

**City of Garden Grove**  
**WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO**  
**September 7, 2017**

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council      FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager  
Members

**I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS**

**A. PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS LOG**

A copy of the Public Records requests for the month of August 2017 is provided by the City Clerk for your information.

**II. ITEMS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES, BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS**

**A.** Orange County United Way's 2017 report titled *Homelessness in Orange County, The Costs to Our Community*.

**• OTHER ITEMS**

– NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Copies of the local newspaper articles are attached for your information.

– MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Items of interest are included.



SCOTT C. STILES  
City Manager

**PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST - AUGUST 2017**

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>3023</u>	08/31/17	Christopher Fernandez	Copies of any video footage for the intersection of Chapman Avenue and Knott Street on March 16, 2017, between 6:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.  this site is very helpful  Requesting the following:	Engr Services	09/11/17	08/31/17
<u>3022</u>	08/31/17	Jensen Breck			09/11/17	08/31/17
<u>3021</u>	08/29/17	Ashish Dudhaker Thakur Law Firm	* Documents related to the California nonprofit corporation "Garden Grove Manor" which operates a co-operative apartment at 10642 Bolsa Avenue, Garden Grove 92843  * Documents related to the sale of the apartment b... Denise Kehn, Records Specialist:	City Clerk	09/08/17	
<u>3020</u>	08/29/17	Loren J. Bialik Mazel Equities National Associates	Under the Public Records Act we request access and copies of the following:  1. Unclaimed or outstanding checks including dates, names, last addresses and amounts due the payees that have been going unclaimed ...  The following information is requested under the Freedom of Information Act	Fiscal Services	09/08/17	08/31/17
<u>3019</u>	08/29/17	Sheri Duignan Home Vestors	Description of Information Requested: List of all current Code Violations  Residential code enforcement violations written between	Building Serv Revenue Management Impr	09/08/17	08/30/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
			6/1/2017 & 8/25/2017			
			To include... LexisNexis Tran No. 662252691	Fire		
<u>3018</u>	08/29/17	Gabriel Rivera LexisNexis	Copy of the Garden Grove Fire Department Incident Report for a car fire that occurred on August 7, 2017, at the property located at 12842 Pal Street in Garden Grove.	Suppression Fire Prevention	09/08/17	08/29/17
<u>3017</u>	08/29/17		Requesting all notes, including medical, location, final outcome of Pirate, Pet ID 3486383, held at Orange County Humane Society.	Street Maint	09/08/17	
<u>3016</u>	08/29/17		Requesting all notes, current location, final outcome on dog - Pirate #34863983 held at Orange County Humane Society	Street Maint	09/08/17	
<u>3015</u>	08/29/17		Requesting all notes, location held and final outcome of Lily, held at Orange County Humane Society Pet ID: 34444369	Street Maint	09/08/17	
<u>3014</u>	08/29/17		Requesting final outcome for dog held at Orange County Humane Society A36150509 (Daisy)	Street Maint	09/08/17	
<u>3013</u>	08/28/17	Alan Cirson	Any and all open building and zoning code violations for the property located at 6151 Cerulean Avenue, Garden Grove 92845.	Neighborhood Impr Building Serv	09/07/17	08/29/17
<u>3011</u>	08/28/17		Requesting final outcome of G000699, Senior/adult female tan chihuahua posted on Garden Grove Found Animal Listings on 6/24/2017 RE: Citation #: GGE00032649	Street Maint	09/07/17	
<u>3010</u>	08/25/17	Tony Flores	Dear Denise,  Can you please provide me with the issuing officer's reverse side of the citation, logs, hand written notes	Police Mgmt Engr Services Police Support Serv	09/05/17	

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
			and/or typed written reports relating to the above captioned citation?			
			Also please provid...			
<u>3009</u>	08/25/17		Request information on any Garden Grove dog brought in over the counter to Orange County Humane Society on 8/7/2017, to include final outcome	Street Maint	09/05/17	08/28/17
<u>3008</u>	08/25/17	anonymous	Requesting all notes and final outcome on female gray /brown terrier mix GGAC #G000895, Posted 8/10/2017. If animal is still in custody/care of OCHS, please include location and status.	Street Maint	09/05/17	08/28/17
<u>3007</u>	08/25/17	anonymous	Requesting all notes and final outcome on male gray and white pitbull GGAC #G000909, Posted 8/15/2017. If animal is still in custody/care of OCHS, please include location and status.	Street Maint	09/05/17	08/28/17
<u>3006</u>	08/25/17	anonymous	Requesting all notes and final outcome on White male Shi tzu mix. GGAC #G000924, Posted 8/18/2017. If animal is still in custody/care of OCHS, please include location and status.	Street Maint	09/05/17	08/28/17
		Justin				
		Cohanghadosh Costell & Cornelius as Counsel for DRC		Planning		
<u>3005</u>	08/25/17	Lincoln, LP - Landlord of 7441 Lincoln Way, Garden Grove, CA	1. Please provide us with a copy of the business license application submitted to the City of Garden Grove by our tenant, Orange County Association for Mental Health, a California non-profit corporation.*  2. Please provide us with a copy of the...	Serv Revenue Management		09/05/17 08/29/17
<u>3003</u>	08/24/17	John Knapper First American Title	Good afternoon - My client is requesting that we remove the covenant related to Variance No. 136--93, Resolution number 4357, recorded August 12, 1993 as instrument	Planning Serv		09/19/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
		Company	number 93-0540600, of official records. I tried attaching a copy of the recorded do...			
<u>3002</u>	08/24/17	Mark Botich Botich Consulting	REQUESTING COPIES OF ALL PERMITTED CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EXISTING AUTO DEALERSHIP LOCATED AT 13731 HARBOR BLVD. , GARDEN GROVE, CA. 92843, FOR CONSULTANT USE	City Clerk	09/05/17	08/25/17
<u>3000</u>	08/23/17	Noel DiCiccio Teal USA	Please see the attached request regarding unclaimed, uncashed, undeliverable, overdue and/or outstanding payments or checks/warrants issued and owed by the City of Garden Grove.	Fiscal Services	09/05/17	08/31/17
<u>2999</u>	08/23/17		Requesting all communications, whether written or electronic, between the City of Garden Grove staff/personnel and the Orange County Humane Society from 2015 to the present	Information Systems Street Maint City Manager		09/05/17 08/25/17
<u>2997</u>	08/22/17	Fire Cause Analysis	Fire incident report for fire that occurred on 8/2/2017 at 12591 Louise Circle, Garden Grove, CA 92841	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention		09/05/17 08/25/17
<u>2996</u>	08/22/17		Requesting information on the following dogs at Orange County Humane Society -Lilly #3444369, Jay #35066943, Rufus # 35210188, Clyde #35497013, Mr. Peanut #35581088 , Pirate # A3486393, Dutch #A35314701 to include all notes, including medical...	Street Maint	09/05/17	08/28/17
<u>2995</u>	08/21/17	Juan Alvarez Los Cotija's Mexican Grill	A copy of the report for the Fire Department's incident # G1709559 that occurred on Saturday August 19th 2017 . The incident occurred at our private property at Los Cotija's Mexican Grill. Also if any police reports were filed due to this incident...	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention		08/31/17 08/23/17
<u>2993</u>	08/21/17	John Pham AnyTime Construction	All Record for the house locate on 13191 Kerry St., Garden Grove, CA 92844	Building Serv	08/31/17	08/25/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>2992</u>	08/21/17	John Pham AnyTime Construction	All Record for the house locate on 11101 Dallas Dr., Garden Grove, CA 92841	Building Serv	08/31/17	08/29/17
<u>2991</u>	08/21/17	Kelley Bowling Travelers Insurance	I am requesting code enforcement records associated with a property located at 10451 Park Avenue, Garden Grove, CA. This request is a part of a insurance claim investigation filed as a result of a vandalism/theft from the property. In addition t...	Neighborhood Impr	08/31/17	08/23/17
<u>2990</u>	08/21/17		I would like to request a listing of all incomes and outcomes of animals from OC Humane Society for the period of 8/1/2017 - 8/17/2017. This would include all intakes (strays, owner surrenders, over the counter , returns, transfers in, adoptions Public Works, Garden Grove Garden Grove Municipal Service Center 13802 Newhope Street Garden Grove, CA 92843	Street Maint	08/31/17	08/28/17
<u>2989</u>	08/17/17	Justine Desmond MuckRock	To Whom It May Concern:  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act (California Government Code Section 6250). I hereby reque...  Building Permit Records of following:	Comm Dev Mgmt Purchasing	09/11/17	
<u>2988</u>	08/17/17	Nasim Ahmed Partner Engineering and Science	12241, 12251, 12261, 12271 Garden Grove Boulevard and 12892, 12904, 12934, 12942, 12952 Harbor Boulevard	Building Serv	08/28/17	08/25/17
<u>2986</u>	08/17/17	Jennifer Jerry Nationwide Insurance/Law Office of McCarthy & Beavers	Any and all Fire Department reports for the May 30, 2015 fire at: Gardena Furniture 11330 Markon Avenue, Suite A Garden Grove, CA	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/28/17	08/17/17

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<u>2985</u>	08/17/17	Sarah Phosouvanh mrb	Hi, I am requesting a car fire report. Date of loss is 8/14/17 @ 10602 Westminster Ave. Our insured is Favez Nagy Corp. DBA: G&H Gas.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/28/17	08/17/17
<u>2984</u>	08/17/17	Flor Muro	Hello, is it possible to email me my dog's certification records of her vaccinations, spay record, and her registration from the O.C. Animal Shelter? Is that I moved to Riverside county and would need these in order to register my dog. It is unde....	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/17/17
<u>2983</u>	08/17/17	Kathy Oda	Hello, My PRR request #2980 was not satisfied correctly. I asked for all incomes and outcomes of animals from OC Humane Society for the period of 5/1/2017 - 5/31/2017. This would include all May intakes (strays, owner surrenders, returns, tran... surrenders, returns, tran... Hello, I would like to review a listing of all incomes and outcomes of animals from OC Humane Society for the period of 6/1/2017 - 6/30/2017. This would include all intakes (strays, owner surrenders, returns, transfers in) , adoptions, redeemed, t... August 16, 2017	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/16/17
<u>2981</u>	08/16/17	Olga Didyk Federal Signal Corporation	RE: Street Sweepers and Sewer Cleaning (Vacuum) Trucks Dear Sir or Madam:	Parks Maint Street Maint	08/28/17	08/16/17
<u>2980</u>	08/16/17	Kathy Oda	This request is made pursuant to the state public records law. I am interested in knowing the following information regarding the City of Garden G... Hello, I would like to review a listing of all incomes and outcomes of animals from OC Humane Society for the	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/16/17

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2979	08/15/17	Veronica Cervantes LexisNexis	period of 5/1/2017 - 5/31/2017. This would include all intakes (strays, owner surrenders, returns, transfers in) , adoptions, redeemed,....  Ref: LexisNexis Tran No. 662667281	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/25/17	08/15/17
2978	08/15/17	Cynthia Vazquez LexisNexis	Copy of the Garden Grove Fire Department Incident Report for the car fire that occurred on August 5, 2017.  Ref: LexisNexis Tran No. 661012211	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/25/17	08/15/17
2977	08/15/17	Meaghan Flanagan AEI Consultants	Hello, I am looking for information on a property located at 14172 and 14182 Buena Street, Garden Grove, CA. Specifically I am looking for: - Variances, Conditional/Special Use Permits, Site Plan Approvals - Issued Certificates of Occupancy (I... Requesting all notes, including medical and final outcome of dogs held at Orange County Humane Society - #G000716 #GFC627 (Sadie), #G000636 #G000641, #G000642	Neighborhood Impr Building Serv Planning Serv	08/25/17	08/24/17
2976	08/15/17		Requesting all notes, including medical and final outcome of dogs held at Orange County Humane Society - #G000338,#G000811,#G000846,G000847  Hi Teresa,	Street Maint	08/25/17	08/25/17
2975	08/14/17		Requesting all notes, including medical and final outcome of dogs at Orange County Humane Society - #G000338,#G000811,#G000846,G000847  Hi Teresa,	Street Maint	08/24/17	08/17/17
2974	08/14/17	Spencer Custodio Voice of OC	I'm writing you to request the following records:  Excel export of actual pension and health payments for the past 10 fiscal years, and projected for this fiscal year	Fiscal Services Human Resources	09/07/17	



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2973	08/14/17	Richard Cueto Western Area Contract Compliance	and upcoming fiscal years, broken down by employee group (police... Please see attached for requested information regarding the following project: Project: Fire Station #6 & Community Bldg Location : 12252 West Street, Garden Grove 92840	Engr Services	08/24/17	08/14/17
			If you have any questions regarding this matter, feel free to conta... See Attached.			
			I'm looking to see if you can search by date and location of a fire/incident report.	Fire		
2972	08/14/17	Miranda Psyk The Claims Center	Below is information regarding a motor vehicle accident in which our client sustained property damages. Our Reference Number - 13734	Suppression Fire Prevention	08/24/17	08/15/17
			On...			
			Good Afternoon my name is Miranda. I'm contacting you on behalf of AT&T. I'm looking to see if you can search by date and location of a fire/incident report.....Thanks!	Fire Suppression Fire	08/24/17	08/14/17
2971	08/14/17	Miranda Psyk The Claims Center	The Claims Center, LLC is the third party claims administrator retained by ...	Prevention		
			Good Afternoon my name is Miranda. I'm contacting you on behalf of AT&T. I'm looking to see if you can search by date and location of a fire/incident report.....Thanks!	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/24/17	08/14/17
2970	08/14/17	Miranda Psyk The Claims Center				

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<u>2969</u>	08/14/17	Miranda Psyk The Claims Center	The Claims Center, LLC is the third party claims administrator retained by ... Good Afternoon my name is Miranda. I'm contacting you on behalf of AT&T. I'm looking to see if you can search by date and location of a fire/incident report.... Thanks! The Claims Center, LLC is the third party claims administrator retained by ...	City Clerk	08/24/17	08/14/17
<u>2968</u>	08/14/17	Roland E. Tolan Century Business Services Inc	Electronic file for the Copiers/MFP contract awarded to Xerox on May of 2017	City Clerk	08/24/17	08/14/17
<u>2967</u>	08/14/17	Anita Coyoli Cullen n/a	Incident report #G1708747, date of incident date July 28, 2017. I would like a copy of this report to be sent to me.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/24/17	08/15/17
<u>2966</u>	08/14/17	Anthony Elowsky RD Nicholas	Requesting a copy of FY 17/18 Water Budget	Budget	08/24/17	08/14/17
<u>2965</u>	08/14/17		Requesting reason for euthanasia and all medical records -Orange County Humane Society intake Macey # G000607	Street Maint	08/24/17	08/23/17
<u>2964</u>	08/14/17	Kathy Oda	Hello, I would like to receive outcome records for dog ID: G000811, impounded on July 21, 2017 at OC Humane Society. Thank you. See Attached	Street Maint	08/24/17	08/17/17
<u>2963</u>	08/11/17	Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knypsstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk, Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2016 through De...	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	

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		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <u>2962</u> 08/11/17 <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	See Attached  Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2015 through De...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic	10/31/17	
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <u>2961</u> 08/11/17 <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2014 through De...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic	10/31/17	
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <u>2960</u> 08/11/17 <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2013 through De...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic	10/17/17	
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <u>2959</u> 08/11/17 <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Sheldon Development Group, LLC during the period of Januar...	City Clerk Information Systems Economic	10/31/17	

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
	<u>2958</u>	08/11/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knypstra Hermes, LLP	See Attached  Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of Development Group, LLC during the period of Januar...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	
	<u>2957</u>	08/11/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knypstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of Development Group, LLC during the period of Januar...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	
	<u>2956</u>	08/11/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knypstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land & Design, Inc. during the period of January 1, 2016 t...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	
	<u>2955</u>	08/11/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knypstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land & Design, Inc. during the period of January 1, 2015 t...	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	

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		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	See Attached  Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land & Design, Inc. during the period of January 1, 2014 t...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/31/17	
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Matthew Reid during the period of January 1, 2011 through ...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	09/05/17	08/31/17
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Matthew Reid during the period of January 1, 2011 through ...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	08/21/17	08/11/17
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Mathew Reid during the period of January 1, 2010 through D...	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	08/21/17	08/21/17

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		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	See Attached  Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2012 through De...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	09/05/17	08/31/17
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, 2011 through De...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	09/05/17	08/31/17
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Sheldon Development Group, LLC during the period of Januar...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	08/21/17	08/11/17

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		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	See Attached  Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Sheldon Development Group, LLC during the period of Januar...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	09/05/17	08/31/17
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land & Design, Inc. during the period of January 1, 2013 t...  See Attached	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	10/17/17	
		Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso <i>Knypstra Hermes, LLP</i>	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land & Design, Inc. during the period of January 1, 2013 t...  Requesting final outcome information on the shih tzu #G000867 posted on 8/6/2017	City Clerk	08/21/17	08/11/17
		Lisa Rose	Request in Public Records: List of vacant properties Under the Public Records act I formally request a current list of all vacant properties in Garden Grove.	Revenue Management	08/21/17	08/10/17
		Hoang Cao	Copy of the Fire Department Incident Report for a car fire that occurred on August 5, 2017, at St. Columban's Church/School located at 10855 Stanford Avenue.	Fire Suppression Fire	08/21/17	08/10/17

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<u>2938</u>	08/09/17	Bruce Lam Mercury Insurance Company	Copy of logs for signal controllers at the intersection of Garden Grove Blvd. and Gilbert Ave. on June 20, 2017. Would like to know if the signal was operating correctly that date. I am aware that there is a power outage on this date at around 2:5...	Engr Services	08/21/17	08/17/17
<u>2937</u>	08/09/17	Gable Cross The Olson Company	Incident Number #G1709133. Id like a copy of the incident report for a fire at address 12842 Palm Street Garden Grove, CA 92840.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/21/17	08/10/17
<u>2936</u>	08/09/17	Michael Lawrence The Olson Company	Hello, i would like to request a copy of the incident report for a fire that was responded to on 8/7/17 at 12842 Palm St. the indecent report number is G1709139. I work for the developer of that building and am curious what the cause of the fire... To whom it may concern:	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/21/17	08/10/17
<u>2935</u>	08/09/17	Jonathan Lewis	Please send all the reports and findings from the recent Schafer Consulting Group report that lead to the ERP RFP No S 1225.  Many thanks,	Fiscal Services	08/21/17	08/17/17
<u>2934</u>	08/08/17	Barbara Bottoms	The number of 911 calls for the property located at 7900 and 7912 Garden Grove Blvd. from June 2016 to June 2017.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention Police Support Serv	08/21/17	08/10/17
<u>2933</u>	08/08/17	Kevin Lee Truong	Requesting fire report G1709133  A fire was started by my car and I need it for my	Fire Suppression Fire	08/21/17	08/10/17



