system in May 2021. From May 2021 through January 2023, the SF ERAP received over 16,000 applications from tenant households who requested over \$85 million in rental assistance. The average request for back-rent assistance was approximately \$7,000. The income level of 88% of the applicants were at less than 30% AMI and 9% were between 30-50% of AMI. The race breakdown of the applicant heads of household is as follows: 26% multi-racial, 21% Black, 19% White, 11% Asian, 10% American Indian/Alaska Native, 1% Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, 12% undetermined. 30% of applicant heads of household identified as Latino of any race.

In addition, the CA COVID-19 Rental Relief Program started in March 2021, and as of March 2023, this program received over 16,000 applications from San Francisco residents and issued over \$180 million in financial assistance. The average amount of assistance was more than \$11,500. The income level of 79% of the applicants were at less than 30% AMI and 15% were between 30-50% of AMI. The race/ethnicity breakdown of the applicant heads of household is as follows: 31% White; 21% Black or African American; 15% Asian; 2% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; 1% American Indian or Alaska Native; 17% Multiracial; 13% not reported. 26% of applicant heads of household identified as Latino of any race.

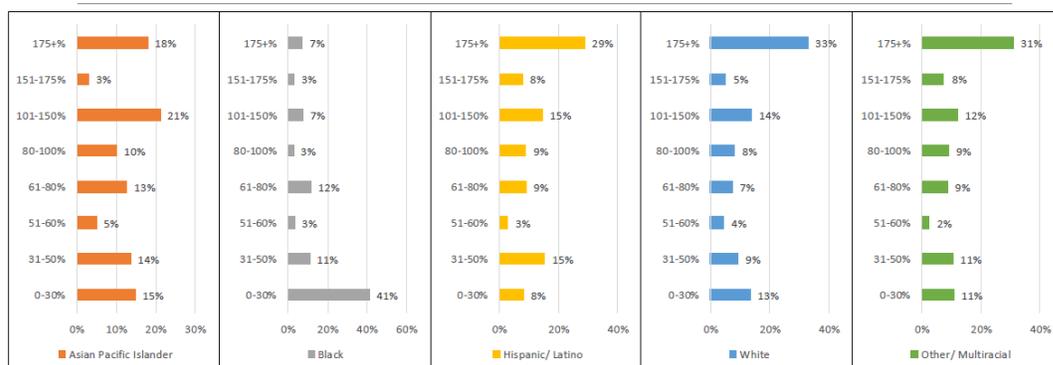
Veterans and Families that include a Veteran Family Member

According to the 2015-2019 five-year averaged American Community Survey, 23,619 veterans resided in San Francisco. 58% (13,633) of veterans are White, compared to the total SF population, which is 46% White. 16% (3,800) of veterans are Black, whereas 5% of the SF population is Black. 18% (4,338) of veterans are Asian/Pacific Islander, compared to Asian/Pacific Islanders representing 35% the total SF population. 9% (2,242) of veterans are Latino, whereas 15% of the SF population is Latino.

	Race & Ethnicity	Veterans	% of Total Veterans	SF Total	Race & Ethnicity / Total SF Population
Races	White	13,633	58%	406,056	46%
	Black	3,800	16%	45,556	5%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	4,338	18%	304,206	35%
	Other/Multiracial	1,848	8%	119,143	14%
	Total	23,619	100%	874,961	100%
Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino	2,241	9%	133,314	15%

Among five racial/ethnic veteran populations (Asian Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic/Latino, White, and Other/Multiracial), a disproportionate number of Black Veterans are at 30% AMI and lower. Given the small population of Black San Franciscans, this is approximately 1,500 people. 67% of Black households with a veteran are low- and moderate-income (LMI) (0-80% AMI). Among the other racial and ethnic veteran populations, 46% of Asian Pacific Islander households with a veteran are LMI; 35% of Hispanic/Latino households with a veteran are above LMI; 34% of White households with a veteran are LMI; and, 33% of Other/Multiracial households with a veteran are LMI. 41% of households with a veteran (all race) are LMI.

Percent of Respective Total: Race/Ethnicity, by AMI Bands (Households with 1+ Veterans)



Source: 2019 IPUMS 5-Year Averaged

Based on the 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, there were an estimated 605 veterans experiencing homelessness in San Francisco. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of veterans surveyed during the PIT were unsheltered. Veterans were more likely to be sheltered in 2022 at a rate of 33% compared to 19% in 2019, and the total number of sheltered veterans increased by 72% from 2019 to 2022.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing (Optional):

Enter narrative response here.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The increasing housing affordability challenges and growing economic inequality in the Bay Area, along with other factors, have led to consistently high levels of homelessness in San Francisco over the last decade. The severe lack of affordable housing and sharp increases in rent continue to push more people into homelessness each year because housing costs have rapidly outpaced wage growth. One study found that residents of San Francisco’s metropolitan area must earn an hourly wage of \$61.50, the equivalent of 4.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage, to afford a two-bedroom fair market rent apartment. San Francisco also faces a severe shortage of affordable housing, with only 33 affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low-income households. A history of structural racism and housing discrimination has disparately impacted People of Color, resulting in significant over-representation in people experiencing homelessness.

The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated existing challenges for the City’s unhoused people and low-income populations at risk of homelessness. However, the Mayor’s Homelessness Recovery Plan has guided the City’s response to COVID-19 to meet the needs of the most vulnerable residents. The Plan has leveraged the new Our City, Our Home (OCOH), state and federal funding for an unprecedented increase in housing, shelter and homelessness prevention resources. The decreases in the 2022 PIT

Count – 3.5% in overall homelessness and 15% in unsheltered homelessness - show the initial returns of the City's investments in these resources.

