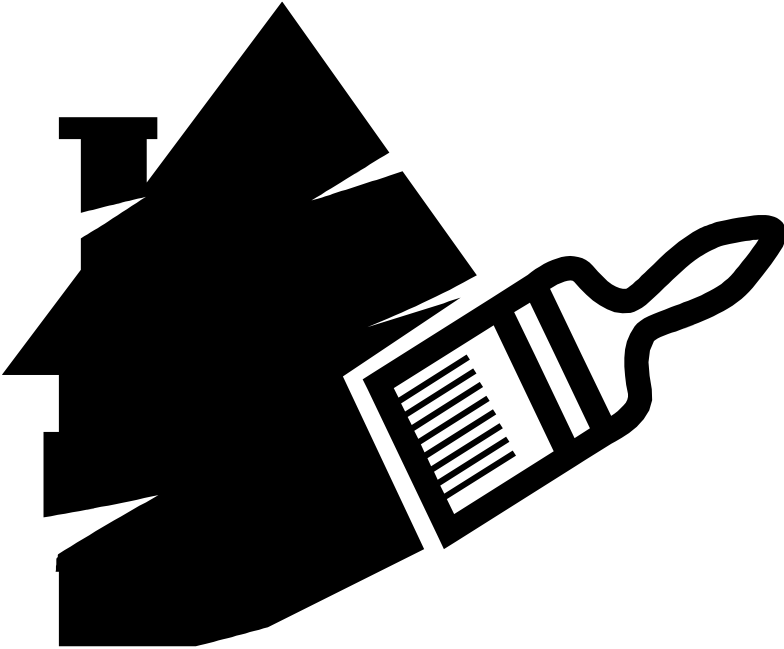


Temporary Guidelines for Local
10 -Year Homeless Housing Plans
DRAFT



Temporary guidelines issued to assist counties and local jurisdictions in the development of their 10-Year Homeless Housing Plans

Section 1 – Contact Information

Jurisdiction:	Klickitat County
Other Jurisdictions Represented in this Plan:	n/a

Jurisdiction Contact Person		Plan Contact Person	
Name:	Kevin Barry	Name:	Linda Schneider
Title:	Public Health Director	Organization:	WA Gorge Action Programs
Address:	228 W Main MS CH-14	Address:	1250 E Steuben St
	Goldendale WA 98672		Bingen, WA 98605
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Fax:		Fax:	509.493.4430

Name	Agency	Representing
Virginia Durham	KI Co Senior Services	Elderly
Becky Twohy	Dependency Health Ser	Mental/Health/Treatment
Rhonda Nielson	Dept. of Corrections	Probation & Parole
Lorraine Fritsch	DSHS Goldendale	Low Income
Bea Wilson	DSHS White Salmon	Low Income
Jeff Teal	KI Valley Health Ser	Medical Provider
Kevin Barry	Klickitat County	County
Kirsten Poole	Peaceful Living	DV/SA
Cheryl Steindorf	Headstart	Low Income
Karen Mooney	Headstart	Low Income
Donnell Lawrence	WGAP	Homeless
Earl Lane	UMC	Ministerial Association
Karen Long	Mid Columbia Housing	Housing Authority

Section 2 - Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Table already completed for most counties as part of HUD McKinney Process

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	18	0	137	155
2. Homeless Families with Children	5	50	14	69
2a. Persons in Homeless Families with Children	18	178	73	269
Total (lines 1 + 2a only)	36	178	240	424
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless	0		27	27
2. Severely Mentally Ill	9		27	36
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	0		23	23
4. Veterans	5		5	10
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0		10	10
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	0		45	45
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	0		0	0

Regional Homeless Population Charts
If there are significantly distinct geographic homeless service regions, repeat the above chart for each area (i.e., "West County", "East County")

Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) Targeted to Homeless Persons

Provider Name	Geo Code	Target Population	Family Units	Family Beds	Chronic Individual Beds	Individuals	Total Year-Round Bed Equivalent
Mid Col Housing	Klickitat	None					None targeted for homeless
		TOTAL					