#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
			Insurance as soon as possible. Fire was in garage at 12842 Palm St Garden Grove at approximately 6:30 PM on August 7, 2017. Fire at 12842 Palm St #103, Garden Grove, CA 92840 The fire was started by my car at around 6:30 PM on August 7, 2017 The fire was in the community garage	Prevention		
<u>2932</u>	08/08/17	Kevin Truong	I would like the records as soon as possible so that I may submit it to my insurance.	City Clerk	08/21/17	08/09/17
<u>2931</u>	08/08/17	Young Beck	Copies of Certificate of Occupancy, building permits, planning/zoning records, business license, and copy of consent from owner to operate car wash at 13950 Harbor Blvd.	Revenue Management Planning Serv Building Serv	08/21/17	08/09/17
<u>2930</u>	08/08/17	Mary Oldaker DataMart	Requesting an electronic list of all New Business for the month of July, 2017. File needs to be in CSV (comma delimited) or Excel format. PDF format is also acceptable.	City Clerk	08/21/17	08/08/17
<u>2929</u>	08/08/17	Cody Carter First American Due Diligence Services	Please email the list to moldaker@datamart.ws Information on any current open zoning, building, or fire code violations, copies of any variances or special/conditional use permits, certificates of occupancy, or approved site plan for the properties located at 300 Plaza Alicante, 11891 Harbor ...	Planning Serv Fire Suppression Fire Prevention Neighborhood Impr Building Serv	08/21/17	08/17/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>2928</u>	08/08/17	Cody Carter First American Due Diligence Services	Information on any current open zoning, building, or fire code violations, copies of any variances or special/conditional use permits, certificate of occupancy, and approved.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention Building Serv Planning Serv Neighborhood Impr	08/21/17	08/08/17
<u>2927</u>	08/08/17	Ivan Kranjcec SmartProcure	SmartProcure is submitting a public records request to the City of Garden Grove for any and all purchasing records from 2017-04-17 to current. The request is limited to readily available records without physically copying, scanning or printing pap... Requesting intake and outcome information on # G000869 White/Tan Pit Bull posted on Garden Grove Found Animals Page on 8/6/2017	Information Systems Purchasing	08/21/17	08/09/17
<u>2926</u>	08/08/17		Hello, I would like to see all documents regarding ID A34975070, cat named Jerry. I know that he was brought to the OC Humane Society on 3/29/17 and eventually euthanized on 3/31/17. I am particularly interested in any documents, medical or be...	Street Maint	08/21/17	08/09/17
<u>2925</u>	08/07/17	Kathy Oda		Street Maint	08/17/17	08/17/17
<u>2924</u>	08/07/17	Johnny Ta ADT	Can I please get the listing for new businesses for the month of July 2017, thank you.	City Clerk	08/17/17	08/07/17
<u>2922</u>	08/07/17	Bruce Lam Mercury Insurance	Copy of timing charts for the traffic signal located at the intersection of Garden Grove Blvd. and Gilbert Ave. on June 20, 2017. Would like to know if the signal was operating correctly that date or if any maintenance was being done.	Engr Services	08/17/17	08/08/17
<u>2921</u>	08/07/17		I would like all notes, including medical, and final outcome on the dog Pet ID: 35544449 (Ziggy) held at	Street Maint	08/17/17	08/07/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>2920</u>	08/07/17	Vinh le Adt	Orange County Humane Society New business list for June and July 2017	City Clerk	08/17/17	08/07/17
<u>2919</u>	08/07/17		On Orange County Humane Society Intake logs, it lists dogs being held " Pen# Warner". I want to know what this location is? Where is it located? Address?	Street Maint	08/17/17	08/07/17
<u>2918</u>	08/07/17	Johnny Ta ADT	can you please send me the leads of new businesses for this past month of July, thank you.	City Clerk	08/17/17	08/07/17
<u>2917</u>	08/07/17		Requesting total intake and outcome Orange County Humane Society from June 1 through June 30, 2017. To include GGAC impounds, over the counter drop offs, all medical notes, intake number, outcome , and location held and /or transferred to.	Street Maint	08/17/17	08/07/17
<u>2916</u>	08/07/17		Requesting all Garden Grove animals in care/ custody of Orange County Humane Society from May 1 through May 31, 2017. To include GGAC impounds, over the counter drop offs, all medical notes, intake number, outcome and location held and /or tran...	Street Maint	08/17/17	08/15/17
<u>2915</u>	08/03/17	Susan Herrera Powerland Equipment, Inc.	I would like to request previous bid results or a bid tabulation for Oleander and Storm Drain Maintenance Contract. The contract is currently out for bid (2-1221) and we would like to see the previous years bid price. Please let me know if you n...	City Clerk Purchasing	08/14/17	08/07/17
<u>2914</u>	08/03/17	Bela Christensen Accutrend Data Corporation	All new business licenses filed in July of 2017	City Clerk	08/14/17	08/03/17
<u>2913</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	Requesting all Garden Grove animals in care/ custody of OCHS from June 1 through June 30, 2017.	Street Maint	08/14/17	08/03/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>2912</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	To include GGAC impounds, over the counter drop offs, all medical notes, intake number, and location held and /or transferred to. Requesting all Garden Grove animals in care/ custody of OCHS from May 1 through May 31, 2017. To include GGAC impounds, over the counter drop offs, all medical notes, intake number, and location held and /or transferred to.	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/15/17
<u>2911</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	Requesting final outcome and all notes on male brown pitbull. GGAC # G000838. Posted 7-27-17 To include exact holding location/locations transferred to if multiple.	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/15/17
<u>2910</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	Requesting final outcome and all notes on male young Chihuahua GGAC # G000837. Posted 7-27-17 To include exact holding location/locations transferred to if multiple.	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/15/17
<u>2909</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	Requesting final outcome and all notes on female pit/lab mix, GGAC # G000839. Posted 7-27-17 To include exact holding location/locations transferred to if multiple.	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/16/17
<u>2908</u>	08/03/17	anonymous	Requesting final outcome and all notes on female beagle, GGAC # G000845. To include exact holding location/locations transferred to.	Street Maint	08/28/17	08/15/17
<u>2907</u>	08/03/17	Mary Oldaker DataMart	Requesting an electronic list of all New Business for the month of June, 2017.	City Clerk	08/14/17	08/03/17

Please email the list to moldaker@datamart.ws

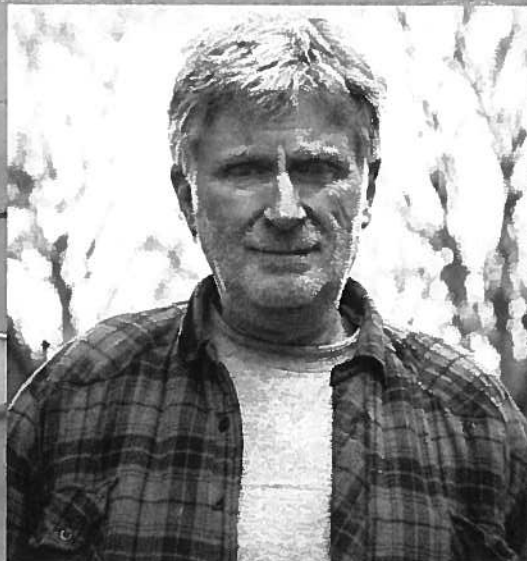
#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
<u>2906</u>	08/03/17	Roberto Sosa Cardno	I am preparing a Phase I ESA report and I would like any available fire department records or information regarding current or past USTs, ASTs, hazardous materials permits, general inspections, complaints, violations, and certificates of occupancy...	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention Building Serv	08/14/17	08/11/17
<u>2905</u>	08/03/17		To City Clerk: Please email me form 460 for the mayor and all council members, covering the period of Jan 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017. This form was due to you by July 31, 2017.	City Clerk	08/07/17	08/03/17
<u>2904</u>	08/02/17	Brittney Eugenio Partner Engineering and Science, Inc.	Any and all Fire Department records regarding hazardous materials disclosure, permits, environmental records, and current or historical clarifiers for the property at 12951 and 12999 Gilbert Street and 9465 and 9467 Garden Grove Boulevard, Garden ...	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/14/17	08/07/17
<u>2903</u>	08/02/17	Brittney Eugenio Partner Engineering and Science, Inc.	Any and all records pertaining to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building/construction/demolition permits</li> <li>• Certificate of Occupancy</li> <li>• Current or historical underground/aboveground storage tank permits</li> <li>• Plumbing/sewer permits</li> </ul> for the property at 12951 and 12999 Gilber...	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention Building Serv	08/14/17	08/11/17
<u>2902</u>	08/02/17	Johnny ADT	can I please get a listing for all the new businesses for the month of July, Thank you.	City Clerk	08/14/17	08/03/17
<u>2901</u>	08/02/17		requesting all notes, medical records of Garden Grove dogs and cats euthanized at Orange County Humane Society for the months of May and June 2017	Street Maint	08/14/17	08/11/17
<u>2900</u>	08/02/17		Requesting all medical notes and the reason the dog # G000741 was euthanized while in the custody of Orange County Humane Society - 7/3/2017	Street Maint	08/14/17	08/11/17
<u>2898</u>	08/01/17	Alexander Cartwright and Jennifer Dirmeyer	Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove Police Department 11301 Acacia Pkwy	Police Admn Serv	08/11/17	08/10/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
		MuckRock	Garden Grove, CA 92840  To Whom It May Concern:  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act (California Government Code §§ 6250), I hereby request the follow...  Request for a copy of the fire incident report for a vehicle fire that occurred on September 26, 2016, at approximately 1:30 p.m. at the property located at 13731 Harbor Blvd. in Garden Grove.  Ref Claim No.: 0431772508  See the attached request.	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/11/17	08/03/17
	<u>2897</u>	08/01/17 Cynthia Vazquez Allstate Ins.	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code § 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from David Rose during the period of January 1, ...  See the attached request.	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	08/25/17	08/21/17
	<u>2896</u>	08/01/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knyppstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk,  Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code § 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Sheldon Development Group, LLC, during the...  Please see the attached request.	City Clerk Information Systems Economic Dev	09/22/17	08/31/17
	<u>2894</u>	08/01/17 Maggie R. Simoneaux-Cuaso Knyppstra Hermes, LLP	Dear City Clerk,  Please see the attached request.	Information Systems City Clerk Economic	09/22/17	08/31/17

#	Received	Requester	Request	Division	Due	Closed
2893	08/01/17	Ken Schwencke MuckRock	<p>Pursuant to the California Public Records Act Cal. Gov. Code § 6250, et seq., I respectfully request a photocopy of all documents sent to or received from Land &amp; Design, Inc. during the peri...</p> <p>Garden Grove Police Department Garden Grove Police Department 11301 Acacia Pkwy Garden Grove, CA 92840</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>Pursuant to the California Public Records Act (California Government Code §§ 6250), I hereby request the follow...</p> <p>Hello,</p>	Dev	08/11/17	08/07/17
2892	08/01/17	Jose Ochoa Voice of OC	<p>Under the California Public Records Act, I would like to review the following information for any incidents investigated by Garden Grove PD involving Rick Moore (ex- Los Alamitos Police Captain), Amanda Jensen (ex- Westminster City Clerk)...</p>	Police Support Serv	08/11/17	08/07/17
2891	08/01/17	Chris Davis Market Force One	<p>Requesting the July 2017 new business list in EXCEL format</p>	City Clerk	08/11/17	08/01/17
2890	08/01/17	Roberto Sosa Cardno	<p>I am preparing a Phase I ESA report and I would like any available fire department records or information regarding current or past USTs, ASTs, hazardous materials permits, general inspections, complaints, violations, and certificates of occupan...</p>	Fire Suppression Fire Prevention	08/11/17	08/10/17
2889	08/01/17		<p>Requesting all notes, medical records for dog #G000718 picked up 6/28 and held at Orange County Humane Society</p>	Street Maint	08/25/17	08/15/17

# HOMELESSNESS IN ORANGE COUNTY

## THE COSTS TO OUR COMMUNITY





**Homelessness in Orange County: The Costs to Our Community**

**Conducted by**

David A. Snow and Rachel E. Goldberg

**With the assistance of**

Sara Villalta and Colin Bernatzky  
Department of Sociology  
University of California, Irvine

**In collaboration with**

Orange County United Way and Jamboree

June 2017



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Purpose

The current wave of homelessness is a pressing problem sparing few communities across the United States. Since the issue came to the forefront in the early 1980s, estimates of the number of homeless have waxed and waned, but the crisis of American citizens experiencing homelessness continues to persist. Orange County and its 34 municipalities have not been spared this crisis. According to the 2015 Orange County Point in Time Count report, nearly 4,500 people experienced homelessness (2,200 of whom were unsheltered) on any given night, and 15,291 people were expected to be homeless over the course of the year. This equates to one in 200 Orange County residents experiencing at least one night of homelessness during 2015. In addition to the devastating and traumatizing physical and psychological costs of homelessness to those individuals and families who experience it, homelessness imposes considerable economic costs on the communities in which it exists. There have been a number of cost studies across other major localities in the U.S., and in California in particular, but no such cost study has been completed for Orange County.

**The purpose of this project has been to conduct a countywide cost study, with two primary objectives:**

- First, to estimate the economic expenditures on homelessness that have accrued to the county, its 34 municipalities, and its non-governmental service agencies, including hospitals and non-profits providing services to this population;

- Second, to assess the extent to which the costs of serving the homeless vary across the spectrum of those living on the streets and in shelters versus those living in alternative forms of housing.

## The Study

This is a collaborative study among Orange County United Way, Jamboree, and the University of California, Irvine, with the support of the Association of California Cities – Orange County (ACC-OC), 2-1-1 Orange County (211OC), and the Hospital Association of Southern California. In addition, an Advisory Committee representing a cross section of Orange County experts and practitioners from various institutions and organizations served to guide our design and process. The study was also conducted to leverage the work of the United Way's FACE 2024 strategic plan, the county's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness, and the county's new Office of Care Coordination.

The study is based on data collected from five main sources: the County of Orange, the municipalities within the county, Orange County hospitals (via the Hospital Association of Southern California and Cal Optima), a sample of non-governmental agencies addressing homelessness and individuals experiencing homelessness themselves. The data was gathered through questionnaires sent to municipalities, hospitals and service agencies as well as structured, in-person survey interviews conducted with a sample of 252 homeless individuals throughout the county. Given the breadth and volume of data assembled, this is clearly one of the most

comprehensive studies of the public costs of homelessness in the United States.

## Key Findings

### Demographic and Biographic Characteristics of the Homeless Population

Results from our sample of homeless individuals indicate that Orange County's homeless population is defined largely by the following characteristics:

- They are mainly long-term OC residents, with 68% of the 252 homeless surveyed having lived in the county for 10 years or longer
- They are predominately US-born individuals (90%)
- A significant share are middle-aged (52% are age 50 or older), non-Hispanic White (47%), male (57%) and live alone (67%)

---

*Key Finding: The vast majority of Orange County's homeless, whether male or female, are U.S. citizens and long-term Orange County residents of over 10 years, rather than individuals who have recently chosen to come to Orange County*

---

The major factors precipitating homelessness in our sample (in order of frequency of mention) are:

- Securing or retaining jobs with sustainable wages (40%)
- Finding or retaining affordable housing, including evictions and foreclosures (36%)
- Family issues, which include domestic violence, family dysfunction, relationship dissolution and death of a family member (28%)
- Alcohol and/or drugs (22%)
- Mental health (17%)
- Physical health (13%)
- Release from jail/prison (7%)

---

*Key Finding: Homelessness is caused primarily by lack of sufficient income or job loss combined with high costs of housing in Orange County. Other factors, like family dysfunction, health, and substance abuse, increase one's vulnerability to homelessness in such a context.*

---

This observation is further substantiated by the following finding: The median monthly income of the homeless in our sample, from all possible sources, is \$860. Income varies greatly by housing status, ranging from a median of \$500 for those living on the street to a median of \$1,958 for homeless individuals and families placed into a rapid re-housing program (who are often supporting dependent children). Nonetheless, across all housing categories, these income levels put housing rental out of reach given the average cost of rent for a single bedroom apartment in OC of \$1,700 to \$1,800+ in 2015.

### The Cost of Homelessness

We estimate that approximately \$299 million was spent to address homelessness in Orange County by governmental and non-governmental entities in a 12-month period encompassing 2014/2015.

- Municipalities account for the largest share of this total (~\$120 million), followed by
- Hospitals (~\$77 million),
- The County (~\$62 million)
- Non-governmental housing agencies (~\$35 million)
- Other non-governmental agencies servicing the homeless (~\$5 million with incomplete data).

---

*Key Finding: Orange County's city governments and public services bear the brunt of the costs associated with homelessness in Orange County.*

---

Across the major service clusters (health care, housing, and criminal justice), we estimate that approximately \$121 million was spent providing health care to the homeless in a 12-month period encompassing 2014/2015. Counties, municipalities and non-governmental agencies spent approximately \$106 million on all types of housing for the homeless, and an estimated \$23 million was spent on criminal justice contacts (police/jail/prison).

---

*Key Finding: Costs are highest in Orange County's health care service cluster, which is consistent with other cost studies across the country*

---

Based on our interviews, we estimate that the average annual cost per person for all services is approximately \$45,000. Heavy service consumers, particularly of health and medical services, drive the average cost up greatly; so much so, that if the most costly 10% are dropped from the analysis, the mean annual cost per person drops to approximately \$10,000.

---

*Key Finding: The costs of homelessness are driven upwards by the heaviest service users among those who are chronically street homeless*

---

### **Costs by Housing Categories (Street and Emergency Sheltered Homeless versus those housed in Bridge, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing—PSH)**

- Our interviews with those experiencing homelessness indicate that use of social and health services and criminal justice contacts

are lower among those who are housed compared to those living on the streets. Those in permanent supportive housing reported 78% fewer ambulance transports in the last month, and 100% fewer arrests, compared to those who are chronically homeless living on the street or in emergency shelters.