From a system planning perspective, population demographics anticipate and help prepare the types of programs needed to serve a group of people and the scale of intervention. Adults aged 18 and older make up 95% of households experiencing homelessness in San Francisco. Transition Aged Youth (TAY) are young adults aged 18-24 years. TAY make up 13% of the homeless adults in San Francisco. Families with minor children make up 8% of households experiencing homelessness in San Francisco.

Demographic data show that physical and mental health are significant barriers to housing stability and retention for households with only adults, who tend to be older, have disabling health conditions, and have long histories of homelessness.

- 29% of adult only households are aged 55 years or older.
- 70% of adult only households reported one or more disabling health conditions.
- 12% of adult only households reported no disabling health conditions.
- 55% of adult only households meet the criteria of chronic homelessness (required for PSH).

For these reasons literally homeless adults are likely to need wrap around supports to stabilize in housing.

Most literally homeless adults face significant economic barriers to housing stability and retention. 80% of adult only households have less than \$1,500 monthly income. This is 20% of Area Median Income (AMI) for a household of 1. The population of literally homeless adults is aging, disabled, and extremely low income. Ongoing subsidies may best fit the needs of adults who are on fixed incomes such as disability or retirement. Younger, healthier adults may succeed with temporary subsidies and supports that are attuned to economic barriers including (but not limited to) education and training, racial discrimination, and re-entry.

CoC (ONE System) data show most homeless youth are in good health. 66% of youth households reported no disabling health conditions. Most TAY households face significant economic barriers to housing stability. 44% of youth households reported no income. 19% of youth households reported receiving only cash benefits. 28% of youth households reported earned income. Age and health suggest (but do not guarantee) that many TAY can increase their incomes and become self-sufficient. Temporary supports or supports pegged to income may best fit the needs of TAY households. Transitional support services may be well suited to young people's transition to adulthood.

Literally homeless families with children tend to be young, few have disabling health conditions, and they experience shorter periods of homelessness.

- 66% of adults in families are under the age of 35.
- 59% of adults in families reported no disabling health conditions.
- 33% of adults in families reported one or more disabling health condition.
- 13% of families met the criteria of chronic homelessness (required for PSH).

For these reasons, families may be less likely to need ongoing, intensive support services to stabilize and retain housing.

Households with minor children face significant economic barriers to housing stability and retention. 79% of families with children have less than \$2,000/month in cash income. This is 20% of Area Median Income (AMI) for a household of 3, which is the average family size. Literally homeless families tend to

be young, healthy, and have extremely low incomes. These factors suggest (but do not guarantee) that with adequate support, families may increase their income and become self-sufficient. For many families, deep subsidies will be needed at first, though such support may become unnecessary over time. Deep economic supports should not be equated with intensive service needs. Because literally homeless families tend to be young, transitional programs may be well suited to this population.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

As noted in the [San Francisco Economic Recovery Task Force's October 2020 Report](#), housing in San Francisco is predominately occupied by tenant renters, many of whom were rent burdened even before the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. With the current economic crisis, a higher proportion of residents will likely pay more than half their income on rent or resort to inadequate housing. San Francisco, like many jurisdictions, is facing a looming wave of increased evictions and homelessness as emergency orders around unemployment benefits and eviction moratoriums expire. Currently, these stop-gap provisions push the date of any court proceedings related to evictions into the future but do not nullify them completely. There will be a high demand for eviction prevention services for San Francisco's residents as these provisions either sunset or are repealed.

The Task Force recommendation was that MOHCD should scale up and expand San Francisco's community-based eviction prevention services to meet the scale of the need by working with our community partners to:

- Provide high-quality legal representation to tenants facing eviction that results in tenants staying in their home.
- Provide tenant counseling, education and outreach (including media campaigns) on their rights and responsibilities before and during the eviction notice stage.
- Intervene early in tenant-landlord disputes, so that these cases also do not end up in court.
- Provide rental assistance to resolve disputes.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice

Approximately 41% of female domestic violence survivors and 14% of male domestic violence survivors experience some form of physical injury. In the most severe cases, domestic violence can lead to death. Data from national crime reporting suggests that 1 in 6 homicide victims are killed by an intimate partner, and nearly half of female homicide victims are killed by a current or former male intimate partner.

Beyond physical injury, there are many other negative health outcomes associated with domestic violence, ranging from conditions that affect the heart, digestive, reproductive, and nervous systems, muscles, and bones. Many of these conditions may be chronic in nature. Survivors of domestic violence may also experience lasting mental health issues, including depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. There is also an increased risk of survivors engaging in riskier health behaviors such as smoking, binge drinking, and sexual risk behaviors.

San Francisco is served by a network of community-based organizations which provide six types of core services to survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking:

- Crisis lines

- Emergency shelter
- Transitional housing
- Legal and advocacy services
- Counseling
- Prevention and education

As mentioned earlier, providing a full range of services to survivors of domestic violence is expensive in nature and it is important to note that survivors may access services from multiple agencies and spend a significant length of time with community-based organizations. Emergency shelter services provide intensive, short-term support, intended to give survivors and their children time and space to consider their options in safety. San Francisco is served by three domestic violence shelters: Asian Women’s Shelter, La Casa de las Madres, and the Riley Center at St. Vincent de Paul Society. The table below provides data on bed nights provided, clients served, and the number of individuals turned away. These data reflect the organizations’ entire programs. The three shelters have been serving approximately 500 women and children each year. The turn away rate remains steady: 78% and 79% of individuals seeking shelter were turned away in FY 2019 and FY 2020, respectively. Reasons for turn away include lack of bed space, the shelter is not in a safe location for the survivor, the shelter was unable to accommodate the survivor’s needs (e.g., substance use disorder, mental health needs, language needs), the shelter was unable to accommodate the survivor’s children, and/or the survivor did not want to go into shelter. This demonstrates that there remains a significant need for shelter for survivors of family violence in San Francisco.