Tenant Based Rental Assistance Targeted to Homeless Persons

<i>Provider Name</i>	<i>Geo Code</i>	<i>Target Population</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Chronic Individual Beds</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Total Year-Round Bed Equivalent</i>
<i>Mid Col Housing</i>	<i>Klickitat</i>	<i>None</i>					<i>Total 45 Units with 89 Individuals</i>
		<i>TOTAL</i>				<i>89</i>	

Section 5 – Homeless Service Needs

Klickitat County is a large geographic area with two primary population centers. Limited agencies and organizations provide direct services to the homeless throughout the entire county. It was, However, determined that resources for homeless individuals and families differ between east and west Klickitat County.

2013 Update

Klickitat County has 2 primary population centers, Bingen/White Salmon in west Klickitat County and Goldendale in east Klickitat County. The Bingen/ White Salmon area has been impacted by the influx of Wind Surfers, tourist and an aerospace company called Insitsu. Rental costs have increased as availability decreases. Goldendale was impacted by the influx of windmill construction workers which caused rents to increase. Unfortunately when the windmill workers left, rents did not go down. Although the reason is different, the results are the same. Rental costs have increased as availability decreases. In 2001, a 3 bedroom house rented for \$672 (Fair Market Rent). By 2013, the same unit rented for \$920, a 36% increase. Working 40 hours per week, the wage earner would have to average more than \$17.00 per hour to afford the unit.

A 2008 Klickitat County Housing Needs Assessment stated there were 589 rental units with rents affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of area median income. 29% of those units were actually occupied by households with incomes in that range, and 71% were occupied by households with higher incomes.

Single Point of Contact

Service providers in both groups confessed confusion regarding what services are available and how to access services. Staff spend substantial amounts of time researching and seeking services for their individual clients and families. Both groups felt that a “single point of contact” or centralized center would benefit the homeless as well as those attempting to provide services. From an economic point, a single point of contact would provide comprehensive services at one location, thereby:

- Reducing staff time spent attempting to locate various services.
- Reducing the opportunities to “double dip” which expends limited resources inappropriately.
- Increasing client accountability by “the single point of contact” concept.

2013 Update

WGAP developed and implemented a “single point of contact” concept in the Goldendale office. The concept involved every applicant leaving the SPC with some type of housing related service. This service ranged from

an application for Transitional Housing to receiving a sleeping bag. It worked until WGAP ran out of funds for sleeping bags, The basic concept continues with an array of services available: newspaper listings of current rentals; affordable housing lists; referrals to Housing Choice and HOME vouchers; referral to the food bank and other providers; motel vouchers; short and long term rental assistance; case management; and Transitional Housing.

Resource Directory and Access Card

Both groups felt strongly that a Resource Directory, which is specific to Klickitat County, is essential. All, however, acknowledged that the Directory would be an ongoing project requiring regular updates. It was recognized that other resource directories with multiple counties are available, but the information is incomplete, inaccurate and/or not frequently updated. In addition to a Directory, a small card with primary services and locations was identified as a need, especially for law enforcement.

2013 Update

The access card has been revised and updated several times. It is given out regularly. The Resource Directory has proven to be a complex and burdensome. As soon as it is “completed” it is outdated. WGAP is listed on 211, has an active website, and sends a weekly list of program availability to everyone requesting such information.

Transitional Housing and Self Sufficiency

The statistics we were able to gather clearly indicated more individuals, both male and female, were homeless than families. Services and housing for individuals is far more limited than for families. Transitional Housing for individuals is a huge gap in services. It appears that there is one transitional housing unit available for an individual in the county.

2013 Update

Following the recommendations of the Task Force, WGAP provides case management with both short and long term rental assistance. The process has been refined to include a Housing Barrier Matrix and a Housing Stability Plan.

Affordable Housing

Case management services, similar to what is currently provided at the Guided Path and Goldendale Transitions Program, was identified as a need. Individuals and families are homeless for a reason. Simply giving them a voucher for rent will not solve the problems. One-on-one staffing with accountability moves individuals and families to self-sufficiency. Included with case management would be Renter’s Education; Life Skills; Budgeting; and Employment Skills.