- As a result of decreases in service utilization and criminal justice contacts, the estimated average annual cost of services is 40% lower for the chronically homeless in permanent supportive housing (\$51,587) in comparison to the chronically homeless living on the streets and in emergency shelters (\$85,631), even taking into consideration the program costs of permanent supportive housing. Similarly, the average annual cost for those housed in rapid re-housing (\$9,175) and bridge housing (\$22,686) is 75% and 38% lower, respectively, than the annual cost for the non-chronically homeless on the street and in emergency shelters (\$36,419) net of the program costs of housing.
- When looking at health service utilization alone, the estimated average annual cost among those homeless who are housed (\$26,158) is half the annual cost incurred by those on the street or in emergency shelters (\$51,855), with the disparity even greater between those in permanent supportive housing (\$43,184) and the chronically street homeless (\$98,199)

---

*Key Finding: Whatever the service or housing category, the costs of homelessness declines when the homeless are housed. This holds for both the non-chronically and the chronically homeless*

---

### **Cost Savings of Housing Chronically Street Homeless in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

- The estimated average annual cost of services per capita for permanent supportive housing clients is 50% lower than for the chronically street homeless (\$51,587 versus \$100,759).
- Taking into consideration the average cost of services per capita, we estimate a cost savings of approximately \$42 million per year if all Orange County chronically homeless were placed into permanent supportive housing.
- The potential cost savings of housing the homeless are even more significant for the chronically street homeless who are the

heaviest service users, and in particular for those in the upper decile of costs. We find that 10% of the chronically street homeless incur annual costs higher than \$439,787 per person, whereas the most costly 10% of those in permanent supportive housing incur annual costs in excess of only \$55,332

---

*Key Finding: The cost savings data on housing the homeless in general, and particularly the chronically street homeless, show a consistent and compelling pattern: costs are markedly lower among the homeless who are housed, and this is especially true for the chronically homeless.*

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# INTRODUCTION

This is the final report of a year-long study of the costs of homelessness in Orange County, and of the demographic and biographic characteristics of those experiencing homelessness here. The report was conducted collaboratively among Orange County United Way, Jamboree, and the University of California, Irvine (UCI), with the support and guidance of the Association of California Cities - Orange County (ACC-OC), 2-1-1 Orange County (211OC), the Hospital Association of Southern California, and an Advisory Committee composed of a cross-section of local experts and practitioners.

## Objectives

The major objective of the study was twofold:

- First, to estimate the economic expenditures on homelessness that have accrued to the county, its 34 municipalities and its non-governmental service agencies, including hospitals and non-profits providing services to this population.
- Second, to assess the extent to which the costs of serving the homeless vary across the spectrum of those living on the streets and in shelters versus those living in alternative forms of housing. Additionally, the study sought to construct a demographic and biographic profile of the county's homeless in order to assess in greater detail the costs associated with serving the homeless across the county. The study was conceived and organized in late Fall 2015 and Winter 2016, and the research was initiated in Spring 2016 and completed in the Winter of 2017.<sup>2</sup>

## Rationale

The rationale for conducting the research was based on the following three considerations. First, for some time there has been growing recognition within Orange County that it has not been spared the problem of homelessness that continues to plague metropolitan areas and municipalities of all sizes across the country.<sup>3</sup> The HUD-mandated semi-annual Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates for Orange County bear this out. According to the 2015 Orange County PIT count, for example, nearly 4,500 people experienced homelessness on any given night, with 15,291 experiencing at least one night of homelessness over the course of the year. This equates to one in 200 Orange County residents experiencing at least one night of homelessness during 2015. Given the extensive gap, as of the date this study was conducted, between the cost of rental housing within the county (\$1,700 to \$1,800, on average, for a one-bedroom apartment in 2015<sup>4</sup>) and the limited availability of resources for many residents to access that housing (24% of OC residents lived in poverty in 2015<sup>5</sup>), there is reason to believe that the recently completed 2017 PIT estimate will reveal an increase in the county's homeless population. But whether this recent count shows a decline or an increase, it is likely to be a lower-end count because it does not fully capture the unhoused living in automobiles or hidden encampments, doubling up for a night with friends or relatives, or a staying in a motel for a night or two. Consider, for example, the experience of a homeless 70-year-old, African-American woman interviewed for this study living off of a monthly

\$1,000 Social Security check. She sleeps five to six nights a week on a bench in Anaheim, but uses a portion of that check to stay in a motel at least one night a week, usually Friday and/or Saturday, to get a good sleep, a warm shower and wash her clothes. Individuals like her may be missed in the PIT count. This example, among others, suggests that the actual number of people who are homeless in the county on any given night is likely to be somewhat higher than the PIT estimate.<sup>9</sup>

But whatever the count from one PIT estimate to the next, we should be cautious about becoming fixated on the approximate number; for whether it is 4,000, 4,500, 5,000 or more, the fact remains that there are thousands of individuals who are homeless in the county on any given night, and this fact alone constitutes a persistently pressing problem not only for these homeless individuals but also for both the county's various public service agencies and municipalities. More specifically, in addition to the devastating and traumatizing physical and psychological costs of homelessness to those individuals and families who experience it, homelessness imposes considerable economic costs on the communities in which it exists. The intent of this study has been to assess the approximate costs of homelessness to the county government, the 34 municipalities within the county and the non-governmental service agencies, including hospitals and non-profit service agencies. This research also assesses the extent to which the cost of addressing homelessness varies across the spectrum of those living on the streets and in shelters in comparison to those living in various types of housing. It is the intersection of these various considerations that provide a major rationale for the value of this study.

A second rationale for this cost study is provided by the increasing recognition of the

homelessness problem by the County of Orange and other local organizations, and the overlap of a number of initiatives to deal with the problem. Included among these initiatives is the County's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness, the county's new Office of Care Coordination, which was established in 2016, ACC-OC's Homelessness Task Force and the United Way's FACE 2024 Strategic Plan, which adopted housing as one of its four pillars. This cost study was conducted to leverage the work of these initiatives in a collaborative manner.

The third rationale for conducting the study is to provide a basis for comparing the costs of homelessness in Orange County with the research on costs accrued by other metropolitan areas and municipalities within the state, and to understand the reasons for cost similarities and differences. To date, cost studies have been conducted in the major municipalities throughout the state, including Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego and the San Jose and Silicon Valley area, but no such cost study has been completed for Orange County.

Taken together, the foregoing rationales indicate that there are a number of pressing reasons for having conducted the research reported herein. Before turning to summary of that research, it is important to note the study's distinctive features.

### **Distinctive Features**

There are two noteworthy features of this study. The first distinctive feature is the study's comprehensiveness. This is indicated by the variety of sources from which the data were collected: the County of Orange, the 34 municipalities within the county, Orange County hospitals (via the Hospital Association of Southern California and Cal Optima), a sample of the full variety of non-governmental agencies addressing homelessness, and a sample of individuals not only experiencing homelessness

but also experiencing different living situations, ranging from sleeping rough on the streets to residing in permanent supportive housing. Few, if any other, cost studies are based on such a variety of data sources. Additionally, we compare the costs associated with both non-chronic and chronic homelessness. Given the breadth, depth and volume of data assembled and analyzed, this is clearly one of the most comprehensive studies yet conducted of the public costs of homelessness in the United States

The second distinctive feature of the study is that it was a truly collaborative endeavor. Its collaborative character was mentioned above, but it merits mention again because without the cooperation and collaboration of various institutions, organizations and individuals across the county, the study would have never unfolded and evolved as it did. It was initiated

through the cooperative partnership of Orange County United Way, Jamboree, and the UCI School of Social Sciences, and then moved forward with the formation of an Advisory Committee representing a cross section of Orange County experts and practitioners regarding homelessness (see Appendix 1 for list of committee members). This committee was crucial in guiding the study design and facilitating the research process. Additionally, the study benefitted greatly from the ongoing support of ACC-OC, the Hospital Association of Southern California, 211OC and the county, in particular its Office of Care Coordination. Among other things, this study nicely illustrates what can be pursued and accomplished when various interested parties and stakeholders within a community strive to work together towards a common objective.

# DATA SOURCES, STUDY METHODOLOGY AND STUDY DESIGN

Before discussing our data sources, associated methodologies and study design, it is first necessary to indicate our working conceptualization of homelessness. There are various conceptualizations of homelessness, ranging from HUD's more limited definition to the National Health Care for the Homeless Council's broader and more inclusive definition (see Glossary). Given the study's two-fold objective, we opt for a broader and more inclusive conceptualization of homelessness. Thus, for the purposes of this study, the word "homeless" is used to describe people who sometimes sleep outdoors, in cars, in abandoned buildings or on the streets; or who are staying in shelters, bridge housing, rapid re-housing or supportive housing after being on the streets; or who have been evicted from their homes, discharged from an institution like a hospital or a prison, or are fleeing domestic violence and can't find housing.

## Data Sources

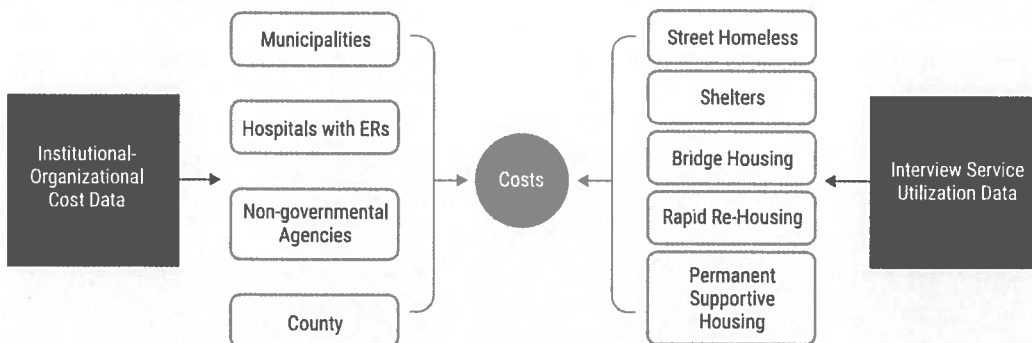
In order to both estimate the costs of this broadened conception of homelessness in

Orange County across a range of county actors, and to examine how costs differ between the homeless on the street and those living in various housing configurations, we gathered cost data from five sources: 1) the County of Orange; 2) the municipalities within the county; 3) Orange County hospitals (via the Hospital Association of Southern California and Cal Optima); 4) a sample of non-governmental agencies servicing the homeless; and 5) individuals experiencing homelessness themselves.

## Methodology and Study Design

The data were gathered through questionnaires sent via email to municipalities, hospitals and service agencies (see Appendix for the questionnaires) as well as by structured in-person survey interviews conducted between August and December 2016 with a sample of 252 homeless individuals living on the street and in various housing configurations throughout the county. As illustrated in Figure 1, institutional/organizational cost data from the county, municipalities, hospitals and

Figure 1. Cost Study Design



social service agencies are aggregated and used to estimate a grand total for the costs of servicing the homeless in 2015 in Orange County.<sup>7</sup> To differentiate the per-person average annual costs across categories of homeless individuals and housing configurations, we integrated data from the in-person survey interviews and the institutions/organizations. The information gathered from all of our data sources will be described in greater detail in sections 4 through 6 below.

### Comparison with Other Cost Study Methodologies and Designs

As noted earlier and as suggested by the study design, one of the study's distinctive features is its breadth and comprehensiveness in comparison to other cost studies. Within the state, there have been a number of homelessness cost studies with considerable variation in scope and methodology. The most comprehensive studies are those using a computer tracking methodology, based on HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) [see Glossary], in which encrypted identifiers from recently homeless adults residing in housing for the homeless, typically permanent supportive housing, are matched with correspondingly encrypted identifiers from the service records of relevant city, county or state agencies (e.g., county departments of health, public health and mental health, sheriff and probation departments, and local or state hospitalization records). A major completed cost study employing this methodology within the state was conducted for Silicon Valley<sup>8</sup>. This genre of cost studies may be among the most methodologically refined and reliable, but it is not easily replicated from one setting to the next because of variation in the functioning and operative status of the local HMIS system. In Orange County, for example, limitations in the operative status of the HMIS

system foreclosed the possibility of using this methodology at the time our study was initiated. The strengths of this HMIS-based cost study design notwithstanding, it is important to note it is limited in terms of the breadth of its cost coverage. For example, it typically does not include, in comparison to our cost study design, the spectrum of non-governmental agency cost data, and its typically residential focus on permanent supportive housing bypasses the associated costs of other types of housing for those who are homeless.

At the other end, probably the least comprehensive cost study of homelessness is the municipal departmental study conducted in Sacramento.<sup>9</sup> For this study design, cost data was secured for the various operational budgets of the city. While limited in the range of costs associated with servicing the homeless, we did find this study helpful in formulating our municipal questionnaire.

Standing in between the HMIS-based study designs and the narrow focus of the Sacramento study are two other cost study designs. One includes the mixed-methods strategy of the 2009 Los Angeles cost study, wherein over 9,000 people who were homeless and receiving General Relief were statistically matched with around 1,000 homeless who entered supportive housing (similar to permanent supportive housing) provided by the Skid Row Housing Trust. Similar to the ideal-type HMIS study design, data for persons in the study were derived from various L.A. County departments through computerized record identification.<sup>10</sup>

The other strategy attempting to get at cost differences between the unhoused homeless and those who are now housed employs variants of longitudinal studies in which assessment of the costs of homelessness is based on comparing its public costs (e.g.,

ambulance and hospital use, arrests, jail time, and shelter use) for a panel of individuals with the costs of their subsequent housing placement, typically in permanent supportive housing. Here studies vary in terms of the size of the panel and the comparative time frame, ranging from a four-person panel study in Los Angeles<sup>11</sup> to a 114-person panel study assessing the public costs for the panel one year prior to placement to up to two years after placement in San Diego<sup>12</sup>. This type of study is generally less comprehensive than the HMIS-based studies, but is also similarly limited in its neglect of the costs associated with the range of non-governmental, public costs and its comparison of only street homelessness with placement in permanent supportive housing.

Comparatively, the strength of our study design is in its comprehensiveness and depth via the detailed, face-to-face interviews with our sample across the spectrum of living situations,

ranging from the streets and shelters to bridge housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing, combined with collection of cost data from governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The differences in these study designs and methodologies notwithstanding, it is important to emphasize that the cost findings and offsets lean in the same direction. That is, not only are the costs of homelessness considerable, but, even more significantly, the cost savings by housing the homeless, and particularly the most chronically homeless, are extensive. Another way of putting it is that the cost differences in the findings of these different studies, including this one, are not qualitative but quantitative; the differences are in magnitude and not of kind. Moreover, the differences are not attributable solely to study design but also to differences in the demographics and homeless-relevant policies in the various study settings.

## COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC AND BIOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF OC HOMELESS

Before identifying and elaborating the costs associated with the provision of services to the homeless across the county, it is helpful to have a sense of who comprises the county's homeless population. What are the major demographic characteristics of the county's homeless, and how do these characteristics compare with the county's general population? An equally important question concerns the generalizability of our findings: Are they peculiar to our sample of the 252 homeless individuals interviewed, or are the findings consistent with other interview-based efforts to capture the demographic and/or biographic profile of the county's homeless population? In order to answer such questions, it is necessary to elaborate how the sample was constituted before providing a description of the sample's demographic composition.

### Site Sampling Methodology

Because there is no sampling frame for the Orange County homeless, as there would be for a household survey, generating a truly random sample of homeless respondents was not possible. Instead, we employed a locational maximum variation sampling strategy through which we identified – with the help of service-providers and people experiencing homelessness – an array of sites within the county that are broadly representative of the geographic and demographic variation of the homeless across the county.<sup>13</sup> These locations or “niches” included not only street sites that

were known to be frequented (such as parks, encampments and agencies providing a bag lunch) but also the range of available, albeit limited, housing configurations (emergency shelters, bridge housing, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing). Table 1 shows the settings in which the street interviews were conducted, and Table 2 shows the various housing configurations in which we conducted interviews. Consistent with the maximum variation sampling strategy, there is notable county-wide variation both in the interview settings and across the housing configurations.

**Table 1.** Interview Settings/Contexts

Site/Location of Interview	# Completed
<b>Street</b>	<b>89</b>
Santa Ana Civic Center	26
Santa Ana Riverbed Encampment	13
Share Our Selves (S O S )	12
Lions Park (Costa Mesa)	10
Hart Park (Orange)	9
Pioneer Park (Garden Grove)	5
Family Assistance Ministries	5
Newport Beach Transit Center	5
Friendship Shelter	2
Build Futures	1
The Courtyard (Santa Ana)	1
<b>Housing Types</b>	<b>163</b>
Shelter	48
Bridge	41
Rapid Re Housing	25
Permanent Supportive Housing	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>252</b>

**Table 2.** Interview Settings for Housing Configurations

Site/Location of Interview	# Completed
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>48</b>
Friendship Shelter	15
Fullerton Armory	15
The Courtyard (Santa Ana)	13
Salvation Army	4
Build Futures	1
<b>Bridge</b>	<b>41</b>
WISEPlace	10
Build Futures	8
Family Assistance Ministries	6
Families Forward	6
Salvation Army	5
Colette's Children's Home	5
Pathways of Hope	1
<b>Rapid Re-housing</b>	<b>25</b>
Families Forward	14
Serving People in Need (SPIN)	5
Mercy House	4
Family Assistance Ministries	2
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>	<b>49</b>
Jamboree Housing	24
Mercy House	22
Colette's Children's Home	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163</b>

## Interview Procedures

To ensure that the individuals we interviewed at a given site were as representative of that site as possible, we attempted to systematically select respondents in each locale. For example, at the Santa Ana Civic Center, interviewers chose a starting point and counted off every xth person they encountered; and at the riverbed encampment, the three researchers spread themselves out along the length of the encampment and then proceeded to conduct interviews with an occupant of each successive tent or makeshift shelter. This type of systematic sampling was not possible in every interview location, however. For example, at the Newport Transit Center there was typically only a couple of homeless persons

available for interviews, and the selection of prospective interviewees at the various housing sites was often constrained by their schedules, particularly for those who were employed. Whatever the setting, an effort was made to select respondents as systematically as possible, and all selected respondents were offered a \$10 gift card (Chevron, Starbucks, Subway or Target) of their choosing to incentivize their participation and compensate them for their time.