Emergency Shelter Bed Nights Provided and Turn Away Rate, FY 2019 and FY2020

Emergency Shelter	FY 2019	FY 2020
Clients served	475	532
Turned away	1,653	1,975
Turn away rate	78%	79%

Source: San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

The GBV Program funds two transitional housing agencies in San Francisco – Saint Vincent de Paul’s Gum Moon Women’s Residence and Brennan House, and San Francisco SafeHouse – and one permanent housing program, at Mary Elizabeth Inn. These services provide longer-term stability to survivors of abuse and their families. In FY 2018, GBV Partner Agencies provided 18,029 transitional housing bed nights to women and their children. In FY 2019, there were 20,017 bed nights provided. In FY 2020, 22,176 beds were provided, representing an 11% increase from the previous year. In FY 2020, 709 women and children were turned away from transitional housing compared to 288 in FY 2019, more than double the previous year. The turn away rate increased from 1% in FY 2019 to 3% in FY 2020. Those turned away will often receive placement referrals to sometimes distant facilities in other counties.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability as defined by HUD in the Notice

Veterans: Based on findings from the 2022 PIT Count, the most frequently cited cause of homelessness among veterans was job loss (25%), followed by eviction (14%), alcohol or drug use (10%), incarceration or probation and parole restrictions (10%), and mental health issues (9%). Given these findings, homeless veterans are likely to need wrap around supports for housing stabilization.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

The Our City, Our Home (OCOH) Oversight Committee conducts a needs assessment every three years with respect to homelessness and homeless populations, including but not limited to an assessment of available data on subpopulations with regard to race, family composition, sexual orientation, age, and gender served by the programs and expenditures, and make annual recommendations about appropriations from the Our City, Our Home Fund to the Board of Supervisors consistent with that needs assessment. The most recent needs assessment was completed in December 2022.

As mentioned above, in 2022, San Francisco's Our City Our Home advisory committee conducted a gaps analysis to show unmet needs for people experiencing homelessness. That gaps analysis shows that as many as 20,000 individuals may experience homelessness in San Francisco over the course of year. This estimate reflects:

- An evidence-based method of estimating the number of unsheltered people who were uncounted during the Point in Time Count.
- A higher inflow rate from the 2022 PIT Count Survey.
- The number of unique people and households experiencing homelessness who were served in a year by the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing and the Department of Public Health.

20,000 people translates into roughly 16,700 households experiencing literal homelessness during a year in San Francisco. Adults (including youth) make up roughly 90% of households experiencing literal homelessness in San Francisco; around 15,000 households each year. Families with minor children (including parenting youth) make up roughly 10% of households experiencing literal homelessness in San Francisco; as many as 1,700 families each year.

Current best thinking is that around 9,000 households lose their housing and become newly homeless over the course of a year. About 7,900 of those newly homeless households are adults (including youth). About 1,100 of households entering homelessness are families with children (including parenting youth).

The number of shelter beds and crisis intervention slots a system needs depends on how quickly or slowly homeless households can move into permanent housing. Movement through the system is called flow. When permanent housing is available, outflow increases, and shelter beds and crisis intervention slots turn over and serve more households. If permanent housing is not available:

- Shelter and crisis intervention beds will turn over slowly and serve fewer households.
- Unsheltered homelessness will increase.
- The length of time people remain homeless will increase.
- Demand for high-cost shelter beds will increase.

The Homeless Needs Inventory and Gaps Analysis table on page 11 shows the current inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing units/beds as reported in the 2023 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count.

The number of shelter beds and crisis intervention slots a system needs depends on how quickly or slowly homeless households can move into permanent housing. Movement through the system is called

flow. When permanent housing is available, outflow increases, and shelter beds and crisis intervention slots turn over and serve more households.

The number of people that need permanent supportive housing (PSH) involves figuring out the proportion of the homeless population whose needs fit the population targeted through the intervention. The answer provides a target for growth over time. PSH is for people with extremely low incomes (ELI), one or more disabling health conditions, and extended lengths of time homeless.

- Extremely Low Income:
 - Almost 1,000 families and 7,400 adults reported ELI at coordinated entry assessment in FY21-22.
- Disabling Health Conditions:
 - 39% of 2022 PIT Count survey respondents reported having one or more disabling conditions.
 - Roughly 8,800 patients who are homeless and touch the homeless response or healthcare system have a serious mental illness and/or substance use disorder diagnosis.
 - 1 in 3 adults, about 2,500 people, who accessed coordinated entry in FY21-22 were age 50+.
- Extended Length of Time Homeless:
 - The 2022 PIT Count identified about 2,700 (rounded) chronically homeless people, 35% of the PIT.
 - 24% of families and 31% of adults (roughly 160 and 630 households, respectively) reported being homeless for 1 year or longer at program enrollment in FY21-22.

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of “other populations” that are “At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability,” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here:

Enter narrative response here.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The needs assessment and gap analysis verified affordable housing needs beyond HOME-ARP resources. Based on HOME-ARP eligible activities and other City funding for other priority needs, San Francisco has determined the priority need for HOME-ARP funds are development of permanent support housing (under the HOME-ARP eligible activity of affordable rental housing) and legal representation under San Francisco’s Tenant Right to Counsel (TRC) program, which guarantees any tenant right to counsel in an eviction case (under the HOME-ARP eligible activity of supportive services). Other HOME-ARP eligible activities such as rental assistance, while needed, are funded with other City sources, so we are not prioritizing them for HOME-ARP funding.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ’s shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan:

Based on the data provided in the needs assessment and gap analysis, the City's homeless and at risk of homelessness populations are prioritized for getting into and maintaining housing. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated existing challenges for the City's unhoused people and low-income populations at risk of homelessness. Adults aged 18 and older make up 95% of households experiencing homelessness in San Francisco. Therefore, San Francisco is proposing to use HOME-ARP funds for the development of permanent supportive housing for households experiencing homelessness and eviction legal representation services for households that are at risk of homelessness.