2013 Update

In West Klickitat County, four units of permanent supportive housing were developed. Long term rental assistance is now available for individuals. Permanent supportive housing units need to be developed in the Goldendale

Data Collection

It was obvious to all as we went through this process that the data collection and statistical information is a tremendous gap. It was very difficult confirming numbers that were unduplicated. Everyone attending the meeting felt joining with the state and implementing the homeless Management Information System is essential for our plan to move forward.

2013 Update

WGAP has implemented the Client Social Service Tracking System and is inputting to the State of Washington Homeless Management Information System. In 2012, the Point In Time Count was completed through the HMIS.

Enhanced Homeless Services

A list of other services targeting homeless populations that are considered essential:

- Treatment services in jail with continuing resources and housing after jail or prison releases;

- Post treatment housing for adults completing substance abuse treatment programs;

- Increased transportation within the County and out of the County;

- Services for Homeless Veterans

- Housing for Mental Health clients such as congregate care

- Increased Tenant Based Rental Assistance

Section 8 - Recommendations for State Legislative and Policy Changes Needed to Address Homelessness

Describe the state-level changes in policy and law necessary to achieve the goal of a 50% reduction in homelessness in your county.

Appendix A – Performance Measures

Klickitat County must collect and report the following performance measures annually. The strategic plan contains strategies to address these measures, and support the infrastructure to ensure data needed to report on these measures is collected accurately and completely.

Almost all of the following measures can be obtained either using data from the point in time count of homeless persons (which most communities have already been doing for at least two years), or the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS, which there is an existing initiative to implement in every county already). Although the point in time count and HMIS initiatives are already supported to some extent throughout the state, ensuring that they cover the entire homeless population and are accurately collected will take additional resources in most communities.

Performance Measures

By county and statewide. All of the following plotted in trend graph after year one.

Measure

Data Source

For each of the following populations, total number, percentage reduction from baseline count, and percentage reduction in per-capita of homeless persons:

Point in Time Count (PIT)

All homeless	PIT (direct)
Single persons	PIT (indirect)
Homeless families with minor children	PIT (indirect)
Homeless Families with no minor children	PIT (indirect)
Senior Citizens	PIT (indirect)
Youth	PIT (indirect)
Farm workers	PIT (direct)
Physically disabled	PIT (direct)
Mentally disabled	PIT (direct)
Persons with substance abuse problems	PIT (direct)
Dually diagnosed	PIT (indirect)
Domestic violence victims	PIT (direct)
Chronic homeless	PIT (indirect)
Veterans	PIT (direct)
HIV/AIDS	PIT (direct)
Registered	Local Law
Sex	Enforcement
offenders	Registry

Percentage of each of each of the following homeless populations covered by point in time count of homeless persons:

All homeless	Estimate
In emergency shelter	Housing inventory/PIT
In transitional housing	Housing inventory/PIT
Living outside/in car	Estimate

Percentage of homeless persons identified in a calendar year placed in transitional housing (stay ranging from 91 days to 2 years).	HMIS
Percentage of homeless persons identified in a calendar year placed in affordable permanent housing (no stay limit, no more than 30% of income used for rent and utilities).	HMIS
Average and median days between identification of a homeless person and their placement in either transitional housing or permanent housing in calendar year.	HMIS
Percentage of total need for transitional housing beds met.	Housing inventory
Percentage of total need for permanent supportive housing met.	Housing inventory
Percentage of need for affordable housing not met.	HUD CHAS data
Satisfaction of homeless persons receiving housing/services.	Local focus groups
Number of households at immediate-risk of homelessness who maintain their housing in calendar year (i.e., those provided sort-term rent assistance, landlord mediation, etc.).	HMIS
Percentage of homeless persons exiting the service system in one calendar year reentering the system as homeless in a subsequent year.	HMIS
Assessment of system collaboration.	Subjective narrative
Assessment of community support.	Subjective narrative