The interviews took approximately 30 minutes to complete on average. The interviews were conducted in English or Spanish, depending on the respondent's preference. The questionnaire (see Appendix 5) included questions on a variety of topics, including basic demographics, current living conditions, reasons for homelessness and length of time homeless, challenges of homelessness, recent utilization of services, health and wellbeing, family and social networks, employment and other sources of income, and childhood experiences.

## Sample Profile Compared with Other OC Homeless Samples and County Population

Table 3 provides a demographic profile of the project sample alongside comparable data points from two other OC studies – the 2015 Point-in-Time Count and the VI-SPDAT (see Glossary) survey conducted through the county's Coordinated Entry system (see Glossary) – and with the general OC population for 2015 from the American Community Survey. We include the 2015 Point-in-Time and the 2016 VI-SPDAT findings to provide a comparative base for assessing the previously raised question about the generality of the project sample findings. Although the purposes and structure of the three research tools are quite different, each elicited information regarding some comparable demographic variables.



**Table 3.** Profile of Sample Compared with Other Orange County Homeless Samples and General Population

Variables	Project Sample	Point-in-Time (2015)	VI-SPDAT	ACS Orange County (General Pop. 2015)
% Male	57%	61%	56%	49%
% Female	43%	39%	44%	51%
Median age	50	50 (unsheltered)	—	38
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	30%	39%	25%	34%
Non-Hispanic White	47%	35%	53%	41%
Non-Hispanic Black	15%	14%	14%	2%
Asian	4%	5%	3%	19%
Native American	4%	4%	2%	<1%
% With any schooling beyond high school	47%	—	—	67%
% Foreign-born	10%	—	—	31%
% Living in OC 10 years of more	68%	—	—	—
% Veteran	12%	12%	9%	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>3,086,331</b>

Looking at the table and beginning with the **gender** distribution among those interviewed for the project sample, we see that the majority are male, which is consistent with the other two data sources. In comparison with the proportion male for the county overall, we see that men are overrepresented among the homeless (57% to 49%). This is not a surprising finding; men have been overrepresented among the homeless population throughout the country since this current wave of homelessness surfaced in the first half of the 1980s.<sup>14</sup> It is important to also note that the proportion of women has increased considerably since then, both nationally and in Orange County

Turning to **age**, the median age for both the project sample and the 2015 PIT count is 50, which is considerably higher than for the county overall. Whether this is indicative of an aging trend among homeless individuals is difficult to say at this point in time. However, it is worth noting that demographic assessments of the homeless population across the country over the past 30+ years does suggest a trending

upwards.<sup>15</sup> It is also interesting to note for Orange County residents that the only age group that is expected to grow proportionate to other age groups in the next 25 years is the 65 and older cluster.<sup>16</sup> If this projection holds, then we might expect an upward aging trend among those who are homeless as well, especially since two-thirds are long-time OC residents, as shown in the third row from the bottom.

Considering the **race and ethnic composition** of the county's homeless population, non-Hispanic Whites make up the modal category for the project sample. The 47% project sample finding falls midway between the other two sets of findings from the PIT and VI-SPDAT (35% and 53%, respectively), and is slightly higher than the proportion of non-Hispanic Whites for the county. Hispanics make up the next-largest ethnic/racial category among the county's homeless population. The 30% finding again falls between the figures for the other two samples, but is slightly lower than the proportion of Hispanics for the county. That Hispanics are slightly underrepresented

among the homeless population in comparison to the county figure is not surprising given similar findings in other studies.<sup>17</sup> It would be surprising, however, if non-Hispanic Blacks were underrepresented among the homeless in comparison to their proportion of the county's population. This is not the case, though, as non-Hispanic Blacks comprise only 2% of the county's population but 15% of its homeless population, a finding that is consistent with virtually every other study of the racial/ethnic composition of the homeless population across the country.<sup>18</sup>

Another telling feature of the county's homeless population is its relatively low level of **educational achievement**: 47% of the project sample attended some schooling beyond high school, primarily a year or two of college without graduation, in contrast to 67% for the county as a whole. This finding, when coupled with the concentration of work experiences of those who are homeless in the secondary labor market,<sup>19</sup> accounts in part for the greater socioeconomic precarity and vulnerability of some citizens to homelessness.

Perhaps one of the most interesting findings is that only 10% of those we interviewed are **foreign-born** in contrast to the county's foreign-born population of 31% for 2015. This striking contrast is likely to be surprising to some county residents given the often-heard claim that recent, undocumented immigrants swell the ranks of the homeless.

An equally compelling finding is that 68% of the sampled individuals have lived in Orange County 10 years or longer. This is especially interesting because it runs counter to another frequently heard stereotype regarding those who are homeless: that many are migrants or

"transients" from elsewhere who are attracted to Orange County because of its favorable climate, which presumably eases living on the streets. The contrary bottom line, however, is that the vast majority of the county's homeless population are **long-term county residents**.

The final noteworthy demographic characteristic shown in the second to the last row in Table 3 shows that 12% of the homeless interviewed are **veterans**, which is slightly more than double the percentage of veterans in the county in 2015. The overrepresentation of veterans among the county's homeless population is not only confirmed by the parallel findings of the PIT count and VI-SPDAT survey, but it is also consistent with other studies across the country.<sup>20</sup>

Earlier in this section we raised the question of the generalizability of the project sample findings across the county's homeless population. The observed comparability of these findings with those of the other two interview-based studies, particularly the PIT count, reported in Table 3, gives us confidence in the representativeness of the project sample findings. This confidence is also bolstered by the "niche" maximum variation strategy that guided our selection of interview sites and thus potential respondents.

We will consider additional demographic and biographic characteristics of the county's homeless population when we examine the extent to which these characteristics and associated costs vary across the spectrum of those living on the streets and in shelters versus those living in alternative forms of housing. Next, however, we examine the institutional/organizational costs of homelessness within the county.

## COST COMPARISONS ACROSS INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

By institutional sector, we refer to the cluster of durable, organizational entities that intersect and deal with people who are homeless in one fashion or another, ranging from monitoring and policing their movements and activities to providing housing of various kinds and a range of subsistence services. Included in this sector is the county, the 34 municipalities, the hospitals with emergency departments, the housing providers and the other non-governmental social service agencies providing a range of services other than housing. We consider the costs associated with each, and then aggregate the totals to reach an estimated cost total.

### County

The Director of Care Coordination for the county provided us with a listing of actual FY2015/2016 costs for homeless services across a range of county agencies and programs. Specifically, data were provided on housing for homeless individuals and families, health care services provided by the Orange County Health Care Agency, county resources for homeless individuals allocated to social service agencies (such as CalFresh and General Relief), costs for Homeless Liaison Officers in the County Sheriff's Department, resources spent by OC Public Works (e.g., for encampment land management) and county funding for dedicated emergency shelters.

Aggregated, the costs for these various county services sum to \$60,093,851, as shown in the second row of Table 4. Also included in the county cost total are the costs provided by

the Orange County Transit Authority (OCTA). Although the OCTA is independent from the county, its transit services are county-wide and therefore included in the overall county costs.

**Table 4.** County Costs

County Department/Division	Accumulating Costs
Orange County (per Director of Care Coordination and County)	\$60,093,851
Orange County Transit Authority	\$2,073,566
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$62,167,417</b>

We suspect that the total county costs of \$62,167,417 are a somewhat conservative estimate, particularly since homeless-related court, jail and probation costs are not included. Additionally, the Sheriff Department's costs include only the salaries of Homeless Liaison Officers assigned to 13 municipalities and unincorporated areas without their own police departments. Similarly, we suspect the OCTA homeless-related costs are higher than the number indicated in the above table, since a disproportionate share of that cost estimate is consumed by the costs associated with monitoring and cleaning a single, albeit major, transit center in the county. Finally, when assessing the overall county costs, it is important to note that they are for the fiscal year 2015/2016, which does not capture several newer efforts at the county level to address the homelessness issue, such as the Whole Person Care initiative targeting frequent users of medical services.<sup>21</sup> The take away point is that the county costs for 2016/2017 are likely to be considerably higher than for 2015/2016.

## Municipalities

With assistance from the ACC-OC, in 2016 we sent questionnaires via email to all 34 Orange County municipalities soliciting information on FY2014/2015 expenses. The questionnaires (in Appendix 2), which were based on survey instruments used in a cost study in Sacramento (2015), asked municipalities to provide their total municipal budget for FY2014/2015, as well as to estimate the percent of this total budget spent on homelessness. In addition, municipalities were asked to provide budgets for a variety of municipal departments, along with estimates of the percentage of these departmental budgets that was spent on homelessness in FY2014/2015.

Because homelessness is not a budgeted line item in most municipalities, we asked municipalities to provide approximate figures based on the individual city's estimated cost allocation. For example, the budget allocation of a municipal police officer may not be based on how much time, if any, is consumed by dealing with local homeless individuals. We assume, nonetheless, that costs are incurred by encounters with homeless people. We encouraged municipalities to conceptualize these types of non-budgeted costs as "opportunity costs," which encompass costs incurred by allocating resources (time, money, energy) to one issue or task rather than another. Even though a hypothetical police officer's salary may remain the same regardless of whether his/her time is allocated to stopping, assisting, ticketing or arresting a homeless individual, the fact that some time—say 15% of the 40-hour week—is spent attending to homeless-related issues means that 15% less time is allocated to other tasks. That 15% is an opportunity cost that can be calculated with the officer's line item salary and estimated as time consumed by dealing with issues connected to homelessness. This same principle can be

applied to municipality librarians, parks and recreation staff and to various administrative personnel. Because the "opportunity cost" principle was not always employed, when a municipality reported a percentage of their Total Expenses spent on homelessness in FY2014/2015 that was under 1%, we rounded the cost up to 1% of Total Expenses.

We received completed questionnaires from 21 of the 34 municipalities in Orange County. A listing of these 21 municipalities is provided in Table 5. The municipalities that did not return completed questionnaires tended to be relatively small in both total and homeless population. For those municipalities that did not return questionnaires, we estimated their total amount spent on homelessness by taking their publicly available information on FY2014/2015 Total Expenses, and estimating 1% of these expenses. Because these municipalities tended to be relatively small in size and budget, adding their imputed expenses did not greatly increase the total cost of homelessness across the municipalities over and above what was found for the 21 municipalities that did return questionnaires.

**Table 5.** Municipalities Submitting Questionnaires

Name of Municipality	
Aliso Viejo	Newport Beach
Anaheim	Orange
Buena Park	Placentia
Costa Mesa	San Clemente
Dana Point	Santa Ana
Fullerton	Stanton
Garden Grove	Tustin
Huntington Beach	Villa Park
Irvine	Westminster
Mission Viejo	Yorba Linda
Laguna Beach	

Table 6 shows the results for the 21 municipalities that returned completed questionnaires. Indicated is the *median figure*

(one-half above and one-half below) for the municipal budgets for FY2014/2015, the median percent of the municipal budget spent on homelessness, the median dollar amount spent on homelessness, and the estimated total dollar amount spent on homelessness across the 21 cities.

**Table 6. Cost Findings for Municipalities (FY 2014/2015)**

Category	Statistic	# of Municipalities Reporting Statistic
Median total municipal budget FY 2014/2015	\$113,645,808	21
Median % of municipal budget spent on homelessness	1%	21
Median municipal budget spent on homelessness	\$1,760,510	21
Total amount spent on homelessness across 22 municipalities	\$115,158,683	21

**Note:** Uses Total Expenses for FY2014/2015. Municipalities reporting a percent of the municipal budget spent on homelessness of under 1% are rounded up to 1%, as are those that did not provide a percentage.

As with the county total cost figure, we think the total cost figure of \$115,158,683 for the municipalities is a conservative estimate because of the factors noted above.

### Non-governmental Social Service Agencies Servicing Homeless People

To identify non-governmental agencies that provide services to those who are homeless in Orange County, we first combed through a list provided by 2-1-1 Orange County of approximately 600 social service agencies, and narrowed it down to those directly servicing the homeless population. We supplemented the 211OC list with our own internet searches and knowledge of agencies in the county. In the end, we compiled a list of 236 Orange County non-governmental social service agencies servicing

the homeless, spanning a range of services including housing, food provision and health. To ensure that our sample represented the range of services, we assigned each of the 236 agencies in our list to one of 12 strata based on their services provided. These 12 strata were: clinical health services, ambulance services, soup kitchens, food pantries, hygiene and/or clothing, referral services, multi-purpose non-housing services, motel/housing vouchers and/or rental assistance, emergency shelter, bridge housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. The number of agencies that fell into each stratum is shown in Table 7. For strata containing more than 11 agencies, we randomly selected 11 agencies per stratum; strata containing 11 or fewer were sampled at 100%. This sampling strategy yielded a total sample of 115 agencies representing the full range of services.

**Table 7. Agency Strata and Sample**

Stratum	Population of Agencies	# of Agencies Sampled
Food Pantry	88	11
Soup Kitchen	29	11
Hygiene and/or Clothing Services	22	10
Health Services	16	8
Bridge Housing	15	11
Referral	13	11
Private Ambulance Provider	11	11
Permanent Supportive Housing	10	10
Rapid Re-housing	9	9
Motel/Housing Vouchers and/or Rental Assistance	8	8
Multipurpose Non-housing Services	8	8
Shelter/Emergency Shelter	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>115</b>

We sent questionnaires via email to all 115 agencies that fell into our sample. The questionnaires (in Appendix 3) asked the

**Table 8.** Survey of Non-governmental Agencies

Responding Agencies		
AltaMed Health Services	H.O.P.E. (Helping Other People Everyday)	Project HOPE Alliance
Build Futures	Illumination Foundation	Saint Mary's by the Sea Catholic Church
CARE Ambulance Service	Jamboree Housing Corporation	Saint Mary's Fullerton
City Net	Laurel House	Salvation Army
Colette's Children's Home	Living Waters Christian Fellowship	Serving People In Need, Inc (SPIN)
Costa Mesa Family Resource Center	Mental Health Association of OC	Share Our Selves
Families Forward	Mercy House Living Centers	Stand Up for Kids
Family Assistance Ministries	Mission Committee of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange	2-1-1 Orange County
Family Promise of Orange County, Inc	Off the Streets Huntington Beach	South County Outreach
Friendship Shelter, Inc.	One Step Ministry	WISE Place
Grandma's House of Hope	Orange County Rescue Mission	

agencies to provide several pieces of cost information, including the organization's total program expenses for 2015, the percentage of their total budget that was spent on homelessness in 2015, the percentage of their service encounters that were with homeless people in 2015, and, for each type of service they provided for the homeless in 2015, the estimated program cost-of-service per encounter (for example, the average cost of a clinical visit, an ambulance ride or a night of housing). This last piece of information was used, together with the information on actual service utilization collected from our service user interviews, to assign a cost of services to each individual we sampled (these results will be provided in the section on Cost and Demographic/Biographic Comparisons by Category of Homelessness, beginning on page 30).

Thirty-two agencies representing all service areas of interest completed the agency questionnaires. They are listed in Table 8. Their responses form the basis for the agency results we provide below. The largest housing providers all completed the questionnaire, as did the largest multipurpose providers of services for the homeless population.

Table 9 shows the cost findings for the 32 agencies that returned the questionnaire. As we did with the municipality cost figures, we report the median figure for total program expenses for 2015, the number of clients per agency, the percent of total service encounters with the homeless, and the percent of agency budgets spent on homelessness. The last row includes the total expenditures on homelessness for the reporting agencies combined.

**Table 9.** Cost Findings for Non-governmental Agencies

Category	Statistic	# of Agencies Reporting Statistic
Median total program expenses in 2015	\$822,126	31
Median # clients served in 2015	773	30
Median % of service encounters with homeless	72.5%	30
Median % of agency budget spent on homelessness	77.0%	31
Median amount of agency budget spent on homelessness	\$399,007	29
Total spent on homelessness across 29 agencies	\$27,170,143	29

It is important to bear in mind that the \$27,170,143 cost figure is not for all of the 115 sampled non-governmental agencies, but only for the 32 reporting agencies. It is thus a conservative estimate of agency costs, although as we noted above, the largest providers of services for the homeless population are included. As will be seen in Table 11, we use the total budget information provided by the housing agencies that returned questionnaires to estimate the total cost of servicing this population across all non-governmental housing agencies.

## Hospitals and Emergency Departments

As of 2015, there were 24 hospitals with emergency departments (ERs) within the county. Table 10 shows the estimated costs accrued to the hospitals for both ER and inpatient encounters with homeless individuals for 2015. The estimated total for emergency department encounters is \$19,245,600; for inpatient encounters it is \$57,319,434. The total for the two estimates combined is \$76,565,034.

The data on which these estimates are based come from two major sources: CalOptima, through the Hospital Association of Southern California, for the ER data; and OSHPD (Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development), via the Orange County Health Care Agency, for the inpatient data.

### CalOptima ER Data

CalOptima is a public agency that provides health

care coverage for Orange County residents who are eligible for Medi-Cal. It contracts with health networks, physician specialists and hospitals to provide health care to its members, many of whom are indigent adults with incomes between 138% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (\$11,770 for one person in 2015; \$15,930 for two persons, and \$20,090 for three persons) and who have chronic health conditions, behavioral health issues and non-health related challenges, such as homelessness, resulting in increased ER utilization due to lack of primary/preventive care access.

The CalOptima ER data we assessed represented only around a third of the health network reporting. Consequently, our cost estimate is calculated by multiplying the CalOptima ER data by a factor of 3.3. Thus, the CalOptima data shows that 3,560 homeless individuals had 6,480 ER visits, averaging close to two per client, across 20 OC hospitals, at an average cost of approximately \$900 per person, which we multiplied times 3.3, yielding the estimated cost for ER encounters of \$19,245,600.

### OSHPD Inpatient Data

The hospitalization data, lagging a year (2014), reveal that 1,609 homeless individuals were hospitalized for an average of 10.4 days at an average charge of \$35,624.28. Multiplying the number of hospitalizations times the average charge yields the estimated hospitalization cost of \$57,319,434.