HOME-ARP Activities

Template:

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors:

MOHCD maintain a pipeline for development of affordable housing. A project is added to the pipeline when MOHCD or, in some cases, HSH, makes a direct acquisition or when MOHCD or HSH posts a procurement (RFQ/P/NOFA) to select a development team and provide local gap funding. In the cases where the City owns the land, MOHCD issues Requests for Qualifications for project sponsors to develop affordable housing. In the cases where the City has funding, MOHCD issues a Notice of Funding Availability related to the funding.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The City and County of San Francisco will not administer eligible activities directly.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

Not applicable

In accordance with Section V.C.2. of the Notice (page 4), PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits.

Template:

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 707,742		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ #		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ #		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 18,000,000		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ #	# %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ #	# %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ #	# %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 18,707,742		

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

The needs assessment and gap analysis identified affordable housing as a priority need for low-income San Francisco residents, including the four HOME-ARP qualifying populations. San Francisco’s proposal is to spend \$18,000,000 of HOME-ARP funds on pre-development and construction financing for 1-3 permanent supportive housing projects in its housing pipeline, and \$707,742 on supportive services, specifically legal representation under San Francisco’s Tenant Right to Counsel (TRC) program, which guarantees any tenant right to counsel in an eviction case. This \$707,742 will be provided to an existing program within an existing network of service providers under the TRC program, allowing the funds to be spent immediately and outcomes to be achieved as soon as possible.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The needs assessment and gap analysis identified affordable housing as a priority need for low-income San Francisco residents, including the four HOME-ARP qualifying populations. This priority need, along with HOME-ARP eligible activities and other resources that San Francisco has for other priority needs, is the rationale for San Francisco’s plan to use HOME-ARP funds for pre-development and construction financing for projects in its affordable housing pipeline.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Template

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

A rough estimate of affordable rental housing units that HOME-ARP funds will support is xx units. However, a better estimate will not be available until HOME-ARP funds are allocated for specific pipeline projects.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs:

The City of San Francisco has an affordable housing production goal of over 46,000 homes affordable at very low income, low income, and moderate income by 2030. This is the Regional Housing Needs Assessment Goal (RNHA) described in the 2022 Housing Element that was adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on January 31, 2023. HOME-ARP funds will be used to support this goal.

Preferences

A preference provides a priority for the selection of applicants who fall into a specific QP or category (e.g., elderly or persons with disabilities) within a QP (i.e., subpopulation) to receive assistance. A *preference* permits an eligible applicant that qualifies for a PJ-adopted preference to be selected for HOME-ARP assistance before another eligible applicant that does not qualify for a preference. A *method of prioritization* is the process by which a PJ determines how two or more eligible applicants qualifying for the same or different preferences are selected for HOME-ARP assistance. For example, in a project with a preference for chronically homeless, all eligible QP applicants are selected in chronological order for a HOME-ARP rental project except that eligible QP applicants that qualify for the preference of chronically homeless are selected for occupancy based on length of time they have been homeless before eligible QP applicants who do not qualify for the preference of chronically homeless.

Please note that HUD has also described a method of prioritization in other HUD guidance. Section I.C.4 of Notice CPD-17-01 describes Prioritization in CoC CE as follows:

“Prioritization. In the context of the coordinated entry process, HUD uses the term “Prioritization” to refer to the coordinated entry-specific process by which all persons in need of assistance who use coordinated entry are ranked in order of priority. The coordinated entry prioritization policies are established by the CoC with input from all community stakeholders and must ensure that ESG projects are able to serve clients in accordance with written standards that are established under 24 CFR 576.400(e). In addition, the coordinated entry process must, to the maximum extent feasible, ensure that people with more severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for housing and homeless assistance before those with less severe service needs and lower levels of vulnerability. Regardless of how prioritization decisions are implemented, the prioritization process must follow the requirements in Section II.B.3. and Section I.D. of this Notice.”

If a PJ is using a CE that has a method of prioritization described in CPD-17-01, then a PJ has preferences and a method of prioritizing those preferences. These must be described in the HOME-ARP allocation plan in order to comply with the requirements of Section IV.C.2 (page 10) of the HOME-ARP Notice.

In accordance with Section V.C.4 of the Notice (page 15), the HOME-ARP allocation plan must identify whether the PJ intends to give a preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project.

- Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- The PJ must comply with all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws and requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a) and any other applicable fair housing and civil rights laws and requirements when establishing preferences or methods of prioritization.

While PJs are not required to describe specific projects in its HOME-ARP allocation plan to which the preferences will apply, the PJ must describe the planned use of any preferences in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. This requirement also applies if the PJ intends to commit HOME-ARP funds to projects that will utilize preferences or limitations to comply with restrictive eligibility requirements of another project funding source. **If a PJ fails to describe preferences or limitations in its plan, it cannot commit HOME-ARP funds to a project that will implement a preference or limitation until the PJ amends its HOME-ARP allocation plan. For HOME-ARP rental housing projects, Section VI.B.20.a.iii of the HOME-ARP Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility or give a preference to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation or preference is described in the PJ’s HOME-ARP allocation plan.** Adding a preference or limitation not previously described in the plan requires a substantial amendment and a public comment period in accordance with Section V.C.6 of the Notice (page 16).

Template:

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

The chart below details preference, method of prioritization, and referral source for the two proposed types of HOME-ARP activities:

Project Type	Preference	Method of Prioritization	Referral Source
Supportive Service	None	Chronological waiting list	Program waiting list
Development of affordable rental housing	QP1 – homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5	Coordinated entry	Coordinated entry

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ’s needs assessment and gap analysis:

Based on the data provided in the needs assessment and gap analysis, the City’s homeless population is prioritized for permanent supportive housing. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated existing challenges for the City’s unhoused people. Adults aged 18 and older make up 95% of households experiencing homelessness in San Francisco. Therefore, San Francisco is proposing to use HOME-ARP funds for the development of permanent supportive housing for households experiencing homelessness.

Referral Methods

PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the plan. However, if a PJ intends to use a coordinated entry (CE) process for referrals to a HOME-ARP project or activity, the PJ must ensure compliance with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

A PJ may use only the CE for direct referrals to HOME-ARP projects and activities (as opposed to CE and other referral agencies or a waitlist) if the CE expands to accept all HOME-ARP qualifying populations and implements the preferences and prioritization established by the PJ in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. A direct referral is where the CE provides the eligible applicant directly to the PJ, subrecipient, or owner to receive HOME-ARP TBRA, supportive services, admittance to a HOME-ARP rental unit, or occupancy of a NCS unit. In comparison, an indirect referral is where a CE (or other referral source) refers an eligible applicant for placement to a project or activity waitlist. Eligible applicants are then selected for a HOME-ARP project or activity from the waitlist.

The PJ must require a project or activity to use CE along with other referral methods (as provided in Section IV.C.2.ii) or to use only a project/activity waiting list (as provided in Section IV.C.2.iii) if:

1. the CE does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals and families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity;
2. the CE does not include all HOME-ARP qualifying populations; or,
3. the CE fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the CE

If a PJ uses a CE that prioritizes one or more qualifying populations or segments of qualifying populations (e.g., prioritizing assistance or units for chronically homeless individuals first, then prioritizing homeless youth second, followed by any other individuals qualifying as homeless, etc.) then this constitutes the use of preferences and a method of prioritization. To implement a CE with these preferences and priorities, the PJ **must** include the preferences and method of prioritization that the CE will use in the preferences section of their HOME-ARP allocation plan. Use of a CE with embedded preferences or methods of prioritization that are not contained in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation does not comply with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

Template:

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

The chart below details preference, method of prioritization, and referral source for the two proposed types of HOME-ARP activities:

Project Type	Preference	Method of Prioritization	Referral Source
Supportive Service	None	Chronological waiting list	Program waiting list

Development of affordable rental housing	QP1 – homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5	Coordinated entry	Coordinated entry
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If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the CoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

For the 1-3 permanent supportive housing projects that will receive HOME-ARP funds for pre-development and construction financing, San Francisco is proposing to use Coordinated Entry for referrals. All HOME-ARP qualifying populations are eligible for the permanent supportive housing projects. However, San Francisco’s Coordinated Entry prioritizes homeless households. For the proposed supportive service activity, all HOME-ARP qualifying populations are eligible and there are no priorities. San Francisco’s Tenant Right to Counsel program guarantees any tenant a right to counsel in an eviction case.

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

As mentioned above, San Francisco’s Coordinated Entry process prioritizes homeless households.

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional):

Only the Coordinated Entry process will be used for permanent supportive housing projects, and only a chronological waiting list will be used for the supportive service program.

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

Limiting eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project is only permitted under certain circumstances.

- PJs must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). This includes, but is not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of Rehabilitation Act, HUD’s Equal Access Rule, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
- A PJ may not exclude otherwise eligible qualifying populations from its overall HOME-ARP program.
- Within the qualifying populations, participation in a project or activity may be limited to persons with a specific disability only, if necessary, to provide effective housing, aid, benefit, or services that would be as effective as those provided to others in accordance with 24 CFR 8.4(b)(1)(iv). A PJ must describe why such a limitation for a project or activity is necessary in its HOME-ARP allocation plan (based on the needs and gap

identified by the PJ in its plan) to meet some greater need and to provide a specific benefit that cannot be provided through the provision of a preference.

- For HOME-ARP rental housing, section VI.B.20.a.iii of the Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.
- PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS to households who need the specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. However, no otherwise eligible individuals with disabilities or families including an individual with a disability who may benefit from the services provided may be excluded on the grounds that they do not have a particular disability.

Template

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

Not applicable.

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

Not applicable.

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities):

Not applicable

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- ***Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity***
Not applicable
- ***Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.***
Not applicable
- ***State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.***
Not applicable
- ***Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.***
Not applicable
- ***State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.***
Not applicable
- ***Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:***
Not applicable

Appendix A: Citizen Participation Comments Attachment

Notice for March 5, 2024 Public Hearings and Availability of Draft Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan for Public Review and Comment

Notice of Public Hearing and Availability for Public Review and Comment Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan and Draft Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan

The Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD), Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD) and Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH) invite you to join us for a public hearing. We would like your input on the Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan and the Draft Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan, both of which include funding recommendations for fiscal year 2024-2025. This public hearing is part of the annual process to receive community input on funding recommendations and in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan for federal funding. Please note that the Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan will only include funding recommendations with federal funding sources and will not include funding recommendations with General Fund, Housing Trust Fund and other local funding sources.

Date and Time of Public Hearing **Tuesday, March 5, 2024, at 5:00 p.m.**

You may attend this public hearing online or in-person. Four hybrid meetings, one in English, one in Filipino, one in Cantonese, and one in Spanish, will be held simultaneously. To attend virtually, please register below for the meeting that meets your needs.

Virtual (Zoom) Registration Links

English meeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_h6HctJGMSr-LNxipIzHzJA

Filipino meeting: <https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZltf--orDkpE93lwmvQSxNZ2TDfosd2lt7->

Cantonese meeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_b_B-iBGsRbKSm9FNA7_dzg

Spanish meeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_NB5qEtjUTOGMx4C4VQ4B1g

PLEASE NOTE: After registering, you will receive a confirmation email from Zoom containing information about joining the online meeting.

The in-person meetings will take place at the MOHCD office located at 1 South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor in San Francisco. Please register for in-person attendance by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, March 4, 2024, by emailing Gloria Woo at gloria.woo@sfgov.org.