In addition to the total hospitalization charge, the demographic characteristics of the homeless

**Table 10.** Cost Findings on Orange County Hospital ER and Inpatient Charges

Agency/Hospital	Emergency Department	Inpatient	Subtotal
Cal Optima via Hospital Association of Southern California	6,480 x \$900 x 3.3 = \$19,245,600	—	\$19,245,600
OSPHD files via OC Health Care Agency	—	1,609 x \$35,624.28 = \$57,319,434	\$57,319,434
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$76,565,034</b>

**Note:** Only one major OC hospital provided detailed cost data. The above are aggregated figures across all OC hospitals and emergency rooms

hospitalized warrant mention: 72% were male, 28% female; 67% Non-Hispanic White, 19% Hispanic and 8% Non-Hispanic Black; 51% were 45-64 years old and 5% were 65+. Notably, these demographic characteristics of the hospitalized homeless are skewed in the same direction as our project sample demographic profile portrayed in Table 3.

### Additional Corroborating Data

Initially we attempted to collect cost data from the 24 hospitals with ERs by sending brief questionnaires to them via email. Because of HIPPA regulations regarding the confidentiality of health care data, coupled with the absence of a government-defined screening process for the determination of homeless clients, this outreach effort proved not to be very effective. However, one of the major hospitals, located in the county's central corridor where many of the homeless are located, did complete the questionnaire in considerable detail. Counting as homeless only those individuals who gave no residential address upon admission, this central hospital reported 1,283 encounters in 2015. These encounters included ER visits, inpatient admissions, clinic visits, and rehab and psychiatric admissions. Multiplying the average cost for each of these types of encounters by the number of encounters per type yielded an annual cost of medical services for the homeless of \$17,295,564. This annual cost figure is for only one of the county's 24 hospitals with ERs, albeit one of the larger hospitals. If we assume this cost approximates the average for medical encounters with homeless individuals in the five largest hospitals in the central corridor of the county, then the total of the five combined is more than the estimated total in Table 10. This suggests that the estimated total cost of \$76,565,034 for homeless ER visits and hospitalizations across the county is likely a quite conservative estimate.

There is also another factor that suggests that the estimated total cost figure is conservative. We refer to the aforementioned finding that the average length of hospitalization for the homeless is 10.4 days, which is at least triple that for inpatients with housing. The cost implication of this finding is that other inpatient referrals are diverted to other hospitals because of the absence of available beds, thereby leading to an escalation of costs across the board. Were there sufficient housing to which the homeless clients could be released, their average length of stay would be reduced considerably, as would the associated spiraling, downstream costs.

### Total Costs Across Institutional Sectors

The accumulating and aggregated cost figures for the institutional sectors intersecting with homelessness are shown in Table 11. The sectors are listed vertically in the first column from the highest to the lowest total costs accrued. The second column includes the costs based on the previously discussed data collected for each sector, but note that we have divided the non-governmental sector into housing agencies and other agencies for reasons we will explain. The third column includes the total cost for each sector plus an imputation if warranted.

An imputation is an analytic technique used to determine and assign replacement values for missing data. As noted earlier, not all municipalities and sampled agencies submitted their cost information to us via the questionnaires we sent them. Thus, in order to account for the non-respondents in our totals, we needed to find a way to impute cost information, or assign some cost value to them. In the case of the municipalities, 13 of the 34 did not return completed questionnaires, so we looked up their FY2014/2015 budgets and took 1% of the total expenses for the municipality for that year.



Table 11. Cost Totals Across Institutional Sectors

Cost Categories	Accumulating Costs Based on Data Collected	Accumulating Costs Based on Data Collected Plus Imputations
Municipalities	\$115,158,683 (21 reporting)	\$120,338,343 (imputation: 1% of FY2014/2015 Total Expenses)
Hospitals and Emergency Depts	\$76,565,034	\$76,565,034 (no imputation)
County	\$62,167,417	\$62,167,417 (no imputation)
Non-governmental Housing Agencies	\$21,531,320 (20 reporting)	\$34,563,038 (imputation: median budget spent on homeless by 20 reporting)
Other Non-governmental Agencies Serving the Homeless	\$5,638,823 (9 reporting)	\$5,638,823 (no imputation)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$281,061,277</b>	<b>\$299,272,655</b>

**Notes:** Housing agencies are agencies providing overnight shelter, bridge housing, rapid re-housing, or permanent supportive housing services, and the figure provided totals the program budget spent on homelessness across these agencies

The \$120,338,343 figure in the far right column reflects what was reported by the 21 municipalities that submitted questionnaires, plus what we estimated for the 13 municipalities that did not. Note that this imputation increased the municipality totals costs by only slightly more than \$5 million, a relatively insignificant increase due largely to the fact that the 13 municipalities for which the imputation was done are among the smaller municipalities in the county.

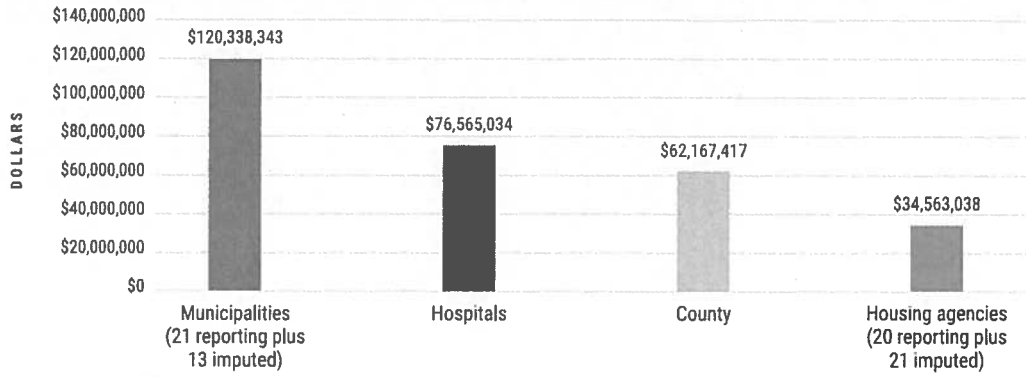
We also did imputations for the non-governmental housing agencies from which we did not receive information, basing our estimates on the median cost of services provided by the 20 housing agencies that did provide us with budget information. This imputation did increase the estimated cost for all housing providers quite significantly, from \$21,531,320 to \$34,563,038.

However, we did not estimate costs for other, non-housing social service providers that did not provide us with data; therefore, the cost

of services across non-housing social service providers is a major underestimate, based only on cost data from nine agencies.

Overall, the imputations for the municipalities and housing agencies increased the total costs across the institutional sectors, but only by slightly less than 10 percent, from \$281,951,277 to close to \$300,000,000. Figure 2 displays graphically the distribution of these adjusted costs across the four major institutional sectors per the above analyses. Figure 2 indicates that the estimated \$120 million borne by the municipalities accounts for the largest share of the \$299 million total, followed by hospitals, the county and then the non-governmental housing agencies. While aggregating the costs at the institutional level, we have yet to consider separately a number of expenditures associated with addressing homelessness, including the provision of housing and social and health services, policing as well as mitigating the consequences of street homelessness, all of which we examine in the next section as we drill into and unpack this aggregated figure.

Figure 2. Annual Cost of Addressing Homelessness Across Four Institutional Sectors in OC



**Notes:** Housing agencies are agencies providing overnight shelter, bridge housing, rapid re-housing, or permanent supportive housing services, and the figure provided totals the program budget spent on homelessness across these agencies.

## MAJOR COST CLUSTERS

Having assessed the costs across the institutional sectors intersecting with homelessness in the county, we now turn to an assessment of cost clusters in the areas of health, housing and law enforcement. This assessment is important because it sheds light on the array of costs associated with the major areas of service utilization and need, and directs attention to potential areas of cost savings in the event of the provision of additional, specialized housing.

### Health Care Cluster

Table 12 provides estimates of health care service costs across multiple levels of the medical system. Included are the costs from the Orange County Health Care Agency and the previously discussed Cal Optima and OSPHD data for the county. In addition, we estimated

costs accrued to both independent ambulance companies in the county and to outpatient physical and mental health services (based on data collected from non-governmental agencies and the service-use data from our interviews). Aggregating the costs from each of these entities yields a total health care cost of \$120,582,177.

### Housing Cluster

Table 13 estimates expenditures for housing for people who were formerly homeless from the county, non-governmental housing agencies and eight municipalities reporting housing initiatives in the cost questionnaires they returned. The combined cost for housing or housing-related services (e.g., vouchers) is \$105,932,061.

**Table 12.** Health Care Cluster Costs

Cost Categories	Data Source	Estimated Cost
Hospital Inpatient	OSPHD data	\$57,319,434
Orange County Health Care Agency	County data	\$25,474,611
Emergency Departments	Cal Optima data	\$19,245,600
Other Physical and Mental Health Services	Service utilization data from our homeless interviews and program cost-per-visit data from our agency questionnaire	\$16,055,550
Ambulance Services	CARE Ambulance data and OC HCA data on # of vehicles possessed by OC ambulance companies in 2015	\$2,486,982
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$120,582,177</b>

**Table 13.** Housing Cluster Costs

Cost Categories	Estimated Cost
Municipalities (eight reporting housing initiatives)	\$58,841,342
Non-Governmental Housing Agencies	\$34,563,038
County (funding for Continuum of Care, dedicated shelters, veterans affairs, supportive housing, housing choice vouchers)	\$32,530,693
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$105,932,061</b>

**Table 14.** Law Enforcement Cluster Costs

Cost Categories	Data Source	Estimated Cost
Police Departments (Reports by 17 Municipalities, and Imputation to 1% of Dept. Budget for Other 17 Municipalities)	Municipality questionnaires and online budget data	\$17,468,183
Jail/Prison	Homeless interview data and jail bed cost provided by Sheriff's Department	\$5,523,109
Sheriff's Department (Homeless Liaison Officers)	County data	\$780,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$23,771,292</b>

**Notes:** Municipalities reporting a percentage of the police department budget spent on homelessness of under 1% are rounded up to 1%, as are those that did not provide a percentage. These figures do not provide estimates for probation.

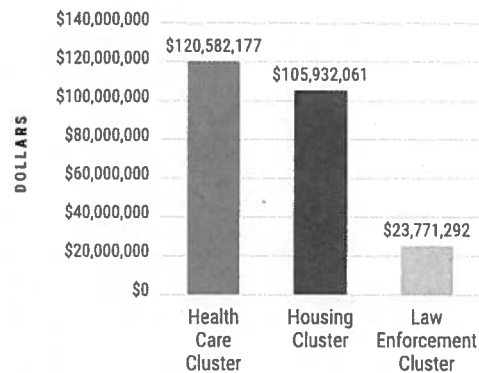
### Law Enforcement Cluster

Table 14 provides estimates from aggregating the homelessness-related expenditures from the sheriff's department and the municipal police departments, and from our interviews, asking, among other things, whether they had been jailed or imprisoned in the past month. The total for these three items sum to \$23,771,292, which strikes us as quite conservative given the items not included, such as court costs and probation costs, whether from the county or state.

Figure 3 indicates that the three sets of cluster costs add to \$250,285,530, with the health care cluster at \$120,582,177 accounting for 48% of the total, followed by the housing cluster and then law enforcement. This is a significant finding in that it indicates that the homelessness problem will not be solved by the provision of housing alone, but with housing associated with the provision of sufficient health care and supportive services. This is the promise of permanent supportive housing, of course, but to date Orange County has a serious shortfall in such housing.

It is also interesting to note that the aggregated cluster costs of \$250,285,530 account for 84% of the institutional sector total of \$299,272,655. This is an important finding as well, as it underscores our previous observation that the sector total likely represents a conservative estimate of the costs of homelessness across the county.

**Figure 3.** Annual Cost of Addressing Homelessness Across Three Cost Clusters in OC



## COST AND DEMOGRAPHIC/BIOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS BY CATEGORY OF HOMELESSNESS

In addition to estimating the economic expenditures on homelessness that have accrued to the county, its municipalities and non-governmental service providers, we have also sought to assess the extent to which the costs of serving homeless people vary across the spectrum of those living on the streets and in shelters versus those living in alternative forms of housing. We now turn to this second objective by drawing on the previously discussed 252 in-person surveys in order to assess the demographic distribution of our sampled respondents across the various residential possibilities and to differentiate the per-person average annual costs across categories of chronicity and housing configuration. We begin by considering the socio-demographic and biographic characteristics of our sample by housing category.

### Socio-demographic Comparisons Across Street, Emergency Shelter, Bridge Housing, Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

Tables 15 and 16 show how the homeless individuals in our sample are distributed demographically and biographically by residential situation at the time of the interview, ranging from living on the street to residing in permanent supportive housing. Here we note only a few key findings. Considering **gender** first, we find that males are overrepresented among those living on the streets and in shelters in comparison to the total proportion of males in the sample, and underrepresented among those in bridge housing and rapid re-housing. The residential situation of women is the reverse; they are underrepresented on the streets and in shelters, but overrepresented in

**Table 15.** Socio-Demographic Comparisons Among Sample Across Housing Categories

Variables	Street	Shelter	Bridge	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive	TOTAL
% Male*	73%	65%	37%	28%	53%	57%
% Female*	27%	35%	63%	72%	47%	43%
Median age*	48	52	43	42	53	50
Race/Ethnicity*						
% Hispanic	28%	23%	46%	36%	22%	30%
% Non-Hispanic White	52%	40%	34%	28%	65%	47%
% Non-Hispanic Black	10%	25%	12%	28%	8%	15%
% Asian	3%	9%	0%	4%	2%	4%
% Native American	7%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%
% Foreign-born	10%	8%	17%	16%	4%	10%
% Veteran	16%	13%	5%	8%	10%	12%
% With any schooling beyond high school	42%	52%	51%	40%	45%	46%
Number Interviewed	89	48	41	25	49	252

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

bridge and rapid re-housing, largely because there are more housing facilities in the county to accommodate single women and women with children than for single men. However, men and women are almost proportionately represented in permanent supportive housing.

Turning to **age**, the youngest residential inhabitants, in comparison to the median age of 50, are in bridge and rapid re-housing, with the oldest in permanent supportive housing, which makes sense given that chronicity is defined by both length of time homeless and presence of poor health, and chronicity is a pre-requisite for candidacy for permanent supportive housing.

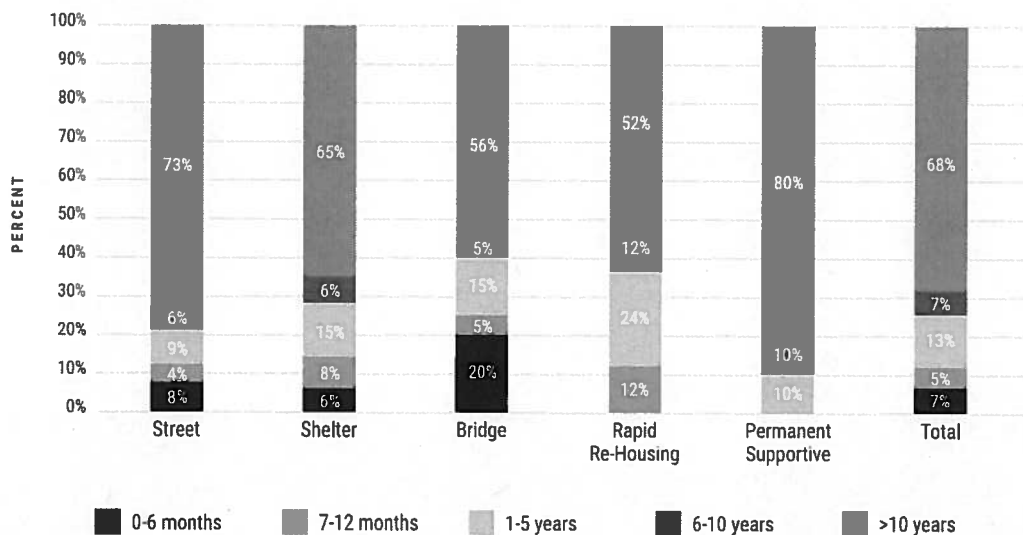
Looking at the distribution across the residential possibilities by **race and ethnicity**, the most striking findings are that non-Hispanic Whites are the only group overrepresented among the homeless living on the street, other than Native Americans, in comparison to their proportion of the total homeless sample, and that they are highly overrepresented in permanent supportive housing (65% compared

to 47% for the overall sample), with all of the other groups underrepresented in permanent supportive housing.

Figure 4 shows the length of time living in Orange County by residential status. Here we see the previously mentioned finding that 68% of the current or previously homeless persons we interviewed have lived in the county for 10 years or more. When we add those who have resided here six years or longer, the percent of long-time current or recent homeless residents jumps to 75 percent. Two other observations also stand out.

The first is that whatever the residential configuration, 50% or more of the homeless sample are long-time county residents, living here 10 years or longer. The second observation is that the data highlights that the homeless categories with the highest proportion of long-time county residents are also those with the highest proportion of chronic homelessness (which we elaborate in the next section) – those living on the streets, in shelters and,

Figure 4 Length of Time in Orange County, by Housing Status



most notably, permanent supportive housing. This suggests that some of the county's most vulnerable residents who are most in need of housing and health assistance have been left to survive on the streets through their own subsistence devices, becoming even more compromised over time.

Turning to Table 16, which includes mainly biographic characteristics, we see that around a third of those living on the streets in our sample, and just over 40% in emergency shelters, are classified as chronically homeless. Trying to approximate HUD's operationalization of chronic homelessness (see Glossary), we classified individuals in our sample as chronically homeless if the following conditions obtained: they resided on the street or in an emergency shelter, reported being homeless for 12 or more months in the current spell, and reported one or more disabilities, such as having trouble getting things done over the last 30 days because of alcohol or drugs, and/or difficulty getting from one place to another, working or just getting through the day because of a serious mental illness, PTSD, brain injury or developmental disability, or chronic physical illness.

Illustrative of chronic homelessness so defined is the case of a multi-racial man in his 40s, who we interviewed outside of his makeshift housing arrangement (consisting of discarded, blue construction plastic, 2 X 4s, cement blocks, and scrap, corrugated aluminum) at the Santa Ana riverbed encampment. He had been homeless for six consecutive years and was suffering from asthma, arthritis, anxiety/panic disorder, episodic depression and cancer, for which, he said, he had been hospitalized three times in the past six months for up to three weeks. Clearly there is a spectrum of chronicity, with this encampment resident at the most compromised (and costly) end of the spectrum.