The 2024-2025 Action Plan will be the fifth and final year of program implementation under the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. It outlines community development and affordable housing strategies and priorities that will be supported with the following four federal funding sources administered by MOHCD, OEWD, and HSH during the program year that starts on July 1, 2024 and ends on June 30, 2025: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA).

The estimated amount of funding the City and County of San Francisco will receive from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for 2024-2025 is as follows: CDBG - \$18,000,000; ESG - \$1,500,000; and HOME - \$5,000,000. The City and County of San Francisco will receive an estimated \$7,000,000 in HOPWA funding for San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. Please note that at the time of this notice, the 2024-2025 funding amounts for the four federal programs have not yet been issued by HUD.

The purpose of the Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan is to incorporate the Allocation Plan for the Home Investment Partnership-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) program. Funds were appropriated under the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the HOME program to provide homelessness assistance and supportive services. The City and County of San Francisco will receive \$18,707,742 under the HOME-ARP program from HUD.

CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOME-ARP and HOPWA funds will be used to support the following five objectives, which are described in San Francisco's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan:

- Families and individuals are stably housed;
- Families and individuals are resilient and economically self-sufficient;
- Communities have healthy physical, social, and business infrastructure;
- Communities at risk of displacement are stabilized; and,
- City works to eliminate the causes of racial disparities.

The Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan and the Draft Substantial Amendment to the 2021-2022 Action Plan will be available for public review and comment from February 29, 2024 to March 29, 2024. The draft documents will be available electronically on the MOHCD website at <https://sfmohcd.org>, OEWD website at <https://oewd.org>, and HSH website at <http://hsh.sfgov.org> on the dates listed above.

Members of the public who wish to provide feedback on the draft documents, which include funding recommendations, may do so at the March 5th public hearing or by submitting written comments to gloria.woo@sfgov.org. The deadline for receiving written comments on the draft documents and the preliminary funding recommendations is March 29, 2024 at 5:00 p.m.

If you have questions, please email Gloria Woo at gloria.woo@sfgov.org.

**Paunawa ng Pampublikong Pagdinig at Availability para sa Pampublikong Pagsusuri at Komento
Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan at Draft Substantial Amendment sa 2021-2022 Action Plan**

Iniiimbihan ka ng Opisina ng Pabahay at Pagpapaunlad ng Komunidad (MOHCD), Tanggapan ng Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD) at Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH) ng Mayor na sumama sa amin para sa isang pampublikong pagdinig. Gusto namin ang iyong input sa Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan at ang Draft Substantial Amendment sa 2021-2022 Action Plan, na parehong may kasamang mga rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo para sa fiscal year 2024-2025. Ang pampublikong pagdinig na ito ay bahagi ng taunang proseso upang makatanggap ng input ng komunidad sa mga rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo at alinsunod sa Plano ng Paglahok ng Mamamayan ng Lungsod para sa pederal na pagpopondo. Pakitandaan na ang Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan ay magsasama lamang ng mga rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo sa mga pinagmumulan ng pederal na pagpopondo at hindi isasama ang mga rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo sa General Fund, Housing Trust Fund at iba pang lokal na pinagmumulan ng pagpopondo.

Petsa at Oras ng Pampublikong Pagdinig

Martes, Marso 5, 2024, sa ganap na 5:00 p.m.

Maaari kang dumalo sa pampublikong pagdinig na ito online o nang personal. Apat na hybrid meeting, isa sa English, isa sa Filipino, isa sa Cantonese, at isa sa Spanish, ang sabay-sabay na gaganapin. Upang makadalo nang halos, mangyaring magparehistro sa ibaba para sa pulong na tumutugon sa iyong mga pangangailangan.

Pagpaparehistro: <https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZltf--orDkpE93lwmvQSxNZ2TDfosd2It7->

PAKITANDAAN: Pagkatapos magparehistro, makakatanggap ka ng email ng kumpirmasyon mula sa Zoom na naglalaman ng impormasyon tungkol sa pagsali sa online na pagpupulong.

Ang mga personal na pagpupulong ay magaganap sa opisina ng MOHCD na matatagpuan sa 1 South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor sa San Francisco. Mangyaring magparehistro para sa personal na pagdalo bago ang 5:00 p.m. noong Lunes, Marso 4, 2024, sa pamamagitan ng pag-email kay Gloria Woo sa gloria.woo@sfgov.org.

Ang 2024-2025 Action Plan ay ang ikalima at huling taon ng pagpapatupad ng programa sa ilalim ng 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Binabalangkas nito ang pagpapaunlad ng komunidad at mga estratehiya at prayoridad sa abot-kayang pabahay na susuportahan ng sumusunod na apat na pinagmumulan ng pederal na pagpopondo na pinangangasiwaan ng MOHCD, OEWD, at HSH sa taon ng programa na magsisimula sa Hulyo 1, 2024 at magtatapos sa Hunyo 30, 2025: Pagpapaunlad ng Komunidad Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), at Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA).

Ang tinantyang halaga ng pagpopondo na matatanggap ng Lungsod at County ng San Francisco mula sa U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) para sa 2024-2025 ay ang sumusunod: CDBG - \$18,000,000; ESG - \$1,500,000; at HOME - \$5,000,000. Ang Lungsod at County ng San Francisco ay makakatanggap ng tinatayang \$7,000,000 sa HOPWA na pagpopondo para sa San Francisco at San Mateo Counties. Pakitandaan na sa oras ng pabatid na ito, ang 2024-2025 na halaga ng pagpopondo para sa apat na pederal na programa ay hindi pa naibibigay ng HUD.

Ang layunin ng Substantial Amendment sa 2021-2022 Action Plan ay isama ang Allocation Plan para sa Home Investment Partnership-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) program. Ang mga pondo ay inilaan sa ilalim ng pederal na American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 para sa HOME program upang magbigay ng tulong sa kawalan ng tirahan at mga serbisyong sumusuporta. Ang Lungsod at County ng San Francisco ay makakatanggap ng \$18,707,742 sa ilalim ng HOME-ARP na programa mula sa HUD.

Ang mga pondo ng CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOME-ARP at HOPWA ay gagamitin upang suportahan ang sumusunod na limang layunin, na inilalarawan sa 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan ng San Francisco:

- Ang mga pamilya at indibidwal ay matatag na tinitirhan;
- Ang mga pamilya at indibidwal ay nababangat at matipid sa sarili;
- Ang mga komunidad ay may malusog na pisikal, panlipunan, at imprastraktura ng negosyo;
- Ang mga komunidad na nasa panganib ng paglilipat ay pinatatag; at,
- Ang lungsod ay nagsisikap na alisin ang mga sanhi ng pagkakaiba-iba ng lahi.

Ang Draft 2024-2025 Action Plan at ang Draft Substantial Amendment sa 2021-2022 Action Plan ay magiging available para sa pampublikong pagsusuri at komento mula Pebrero 29, 2024 hanggang Marso 29, 2024. Ang draft na mga dokumento ay magagamit sa elektronikong paraan sa MOHCD website sa <https://sfmohcd.org>, website ng OEWD sa <https://oewd.org>, at website ng HSH sa <http://hsh.sfgov.org> sa mga petsang nakalista sa itaas.

Ang mga miyembro ng publiko na gustong magbigay ng feedback sa mga draft na dokumento, na kinabibilangan ng mga rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo, ay maaaring gawin ito sa pampublikong pagdinig sa ika-5 ng Marso o sa pamamagitan ng pagsusumite ng mga nakasulat na komento sa gloria.woo@sfgov.org. Ang deadline para sa pagtanggap ng mga nakasulat na komento sa draft na mga dokumento at ang mga paunang rekomendasyon sa pagpopondo ay Marso 29, 2024 sa 5:00 p.m.

Kung mayroon kang mga tanong, mangyaring mag-email kay Gloria Woo sa gloria.woo@sfgov.org.

公開聽證會通知和可供公眾審查和評論的通知
2024-2025 行動計劃草案和2021-2022年行動計劃實質修訂草案

市長房屋與社區發展辦公室 (MOHCD)、經濟與勞動力發展辦公室 (OEWD) 以及無家可歸者保障性住房部 (HSH) 邀請您參加我們的公開聽證會。我們希望您對 2024-2025 行動計劃草案和2021-2022年行動計劃實質修訂草案提出意見，其中包括 2024-2025 財政年度的資金建議。這是三藩市政府年度流程的一部分，該流程旨在接收社區對需求的意見，並根據該市的公民參與計劃 (Citizen Participation Plan) 獲得聯邦資金。請注意，2024-2025 年行動計劃草案僅包括聯邦資金來源的資助建議，不包括普通基金、住房信託基金和其他地方資金來源的資助建議。

公開聽證會的日期和時間

2024年3月5日，週二，下午5點

您可以在線或來到現場參加此次公開聽證會。四場混合會議將同時舉行，一場是英語，一場是菲律賓語，一場是粵語，一場是西班牙語。如需參加在線會議，請點擊下方鏈接註冊。

在線會議 (Zoom) 註冊鏈接

粵語會議: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_b_B-iBGsRbKSm9FNA7_dzg

請注意：註冊後，您將收到一封來自 Zoom 的確認電子郵件，其中包含有關加入在線會議的信息。

現場會議將在位於1 South Van Ness Avenue · 5樓的MOHCD辦公室舉行。請在2024年3月4日星期一下午5點之前向Gloria Woo發送電子郵件註冊並到場出席，**郵箱地址為**
gloria.woo@sfgov.org。

2024-2025 年行動計劃將是 2020-2024 年綜合計劃下計劃實施的第五年，也是最後一年。它概述了社區發展和可負擔房屋策略和優先事項，這些策略和優先事項將在 2024 年 7 月 1 日開始至 2025 年 6 月 30 日結束的計劃年度期間，得到由 MOHCD、OEWD 和 HSH 管理的以下四個聯邦資金來源提供支援：Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)、Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)、Home Investment Partnership (HOME) 和Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)。

2024 年至 2025 年，三藩市將從美國住房和城市發展部 (HUD) 獲得的資金估計數額如下：CDBG - 18,000,000 美元；ESG - 1,500,000 美元；和HOME - 5,000,000 美元。三藩市將獲得約 7,000,000 美元的 HOPWA 資金，用於三藩市和聖馬刁縣。請注意，在發布本通知時，HUD 尚未發布四個聯邦計劃的 2024-2025 年資金數額。

2021-2022年行動計劃實質修正案的目的是納入住房投資夥伴- Home Investment Partnership- American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) 計劃的分配計劃。根據 2021 年聯邦美國救援計劃法案，為 HOME 計劃撥款，為無家可歸者提供援助和支持服務。三藩市將根據 HUD 的 HOME-ARP 計劃獲得 18,707,742 美元。

CDBG、ESG、HOME、HOME-ARP和 HOPWA 資金將用於支持三藩市 2020-2024 年綜合計劃中描述的以下五個目標：

- 家庭和個人有穩定的住所；
- 家庭和個人具有復原力並且經濟上自給自足；
- 社區擁有健康的物質、社會和商業基礎設施；
- 面臨流離失所風險的社區得到穩定；和
- 市政府致力於消除種族差異的根源。

2024-2025 年行動計劃草案和2021-2022年行動計劃實質修訂草案將於 2024年 2 月 29 日至 2024 年 3 月 29 日供公眾審查和提出意見。該文件草案的電子版將於上述日期在MOHCD網站 <https://sfmohcd.org>，OEWD 網站<https://oewd.org>和 HSH 網站 <http://hsh.sfgov.org> 發佈。