An even more telling characteristic of the homeless population is their limited social capital, as conventionally indicated by various markers of social connection.<sup>22</sup> Here we have three such markers: whether they are married, live alone, and/or live with children. Only 6% of all respondents indicated they were married and 67% said they lived alone; 17% lived with children, most of whom were living in rapid re-housing or bridge housing. Although all of these indicators of connection or social capital

**Table 16.** Socio-demographic Comparisons Among Sample Across Housing Categories

Variables	Street	Shelter	Bridge	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive	TOTAL
% Chronically homeless*	34%	42%	—	—	—	—
% Homeless ≥3 years in most recent spell*	37%	46%	18%	11%	88%	42%
% Married	2%	2%	12%	12%	10%	6%
% Live alone*	71%	85%	60%	8%	80%	67%
% Live with children under 18*	1%	0%	34%	84%	12%	17%
Average # children under 18*	0	0	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.3
% Reporting fair/poor health	53%	40%	37%	28%	55%	45%
% Reporting feeling depressed most or all of the time in the last 30 days*	22%	19%	5%	8%	27%	18%
% Experienced sexual and/or physical abuse as a child	27%	35%	39%	36%	29%	32%
Number Interviewed	89	48	41	25	49	252

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level

are markedly low, it is interesting to note that those respondents living in bridge and rapid re-housing, with the strongest indication of connection, are least likely to report fair to poor health or feelings of depression most or all of the time in the last 30 days.<sup>23</sup>

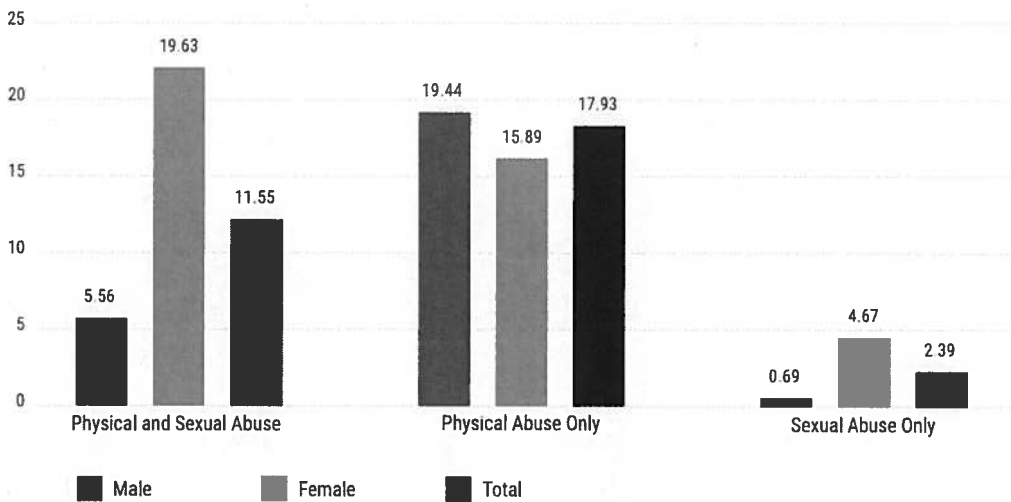
A final biographic characteristic warrants attention: nearly one-third of the 252 individuals interviewed experienced sexual and/or physical abuse as a child, and it occurred almost proportionately across all residential categories. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 5, it is clear that childhood abuse is experienced much more heavily among females who are or were homeless than among males; indeed, almost one in five female respondents experienced both physical and sexual abuse as a child. These are remarkable findings, not only because the incidence of childhood

abuse among homeless individuals, and particularly among current or former homeless women, is markedly high, but also because it suggests that the lifelong trauma of such abuse may negatively impact the capacity to form and sustain viable connections. In turn, this experience may increase one’s vulnerability to such conditions as homelessness given the absence of affordable housing and/or resources to access that housing. This takes us to consideration of the reasons for or “causes” of homelessness.

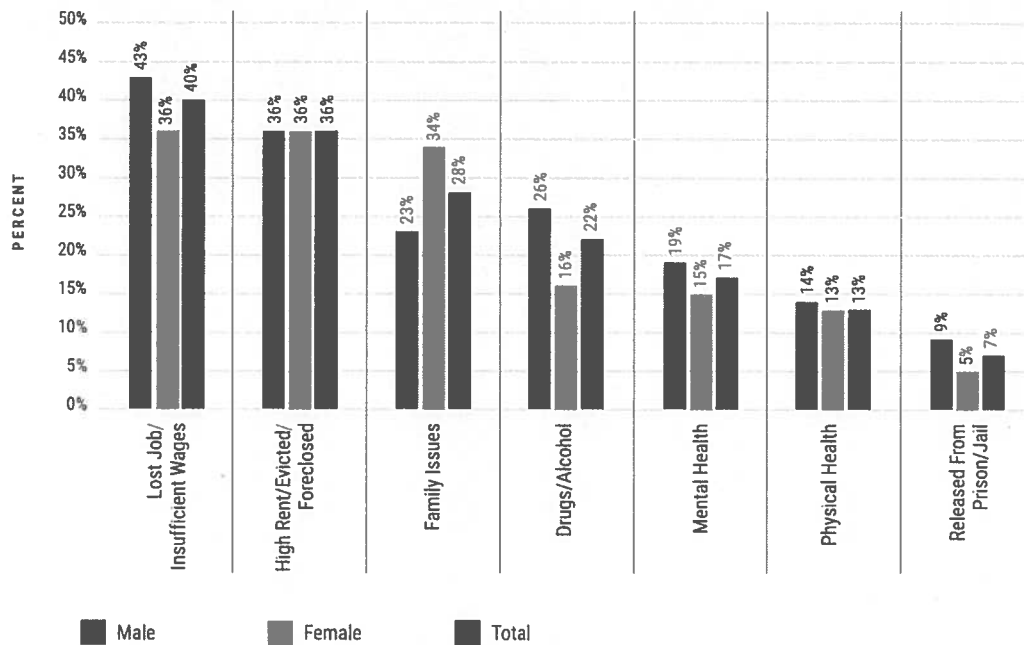
### Reasons for Becoming Homeless

One of the questions the 252 respondents were asked concerned the reasons contributing to their becoming homeless in the most recent spell. They were given a list of multiple factors and asked to check or indicate all that applied

Figure 5. Abused by Member of Household During Childhood, by Respondent Sex





**Figure 6.** Reasons for Becoming Homeless (Current Spell), by Respondent Sex

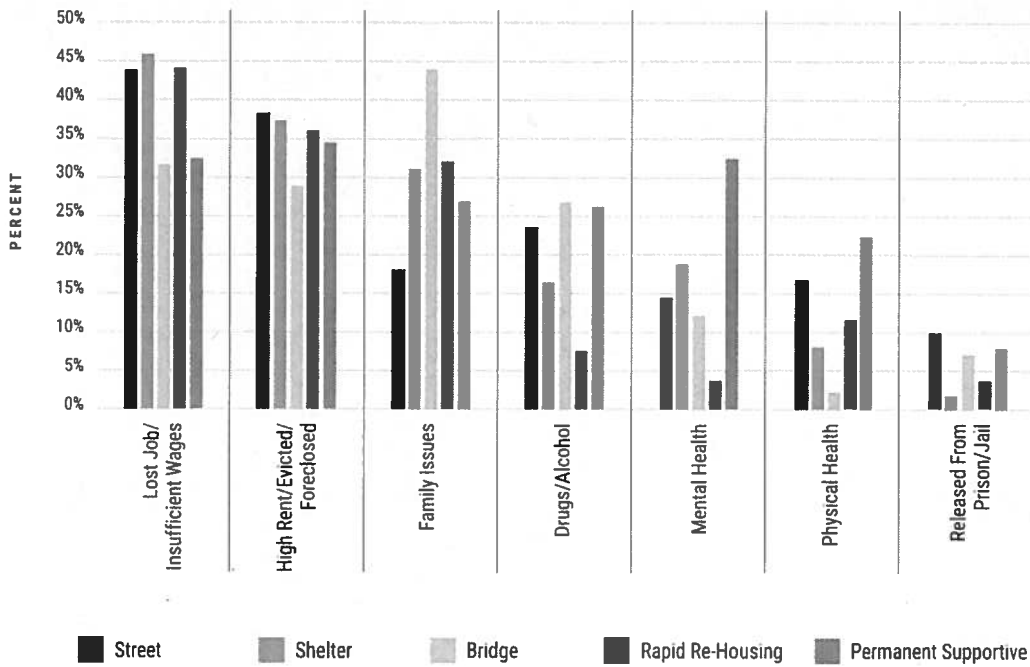
**Note:** Family issues include domestic violence, indicated by 11% of the sample but 24% of the women, other family relationship issues, which was indicated by 12% of the sample, and family death, indicated by 7%.

to their situation. Figure 6 presents the findings. It shows that the two major sets of factors accounting for homelessness in the experience of our respondents were securing or retaining jobs that paid a living wage (40%) and finding or retaining affordable housing encumbered by the experience of evictions and foreclosures (36%).<sup>24</sup> Other factors in descending order of influence were a cluster of family issues, including domestic violence, family dysfunction, relationship dissolution and death of a family member (28%), substance abuse (22%), mental health (17%), physical health (12%), and release from jail or prison (7%).

These findings are revelatory in the sense that they shift the focus of attention from the often-repeated stereotypical causes of homelessness, namely mental illness and substance abuse, to the gap between the availability of affordable

housing and work that pays a wage sufficient to enable the economically marginal to access that housing. This gap, as is well known, is much larger in Orange County than in most other metropolitan areas of the country. Thus, the findings in Figure 6 suggest that homelessness in the county is caused primarily by the intersection of insufficient income, due to job loss, unemployability or work in the low-wage, secondary labor market, and the county's high-cost housing market, particularly its rental market in relation to homelessness.<sup>25</sup> The other, more individualistic mentioned factors—family dysfunction and abuse, substance abuse and mental and physical health problems—are facilitative rather than determinative in that they increase one's vulnerability to homelessness in such contexts – that is, in the residential contexts in which there is a wide, and often

Figure 7. Reasons for Becoming Homeless (Current Spell), by Housing Status



widening, gap between the availability of low-cost housing and the financial resources to access that housing.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of experienced causes of homelessness by residential status. Consistent with the causal attributions for both men and women in the previous table, we see that income insufficiency and housing affordability are the most often-cited causes across all of the residential configurations. Other than this consistent finding, also interesting is the finding that health-related issues (both mental and physical) are most salient for those in permanent supportive housing, and family issues, especially domestic violence, for those in shelters, bridge housing and rapid-rehousing.

### Employment and Income by Category of Homelessness

The dilemma confronted by those who are homeless in accessing the low-rent housing market, such as it is, in Orange County, is accentuated when we consider the median monthly income in our sample. As indicated in the second to last row in the last column of Table 17, the median monthly income from all possible sources is \$860, which is clearly insufficient for accessing the lowest reaches of the rental market in the county. There is noteworthy variation in monthly income by housing status, ranging from a median of \$500 for those living on the streets to a median of \$1,958 for homeless individuals and families

**Table 17.** Employment and Earnings by Housing Category

Variables	Street	Shelter	Bridge	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive	TOTAL
% Worked in last 30 days*	15%	17%	49%	76%	16%	27%
Median job earnings in last 30 days (includes not employed)*	\$0	\$0	\$420	\$1,114	\$0	\$0
Median earnings from other sources in last 30 days	\$410	\$304	\$800	\$490	\$892	\$544
Median total earnings from job and other sources in last 30 days*	\$500	\$520	\$1,500	\$1,958	\$898	\$860
Number Interviewed	89	48	41	25	49	252

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at p<0.05 level

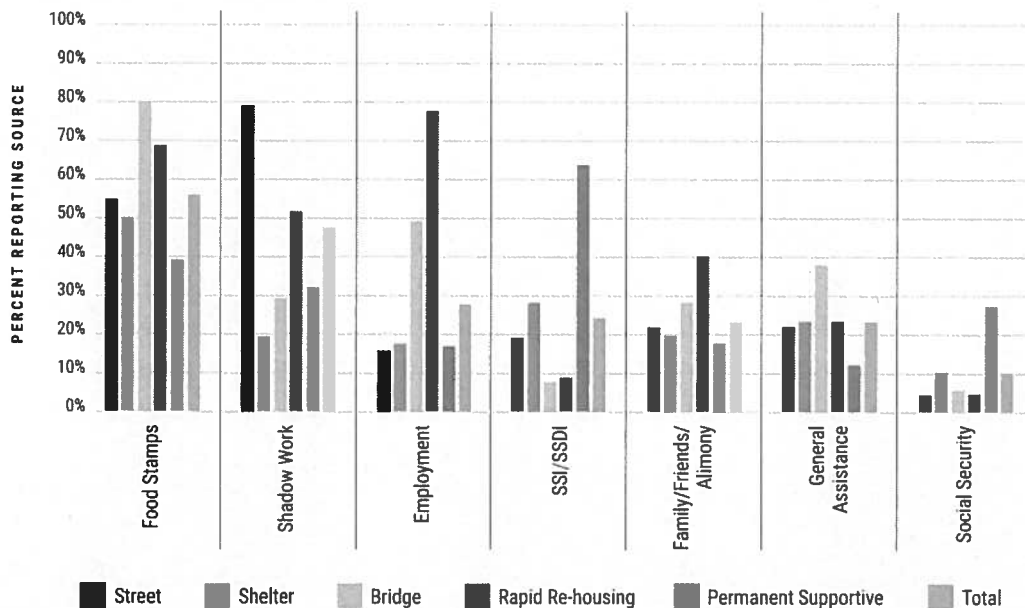
(typically with children) residing in rapid re-housing. Nevertheless, these income levels, across all of the residential situations, still put housing rental out of reach given the previously noted average cost of rent for a single bedroom apartment in the county of \$1,700 to \$1,800 plus in 2015.

Given the low median monthly incomes across the range of residential situations, and

especially for those sleeping on the streets or encampments and in shelters, it is reasonable to wonder how they subsist. What is the source of their incomes, however little or much they make per month? How do they stay afloat, literally? Figure 8 provides some answers.

Scanning Figure 8 clearly indicates that there is no single means or pathway to material and physical subsistence among the homeless

**Figure 8** Sources of Income in Last Month, by Housing Status



**Table 18.** Average (Mean) Service Utilization in Past Month, by Housing Category

Variables	Street	Shelter	Bridge	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive	TOTAL
# times accessed soup kitchen or food pantry*	16.96	22.90	2.12	2.88	2.22	11.45
# times accessed substance abuse services*	1.14	0.79	3.46	1.25	0.67	1.37
# times in ER	0.37	0.42	0.20	0.29	0.33	0.33
# times in ambulance	0.20	0.15	0.02	0	0.06	0.11
# times inpatient in hospital	0.13	0.06	0.02	0	0.08	0.08
# times accessed mental health services	1.18	0.54	1.61	0.83	1.31	1.12
# times accessed other health services*	0.63	0.52	0.85	0.71	1.78	0.88
# nights in shelter or emergency shelter*	0.24	18.48	2.15	0	0	3.97
Number Interviewed	89	48	41	24	49	251

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

**Note:** "Other health services" encompass any physical health services not detailed above, e.g., annual physicals, physician office visits, etc.

population across their varying residential situations. Rather, whatever the housing status, it appears that subsistence is contingent on cobbling together a mix of resources drawn from various sources and limited possibilities. The spectrum of possibilities includes food stamps, "shadow work" such as canning, flying signs and panhandling,<sup>26</sup> employment via regular work and/or day labor, SSI and SSDI, securing support from family or friends, general assistance, and Social Security.<sup>27</sup>

In addition to showing that most people experiencing homelessness pursue a mixture of subsistence strategies or possibilities, the strategies vary considerably across the different housing situations, with shadow work figuring most prominently in the subsistence

of the street homeless, food stamps most importantly for those in bridge housing, and employment engaged in most often by residents of rapid re-housing.

### Service Utilization by Category of Homelessness

As a first step in assessing the cost savings of housing the homeless, we examine differences by housing configuration in the utilization of social and health services as well as contacts with the criminal justice system. In the Cost of Services Used by Category of Homelessness section (pages 40-42), we will assign costs to these encounters based on information provided through our other data sources.

**Table 19.** Average (Mean) Criminal Justice Contacts in Past Month, by Housing Category

Variables	Street	Shelter	Bridge	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Supportive	TOTAL
# times ticketed*	0.68	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.30
# times appeared in court	0.20	0.08	0.22	0.29	0.02	0.15
# times arrested*	0.15	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.06
# nights in holding cell, jail or prison	0.34	0.17	0.37	0	0	0.21
Number Interviewed	89	48	41	24	49	251

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

**Table 20.** Average (Mean) Service Utilization and Criminal Justice Contacts in Past Month, Comparing Chronically Homeless with Those in Permanent Supportive Housing

Variables	Chronically Homeless in Street or Shelter	Permanent Supportive
# times accessed soup kitchen or food pantry*	19.13	2.22
# times in ER	0.58	0.33
# times in ambulance*	0.27	0.06
# times inpatient in hospital	0.17	0.08
# times accessed other health services*	0.62	1.78
# times ticketed*	0.46	0.08
# times arrested*	0.15	0
# times appeared in court*	0.20	0.02
# nights in holding cell, jail or prison	0.13	0
# nights in shelter or emergency shelter*	6.9	0
Number Interviewed	53	49

\* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

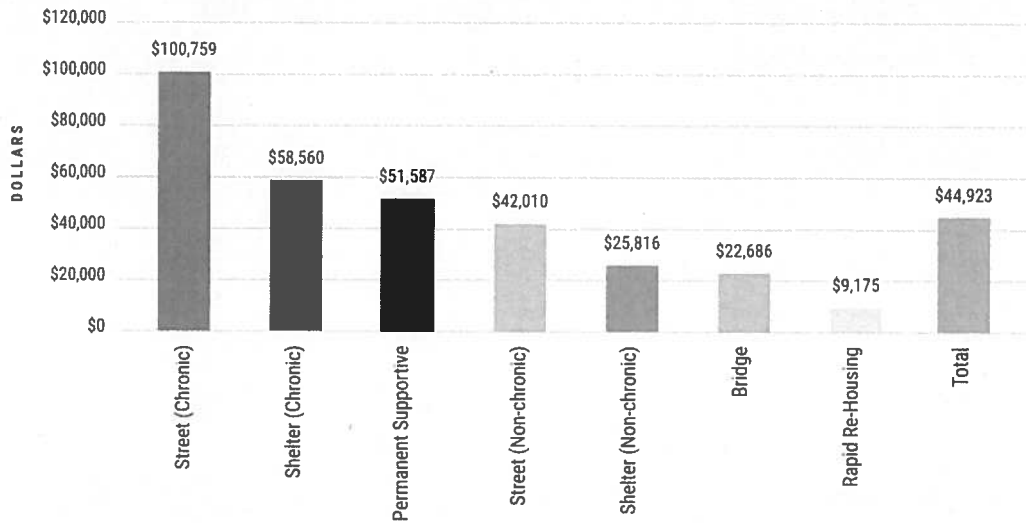
As can be observed in Table 18 (page 37), social and health service utilization in the last month is lower among the housed than the unhoused across the majority of service types. For example, respondents in rapid re-housing reported 100% fewer ambulance transports and inpatient stays than respondents living on the street, and 83% fewer soup kitchen or food pantry visits. Table 19 (page 37) also shows large differences between the housed and unhoused in the number of reported criminal justice contacts in the past month, with far fewer contacts of all types among those housed, particularly those in permanent supportive housing.