希望就文件草案提供反饋意見（包括資金建議）的公眾可以在 3 月 5 日的公開聽證會上或電郵 gloria.woo@sfgov.org 提交書面意見。接收關於行動計劃草案和初步資助建議的書面意見截止日期是 2024 年 3 月 29 日下午 5 點。

如果您有任何疑問，請給Gloria Woo發送電子郵件，**郵箱地址為** gloria.woo@sfgov.org。

**Aviso de Audiencia Pública y Disponibilidad De Revisión y Comentarios Del Público
Borrador del Plan de Acción 2024-2025 y Enmienda Sustancial al Plan de Acción 2021-2022**

La Oficina de Viviendas y de Desarrollo Comunitario (MOHCD) de la Alcaldía de San Francisco, la Oficina de Desarrollo Económico y Laboral (OEWD) y el Departamento de Personas sin Hogar y Vivienda de Apoyo (HSH) les invita a participar en una audiencia pública. Nos gustaría obtener su opinión sobre el Borrador del Plan de Acción 2024-2025. Esta audiencia pública es parte del proceso anual en la cual se hace un llamado para solicitar comentarios de la comunidad sobre recomendaciones de financiación y de acuerdo con el Plan de Participación Cívica del gobierno de San Francisco para financiamiento federal. Tómense en cuenta que el Borrador del Plan de Acción 2024-2025 solo incluirá recomendaciones de financiamiento con fuentes federales y no incluirá recomendaciones de financiamiento del Fondo General, el Fondo Fiduciario de Viviendas y otras fuentes de financiamiento locales.

Fecha y Hora de la Audiencia Pública

Martes, 5 de Marzo de 2024, a las 5:00 PM

Se puede asistir la audiencia pública virtualmente en línea o físicamente en persona. Se llevarán a cabo simultáneamente cuatro reuniones híbridas (una en Inglés, una en Filipino, una en Cantonés y una en Español). Para participar virtualmente, por favor regístrese a continuación para la reunión que satisfaga sus necesidades.

Reunión Virtual en Español (enlace de registro por Zoom):

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_NB5qEtjUTOGMx4C4VQ4B1g

TENGASE EN CUENTA: Después de registrarse, Ud. recibirá un correo electrónico de confirmación de parte de Zoom en el cual incluirá información sobre cómo participar en la reunión virtualmente.

Las reuniones en persona se llevarán a cabo en la oficina de MOHCD ubicada en 1 South Van Ness Avenue, 5^{to} piso en San Francisco. Para participar en persona, por favor registrarse antes de las 5:00 PM el Lunes, 4 de Marzo de 2024, enviando un correo electrónico a Gloria Woo a Gloria.Woo@sfgov.org.

El Plan de Acción 2024-2025 será el quinto y último año de implementación de programación bajo el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024. El Plan describe las estrategias y prioridades de desarrollo comunitario y vivienda asequible que serán respaldadas con las siguientes cuatro fuentes de financiamiento federal administradas por MOHCD, OEWD y HSH durante el año del programa empezando el 1 de Julio de 2024 y finaliza el 30 de Junio de 2025: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), y Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

El estimado de financiamiento que la ciudad y el condado de San Francisco recibirá del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE. UU. (HUD) para 2024-2025 es el siguiente: CDBG- \$18,000,000; ESG- \$1,500,000; y HOME- \$5,000,000. La ciudad y el condado de San Francisco recibirá aproximadamente \$7,000,000 de fondos HOPWA para los condados de San Francisco y San Mateo. Tengase en cuenta que por el momento de este aviso, HUD aún no ha emitido el financiamiento actual para 2024-2025 para los cuatro programas federales mencionados.

La Enmienda Sustancial al Plan de Acción 2021-2022 tiene como objetivo incorporar el Plan de Asignación para el programa Home Investment Partnership-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP). Fondos fueron apropiados bajo la ley federal del Plan de Rescate Estadounidense de 2021 para que el programa HOME brinde asistencia y servicios de apoyo a las personas sin hogar. La ciudad y el condado de San Francisco recibirán \$18,707,742 bajo el programa HOME-ARP de HUD.

Los fondos CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOME-ARP y HOPWA se utilizarán para respaldar los siguientes cinco objetivos, que se describen en el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 de San Francisco:

- Las familias e individuos cuenten con una vivienda estable;
- Las familias e individuos sean resilientes y económicamente autosuficientes;
- Las comunidades tengan una infraestructura física, social y empresarial saludable;
- Se establezca las comunidades en riesgo de desplazamiento; y,
- La ciudad trabaje para eliminar las causas de disparidades étnicas y raciales.

El Borrador del Plan de Acción 2024-2025 y la Enmienda Sustancial al Plan de Acción 2021-2022 estarán disponibles para revisión y comentarios públicos desde el 29 de Febrero de 2024 al 29 de Marzo de 2024. Estos documentos preliminares estarán disponibles electrónicamente en el sitio web de MOHCD en <https://sfmohcd.org>, en sitio de web de OEWD en <https://oewd.org> y en el sitio de web de HSH en <http://hsh.sfgov.org> en las fechas indicadas anteriormente.

Los miembros del público que deseen proporcionar comentarios sobre los borradores de estos documentos, cuales incluyen recomendaciones de financiamiento, pueden hacerlo en la audiencia pública del 5 de Marzo o enviando comentarios por escrito a Gloria.Woo@sfgov.org. La fecha límite para recibir comentarios por escrito sobre los borradores y las recomendaciones preliminares de financiación es el 29 de Marzo de 2024 a las 5:00 PM.

Por favor comuníquese con Gloria Woo a través de correo electrónico a Gloria.Woo@sfgov.org si tiene alguna pregunta.