Because permanent supportive housing is targeted to the chronically homeless in particular, in Table 20 we compare permanent supportive housing clients to the group that provides a more direct comparison: the chronically homeless that are currently on the street or in emergency shelters. As in Tables 18 and 19, trends toward lower service utilization and fewer criminal justice contacts can be

observed for virtually all categories of service. For example, permanent supportive housing clients reported 88% fewer soup kitchen or food pantry visits, 78% fewer ambulance transports, 100% fewer arrests, and 90% fewer court appearances in the last month than those who were chronically homeless.

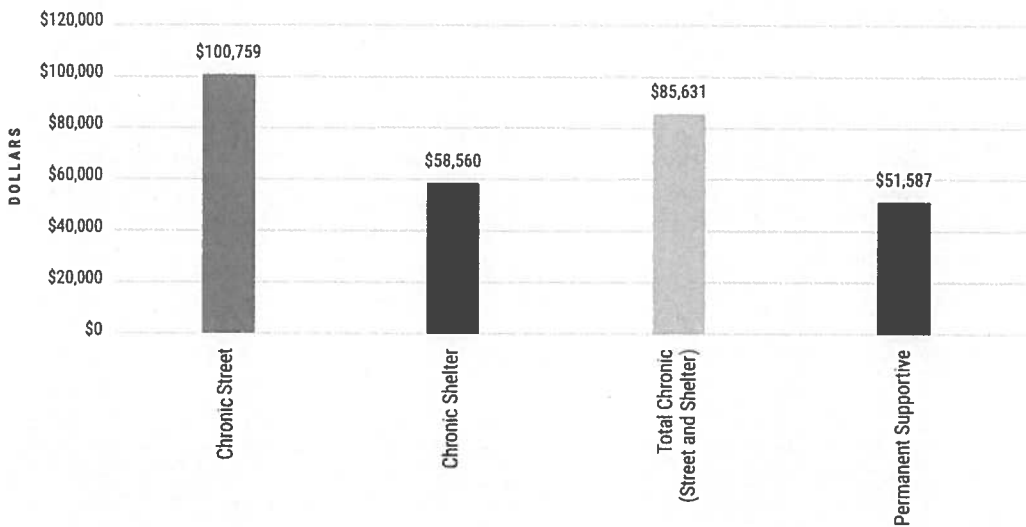
In both Tables 18 and 20, other (non-hospital) health services are the main exception to the trends toward lower service utilization among those who are housed. The housed use these types of health services more frequently than the unhoused, perhaps because once housed they are better able to access needed routine and preventive services. This may also reflect a shift toward outpatient rather than hospital visits. Either way, accessing these types of health services can be expected to decrease overall health service costs. Use of substance abuse services is also greater among those in bridge and rapid re-housing (Table 18), which may reflect utilization of services required by the particular housing providers.

**Figure 9.** Mean Cost Per Person for Service Utilization in Last Year, by Housing Configuration



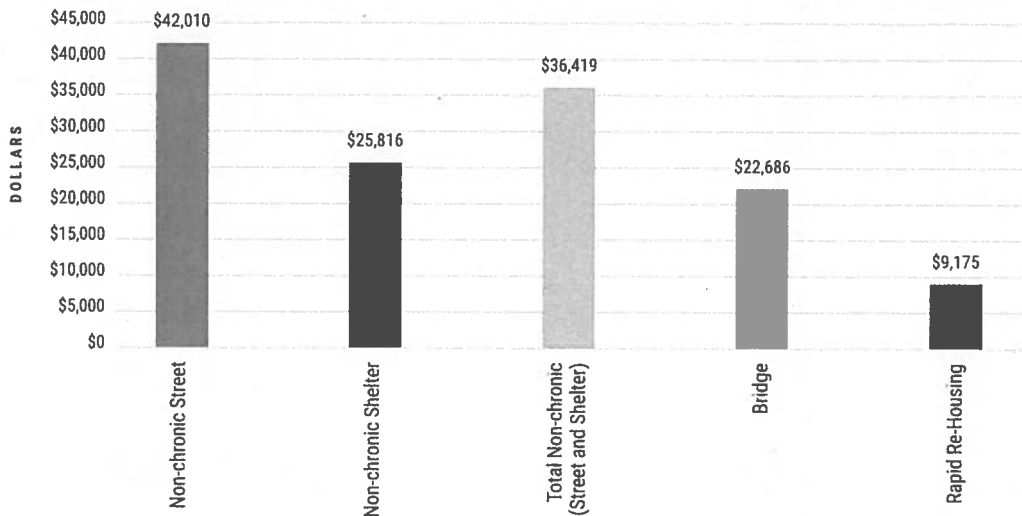
**Notes:** Cost estimates consider utilization of soup kitchens, food pantries, substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, other health services, motel/voucher/rental assistance services, shelter nights, bridge housing nights, rapid re-housing nights, permanent supportive housing nights, policing, nights in jail/prison. These estimates do not capture other potential costs, including probation, changes in property values, park maintenance costs, etc. Reports from the last month are annualized.

**Figure 10.** Mean Cost Per Person for Service Utilization in Last Year, Comparing Permanent Supportive Housing Clients to the Chronically Homeless



**Note:** See notes in Figure 9

**Figure 11** Mean Cost Per Person for Service Utilization in Last Year, Comparing the Non-chronically Homeless to Bridge and Rapid Re-Housing Clients



Note: See notes in Figure 9

## Cost of Services Used by Category of Homelessness

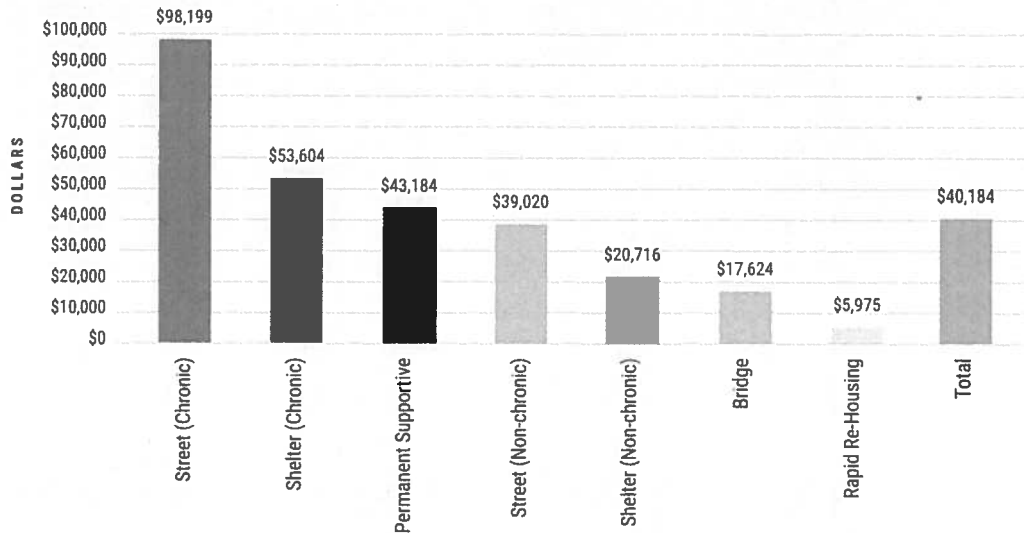
To differentiate the per-person average annual costs across categories of chronicity and housing configuration, we triangulate data from the in-person survey interviews and the institutions/organizations. Specifically, the interviews were used to identify frequency of service utilization in the last month for individuals who fall into the various categories of homelessness; these results were provided above in the Service Utilization by Category of Homelessness section (pages 37-38). We then use data on average cost per encounter provided by the institutions/organizations (for example, the average cost of an emergency room visit, average cost of an ambulance ride or average program cost of a night of permanent supportive housing), to assign cost estimates to the service information provided by our respondents. For example, if an individual reported two emergency room visits in the last

month, the monthly cost for this service would be estimated as \$900 per visit x two visits = \$1,800. Monthly service costs were annualized assuming equal service utilization across all months of the year.

Based on this methodology, we estimate from our interviews that **the mean annual cost per person for all services, across all categories of housing configuration and chronicity, is approximately \$45,000** (Figure 9, page 39). Heavy service consumers, particularly of health and medical services, drive the average cost up greatly; so much so that if the most-costly 10% are dropped from the analysis, the mean annual cost per person drops from \$45,000 to approximately \$10,000.

Figure 9 shows differences in the mean annual per capita cost of services across all of the housing configurations. Figures 10 and 11 (pages 39-40) provide comparisons more focused on the target populations for each

Figure 12. Mean Cost Per Person for Health Service Utilization in Last Year, by Housing Configuration



**Note:** Cost estimate considers utilization of substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, and other health services. Reports from the last month are annualized.

of the housing types. In particular, Figure 10 (page 39) compares chronically homeless respondents on the street and in emergency shelters to respondents in permanent supportive housing. It indicates that as a result of the decreases in service utilization and criminal justice contacts documented in Table 20, the estimated average annual cost of services is approximately 50% lower for the homeless in permanent supportive housing (\$51,587) compared to the chronically homeless living on the streets (\$100,759), even after taking into consideration the program costs of permanent supportive housing. When the chronically homeless on the streets and in emergency shelters are considered together, the mean annual cost for permanent supportive housing clients is 40% lower than that of the combined group (\$51,587 versus \$85,631).

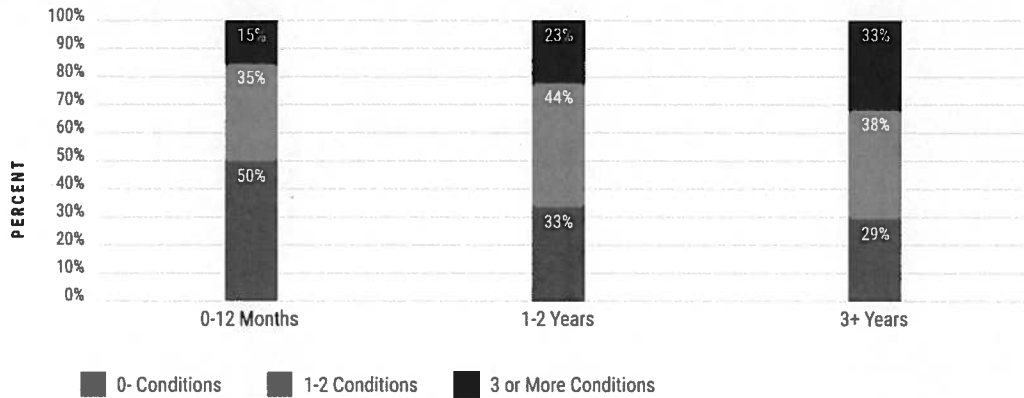
Figure 11 (page 40) shows that for the non-chronically homeless, also, the annual cost of services and criminal justice contacts incurred

by the housed is lower than the cost of services for unhoused, even net of the program costs of housing. Specifically, the average annual cost for those housed in rapid re-housing (\$9,175) and bridge housing (\$22,686) is 75% and 38% lower, respectively, than the annual cost for the non-chronically homeless on the street and in emergency shelters (\$36,419).

Figure 12 shows differences by housing configuration in the mean annual cost per person for *health services* only. Because health service costs (particularly ER and inpatient hospital visits) are among the most expensive, the dollar amounts given in Figure 12 are not much lower than the costs for all services shown in Figures 9 through 11 (pages 39-40). The mean annual cost per person for health services is just over \$40,000 when aggregated over all categories of housing configuration and chronicity. The estimated average annual cost of health services incurred by the chronically homeless on the street (\$98,199) is more than



**Figure 13** Number of Chronic Physical Health Conditions Reported by Street/Shelter Homeless, by Length of Time on the Street



**Note:** Chronic physical health conditions include arthritis, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive lung disease, cirrhosis or severe liver damage, diabetes, emphysema, epilepsy or other seizure disorder, HIV/AIDS, hypertension, leukemia and lymphoma

double that of those in permanent supportive housing (\$43,184). The health costs estimated for those in rapid re-housing and bridge housing are also lower than those estimated for both the non-chronically and chronically homeless on the streets and in emergency shelters.

Figure 13 provides some context for these findings by showing the concentration of poor health among the chronically homeless. While 50% of individuals on the street for under a year report no chronic physical health conditions, this drops to 29% among individuals on the street for three or more years. Similarly, the proportion of individuals with three or more health conditions is 15% for those on the street for under a year, jumping to 33% for those on the street for more than three years. These patterns make unequivocally clear the temporal relationship between homelessness and health: whatever health conditions one brings with them when they become homeless will be exacerbated the longer they are living on the streets or in shelters, and the longer one is homeless, the greater the odds of being encumbered with new health conditions.

Overall, then, the findings presented in this section provide a consistent and compelling pattern: **costs are markedly lower among the formerly homeless who are now housed.** Potential cost savings from providing housing are suggested for both the chronically and non-chronically homeless.

### Chronicity, Housing and Potential Cost Savings

In the Cost of Services Used by Category of Homelessness section (pages 40-42), based on findings presented in Figure 10, we noted that the estimated mean annual cost of services and criminal justice contacts is 40% lower for permanent supportive housing clients relative to the chronically homeless living on the streets and in emergency shelters (\$51,587 versus \$85,631). From this difference in costs, we can derive an estimate of the potential cost savings from placing all of the Orange County chronically homeless into permanent supportive housing. The 2015 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey indicated that there were 3,126 homeless on the streets or in emergency shelters in

Orange County. If 39% of these individuals are chronically homeless (based on the percentage in our sample), this suggests a total of 1,219 chronically homeless individuals in the county.

The total annual cost of services for the chronically homeless can be estimated as 1,219 individuals multiplied by \$85,631 per person, which equals \$104,384,189. The annual cost if these individuals were instead in permanent supportive housing can be estimated as 1,219 multiplied by \$51,587, or \$62,884,553.<sup>28</sup> From these two figures, we estimate a cost savings of approximately **\$41.5 million per year** (\$104,384,189 minus \$62,884,553) if all Orange County chronically homeless on the streets and in emergency shelters were placed into permanent supportive housing.<sup>29</sup>

Finally, to provide a sense of the extent to which the heaviest service users drive the cost differences observed in Figures 9 through 12, Table 21 presents the 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles for the annual per capita cost of services, by housing configuration. The 50th percentile figures represent the median costs—50% of the homeless in each category have costs below the figure provided, and 50% above. The 90th percentile figures represent upper decile costs—90% of the homeless incurred costs lower than the given amount, and 10% incurred costs above. Table 21 indicates that the potential cost savings of housing

the homeless are greatest for the chronically homeless who are *the most heavy service users*, particularly those in the upper decile of costs. Ten percent of the chronically street homeless incur annual costs higher than \$439,787, and 10% of the chronically homeless in emergency shelters incur costs in excess of \$433,845 per person. By contrast, the comparable figure for the most costly 10% of those in permanent supportive housing is only \$55,332. These differences amount to a \$384,455 annual savings per the most-chronically homeless living on the streets, and a \$338,513 annual savings per the high-end chronically homeless residing in emergency shelters.

Given these striking cost discrepancies and savings, it would appear fiscally irresponsible, as well as inhumane, not to provide permanent supportive housing for these individuals. But two obstacles stand in the way of doing so: the most obvious one is the shortfall in permanent supportive housing units across the county and its municipalities; the second and less obvious obstacle is the protracted process through which the severely chronically homeless are identified, slotted for, and moved into permanent supportive housing.

To illustrate and put some flesh on these figures and challenges, let us consider one of Orange County's "million-dollar Murrays." Murray is/was a chronically homeless, alcoholic man living

**Table 21.** Per Capita Annual Cost of Services, by Housing Configuration Across the Distribution

Housing Configuration	25%	50%	75%	90%
Street (Chronic)	\$3,010	\$11,372	\$21,720	\$439,787
Shelter (Chronic)	\$1,695	\$8,081	\$33,740	\$433,845
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$9,914	\$11,094	\$16,844	\$55,334
Shelter (Non-chronic)	\$3,897	\$7,880	\$14,459	\$28,384
Street (Non-chronic)	\$1,180	\$4,870	\$14,640	\$27,680
Bridge	\$6,158	\$10,166	\$16,768	\$24,827
Rapid Re-Housing	\$3,394	\$5,161	\$12,477	\$18,233

for years on the streets of Reno, Nevada, who was immortalized by Malcolm Gladwell's *New Yorker* essay titled "Million Dollar Murray."<sup>30</sup> It was so titled because of the expenses Murray reportedly accumulated, estimated to be a million dollars or more over the course of his 10 years on the streets. Using Gladwell's appellation as an umbrella-like metaphor, we interviewed a good number of people living on the street whose experiences cluster under that umbrella because of the cost of severe chronic homelessness. One such person we interviewed, who we'll call Charlie, was a heavy-set, 65-year-old, wheelchair-bound White male who had been homeless and living on the streets for the past 17 years. Charlie says he initially became homeless after his biological mother passed away and his step-father threw him out of the house to make room for a new woman-friend. At the time, Charlie was financially-strapped, severely overweight, and already compromised physically. At the time we interviewed him 17 years later, the years of being homeless, usually "sleeping rough" in parks, hidden alcoves and at bus stations, had clearly taken its toll. When asked about the health conditions he currently had, Charlie checked off diabetes, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, high blood pressure, heart disease, and physical disability due to his inability to walk, as evidenced by the wheelchair in which he was sitting. We also asked Charlie, as we did all of the persons we interviewed, whether he had been to an emergency room, hospitalized and transported by an ambulance during the past month or six months. Charlie couldn't pin down the exact times, but did say, and repeated again, that during the past year he had gone to an emergency room 12 times, was transported by ambulance each time, and was hospitalized eight times, twice due to heart problems. When we multiplied each

of these encounters by the average cost per encounter, the total cost was over \$300,000, but we suspect the actual cost of these encounters was much more because of the severity of Charlie's health problems. And this was for only medical emergencies for one year. Charlie also frequented soup kitchens regularly and would go to an emergency shelter when he could when the weather turned bad, always getting about by public transit.

Returning to "Million Dollar Murray," recall that the estimated million was for a 10-year period. Charlie, in contrast, has been homeless for 17 years and is equally, if not more compromised, health-wise, than Murray. Moreover, we know that for at least one of those 17 years Charlie accumulated emergency and hospitalization costs of over \$300,000, and we have good reason to suspect that he accumulated similar annual costs over the 17 years given his many health problems. Thus, we have good reason to assume that Charlie has been a "Million Dollar Murray" times a factor of three or four.

The bicycle police officer in Reno, who came to know Murray well, concluded, "It cost us one million dollars not to do something about Murray." We in Orange County might turn that into a question regarding Charlie, and ask: What does it cost us—that is, the county, its municipalities, hospitals and agencies—to keep Charlie and others like him on the streets, as well as those who are not currently as encumbered physically and mentally but may become so the longer they are homeless?

It has been the aim of this study to answer that question, and we now know that the answer is "plenty," and a "whole, whole lot more" than if Charlie and other chronically and non-chronically homeless were housed in the appropriate configuration of housing.

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## GLOSSARY

**Chronically Homeless Individuals** refers to those homeless who have been continuously homeless for one year or more, or who have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months, and who have a diagnosable disability (e.g., serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury or chronic physical illness or disability).

**Continuums of Care (CoC)** are local planning bodies ideally responsible for coordinating the full range of homeless services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area or an entire state. According to HUD, it is “a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximize self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness.” Components include prevention, street outreach, a Coordinated Entry System (see below), emergency shelter, bridge housing and permanent housing placement through rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing. To receive federal financial support for homeless services, HUD requires each community to work collaboratively to submit a single CoC application rather than allowing applications from individual providers in a community. HUD’s intent underlying this application process is to stimulate community-wide planning and coordination of programs for homeless individuals and families.

**Coordinated Entry System (CES)** encompasses a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed, referred and connected to housing and assistance based on their needs. The Coordinated Entry System allows resources to be better matched with individuals’ needs. A key component of this system is the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) [see below].

**Homelessness** is variously defined depending on the governmental entity. The most commonly referenced and restrictive is HUD’s, which includes four clusters of individuals: (1) individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, as defined; (2) individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; (3) unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition; and (4) individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member. Somewhat more expansive is the definition from the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act which is used by many federal programs: A homeless person is an individual without permanent housing who may live on the streets; stay in a shelter, mission, single room occupancy facilities, abandoned building or vehicle; or in any other stable or non-permanent situation. This also includes persons who are “doubling up” and previously homeless individuals who are to be released from prison or a hospital without a stable residence to

which they can return (National Health for the Homeless Council, 2016).

**Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)** is a HUD-based local information technology system used to collect homeless, client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Each Continuum of Care is responsible for selecting an HMIS software solution that complies with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards. When the system is fully and reliably functional at the community level, the data has been used as the basis for conducting cost studies wherein encrypted identifiers from recently homeless adults residing in housing for the homeless, typically permanent supportive housing, are matched with correspondingly encrypted identifiers from the service records of relevant city, county or state agencies (e.g., county departments of health, public health and mental health, sheriff and probation departments, and local or state hospitalization records).

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly chronic homeless people. In addition to being homeless, clients are required to have a disability. As such, clients are typically categorized as chronically homeless. The program is based on a "housing first" approach to homelessness.

**Point-in-Time Counts** are one-night, unduplicated counts of the literally homeless within communities as defined by HUD. The literally homeless include those living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or other places not fit for human habitation or in emergency shelters. These counts provide snapshot estimates of the incidence of homelessness, since many people considered homeless, such as those in prison or jail, living

in motels /hotels or "couch surfing," are not included. The one-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.

**Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)** is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into housing, typically for six months or less. It provides time-limited assistance for market-rate rental units that covers move-in costs, deposits and rental and/or utility assistance.

**Bridge Housing** is a housing program that provides temporary residence, ranging from six to 24 months, for people experiencing homelessness. It typically includes supportive services to help residents secure some stability and enhance their employability, with many residents being employed. In addition to being referred to as "bridge" and "interim" housing, it is sometimes called "transitional" housing. Whatever the preferred term, its application is much the same: relatively short-term housing that ideally is to function as a conduit to a more permanent housing situation.

**Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)** is an assessment tool used within the Coordinated Entry System to prioritize which homeless should receive housing assistance first. It is designed to assist case management and to improve housing stability outcomes via homeless clients' responses to a short set of questions regarding their history of housing and homelessness, risk, daily functioning, and wellness. With each question, the respondent is given a point for answering "Yes," thus exhibiting increased vulnerability and a higher score for service priority. By using the SPDAT, social services can target vulnerable homeless populations that are most service-dependent and in need of assistance.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 | STUDY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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## APPENDIX 2 | MUNICIPALITY COST QUESTIONNAIRE

### Orange County United Way, Jamboree & UCI Study of the Costs of Homelessness

We are soliciting your cooperation in our efforts to conduct a cost study of homelessness in Orange County. By homelessness, we refer, in accordance with HUD, to individuals or families who reside in places not meant for human habitation, or in emergency, transitional or supportive housing when they came from the streets, or who have been evicted from private dwellings, discharged from an institution, or are fleeing domestic violence without the resources or networks needed to obtain housing. Please contact Dr. David A. Snow with any questions or concerns (dsnow@uci.edu). Thank you for your cooperation and support.

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Municipal Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Respondent Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent Email \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the population of the municipality?
2. What was the total budget of the municipality for FY2014/15?
3. Approximately what percent of the total budget was spent on homelessness?
4. Please complete the following table to the best of your ability. Some of the department designations may not apply in your case, so please ignore or modify as appropriate:

City Department:	FY2014/2015 Budget	Approximate % of Department Budget Spent on Homelessness
Mayor/Council		
City Attorney		
City Manager		
Community Development		
Economic Development		
Fire Department		
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)		
Parks and Recreation		
Police Department		
Other: (specify)		
Other: (specify)		
Other: (specify)		

5. List 3 to 4 non-government agencies that are key service providers for the homeless in your municipality
6. List key health service providers in your municipality
7. List major locations in your municipality where the street homeless congregate

## APPENDIX 3 | SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES QUESTIONNAIRE

### Orange County United Way, Jamboree & UCI Study of the Costs of Homelessness

We are soliciting your cooperation in our efforts to conduct a cost study of homelessness in Orange County. By homelessness, we refer, in accordance with HUD, to individuals or families who reside in places not meant for human habitation, or in emergency, transitional or supportive housing when they came from the streets, or who have been evicted from private dwellings, discharged from an institution, or are fleeing domestic violence without the resources or networks needed to obtain housing. Please contact Dr. David A. Snow with any questions or concerns (dsnow@uci.edu). Thank you for your cooperation and support.

Organization Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Organizational Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Respondent Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent Email \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many clients did your organization serve in 2015?
2. What were your organization's total program expenses for 2015? (By program costs, we mean expenses reported in IRS Form 990 minus administrative and fundraising costs.)
3. What percent of the total budget was spent on homelessness in 2015? (Provide your best guess if this percentage is not known.)
4. What percentage of your service encounters were with the homeless in 2015? (Provide your best guess if this percentage is not known.)
5. Which of the following services does your organization offer?

	Service Offered?	Service Offered?		If Yes, Estimated Program Cost of Service Per Encounter (2015)*	If Yes, Estimated # of Homeless Served (2015)
		Yes	No		
<b>Health:</b>	Substance Abuse Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Mental Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ambulance Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Food &amp; Hygiene Services:</b>	Soup Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Food Pantry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Hygiene and/or Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Housing**:</b>	Shelter/Emergency Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Transitional Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Rapid Re-Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Permanent Supportive Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Other:</b>	Referral Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Crisis Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

\* Our definition of "encounter" is flexible depending on the type of service (for example, it can be a meal, a clinical visit, a counseling session, a night in an emergency shelter, the cost per year for a housing unit, etc.) We do ask that you please specify what definition you are using (e.g., cost per housing unit per year) in each cell you fill in.

\*\* Per year

6. If your organization provides housing, how many beds does it have for single adults or youth?
7. If your organization provides housing, how many units for families does it have?
8. Is your organization 501(c)(3) tax-exempt?  501(c)(3)  Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. Does your organization receive funding from HUD?  Yes  No

## APPENDIX 4 | HOSPITAL AND EMERGENCY ROOM QUESTIONNAIRE

### Orange County United Way, Jamboree & UCI Study of the Costs of Homelessness

We are soliciting your cooperation in our efforts to conduct a cost study of homelessness in Orange County. By homelessness, we refer, in accordance with HUD, to individuals or families who reside in places not meant for human habitation, or in emergency, transitional or supportive housing when they came from the streets, or who have been evicted from private dwellings, discharged from an institution, or are fleeing domestic violence without the resources or networks needed to obtain housing. Please contact Dr. David A. Snow with any questions or concerns (dsnow@uci.edu). Thank you for your cooperation and support.

Hospital Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Hospital Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Respondent Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent Email \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill out the table below to the best of your ability. Approximations are acceptable if exact amounts are not known.

	Service Offered?		Total # of Patients Served in 2015	Average Cost Per Encounter in 2015*	Estimated # of Homeless Patients in 2015
	Yes	No			
Emergency Room	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Inpatient Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Ambulance Services**	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other: (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other: (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other: (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

\* Our definition of "encounter" is flexible depending on the type of service (for example, it can be an EMS dispatch, emergency room visit, cost per bed for inpatient services, etc.) We do ask that you please specify what definition you are using (e.g., cost per bed per night) in each cell you fill in.

\*\* If ambulance services are contracted out, list name of private agency here.

## APPENDIX 5 | HOMELESS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND QUESTIONNAIRE

### Orange County United Way, Jamboree & UCI Study of the Costs of Homelessness

Interview # \_\_\_\_\_ Start of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Field Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

End of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

#### Introduction

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm helping to conduct a survey of Orange County's homeless population for United Way and the University of California, Irvine. The survey is intended to provide local service agencies with a better understanding of the causes, needs and costs of Orange County's homeless population. Your participation is very important. The interview will take approximately 20 minutes. In order to compensate you for your time, I will give you a \$10.00 gift card that you can use at a local business upon completion of the interview. Your participation is voluntary, of course, and your responses will be kept completely confidential.

#### Demographics

We're going to start off with a few basic questions about yourself.

1. When were you born? Month \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2
  
2. What is the highest level of schooling you have completed? (Interviewer: show respondent list of categories)
  - No formal education ..... 1
  - Grade 1-8 ..... 2
  - Grade 9 ..... 3
  - Grade 10 ..... 4
  - Grade 11 ..... 5
  - High school graduate with diploma ..... 6
  - GED or high school equivalent ..... 7
  - Attended technical school, but did not graduate ..... 8
  - Technical school graduate ..... 9
  - Attended college, but did not graduate ..... 10
  - College graduate or higher ..... 11
  - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ..... 12
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2

3. Are you currently enrolled in school?

Yes ..... 1

No ..... 2

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes ..... 1

No (Skip to question 6) ..... 2

Don't know (Skip to question 6) ..... -1

Refuse (Skip to question 6) ..... -2

5. What is your Hispanic or Latino background? *(Interviewer circle all that apply)*

Mexican ..... 1

Cuban ..... 2

Puerto Rican ..... 3

Central American ..... 4

South American ..... 5

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 6

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

6. Which of the following best describes your race—White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Native American or Alaskan Native?

White *(Skip to question 8)* ..... 1

Black or African American *(Skip to question 8)* ..... 2

Asian or Pacific Islander ..... 3

Native American or Alaskan Native *(Skip to question 8)* ..... 4

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ *(Skip to question 9)* ..... 5

Don't know *(Skip to question 8)* ..... -1

Refuse *(Skip to question 8)* ..... -2

7. What is your Asian or Pacific Islander background? *(Interviewer circle all that apply)*

Chinese ..... 1

Filipino ..... 2

Vietnamese ..... 3

Japanese ..... 4

Korean ..... 5

Indian ..... 6

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 7

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

8. Considering gender, how do you describe yourself?

Male ..... 1

Female ..... 2

Transgender ..... 3

Do not identify as male, female or transgender ..... 4

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

9. What is your current marital status—married, separated, divorced, widowed or never married?

Married ..... 1

Separated ..... 2

Divorced ..... 3

Widowed ..... 4

Never married ..... 5

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

10. Considering sexuality, do you consider yourself to be heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, or bisexual?

Heterosexual or straight ..... 1

Gay or lesbian ..... 2

Bisexual ..... 3

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

11. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States?

Yes ..... 1

No (*Skip to question 14*) ..... 2

Don't know (*Skip to question 14*) ..... -1

Refuse (*Skip to question 14*) ..... -2

12. In what year were you discharged? Year \_\_\_\_\_

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

13. Where did you serve? (*Interviewer, select all that apply*)

Vietnam ..... 1

Iraq ..... 2

Afghanistan ..... 3

Stateside ..... 4

Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 5

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

**Living Conditions**

Now we're going to move onto some questions about your living situation.

14. Where did you spend the night.....	<b>last night? ▼</b>		
15. Where do you plan to spend the night.....	<b>tonight? ▼</b>		
16. During the last 30 days, where did you spend.....	<b>most nights? ▼</b>		
Transitional/interim housing .....	1	1	1
A rapid re-housing unit .....	2	2	2
Permanent supportive housing .....	3	3	3
Your own home or apartment .....	4	4	4
Home of a relative .....	5	5	5
Home of a friend .....	6	6	6
Church .....	7	7	7
Abandoned building .....	8	8	8
Homeless shelter .....	9	9	9
Domestic violence shelter .....	10	10	10
On the streets .....	11	11	11
In a camp .....	12	12	12
Park .....	13	13	13
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center .....	14	14	14
Hospital .....	15	15	15
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility .....	16	16	16
Hotel or motel .....	17	17	17
Car or vehicle .....	18	18	18
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility .....	19	19	19
Bus or train station .....	20	20	20
Other (Specify _____) .....	21	21	21
Don't know .....	-1	-1	-1
Refuse .....	-2	-2	-2

For the purpose of this study we're using the word "homeless" to describe people who sometimes have to sleep outdoors, in cars, in abandoned buildings or on the streets; or who are staying in shelters, transitional housing or supportive housing after being on the streets; or who have been evicted from their homes, discharged from an institution like a hospital or a prison, or are fleeing domestic violence and can't find housing.

17. Using this definition, are you currently homeless?	
Yes .....	1
No <i>(Skip to question 19 if evidence of homelessness, if no evidence terminate)</i> .....	2
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

18. How long have you been homeless currently?

- Less than 7 days ..... 1
- 7-30 days ..... 2
- 1-6 months ..... 3
- 7-12 months ..... 4
- 1-2 years ..... 5
- 3 or more years ..... 6
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

19. Over your lifetime, how many different times have you been homeless?

- 0 (*Skip to question 21 if evidence of homelessness, if no evidence terminate*) ..... 0
- 1 ..... 1
- 2 ..... 2
- 3 ..... 3
- 4 ..... 4
- 5 ..... 5
- More than 5 ..... 6
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

20. How old were you when you first became homeless? | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ |

- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

21. How long have you been in Orange County?

- Less than 7 days ..... 1
- 7-30 days ..... 2
- 1-6 months ..... 3
- 7-12 months ..... 4
- 1-5 years ..... 5
- 6-10 years ..... 6
- More than 10 years ..... 7
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

22. Over the past 30 days, which city has been your primary home base?

- Specify city ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ..... 1
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2



23. Of the various problems or activities you have to deal with, can you tell me how difficult you find the following activities? Do you find them not difficult at all, somewhat difficult, difficult, or very difficult?  
*(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories. If respondent housed, ask before housed and after housed. Note response with check marks.)*

	Not Difficult At All ■ BH ■ AH	Somewhat Difficult ■ BH ■ AH	Difficult ■ BH ■ AH	Very Difficult ■ BH ■ AH	Don't Know ■ BH ■ AH	Refuse ■ BH ■ AH
<b>A</b> Finding food	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>B</b> Finding a safe space to sleep	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>C</b> Finding a place to wash and shower	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>D</b> Getting clean clothes	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>E</b> Finding a toilet	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>F</b> Finding a place to "hang out" – a place free from being hassled	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>G</b> Finding a reliable friend or acquaintance – someone you can count on	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>H</b> Getting from one place to another in the county	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
<b>I</b> Feeling good about yourself	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

24. While homeless, how often have you been (or were you) verbally harassed, like being called a bum or lazy?  
*(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories.)*

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2

25. While homeless, how often have you been (or were you) hit, slapped, punched or kicked?  
*(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories.)*

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2

26. While homeless, how often have you had (or did you have) something stolen from where you were staying, or where you were stowing your belongings? *(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories.)*
- Often ..... 1
  - Sometimes ..... 2
  - Rarely ..... 3
  - Never ..... 4
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2
27. While homeless, how often have you had (or did you have) something taken from you by someone who threatened you with violence if you didn't give it to them? *(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories.)*
- Often ..... 1
  - Sometimes ..... 2
  - Rarely ..... 3
  - Never ..... 4
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2
28. If the challenges of making it while homeless are divided into physical and psychological, which do you find most difficult to deal with—physical challenges, psychological challenges or both equally?
- Physical challenges ..... 1
  - Psychological challenges ..... 2
  - Both equally ..... 3
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2

**Services**

One of the things we're interested in is the kinds of services you use. We're going to ask you a few questions about that now.

29. How many times in the last month, if at all, have you used or had an encounter with the following kinds of services, agencies or facilities? If you can't remember the exact number of times, just give us your best guess. *(Interviewer: If easier for respondent to provide average number of times/week, multiply estimate by 4. If respondent says "don't know" or "refuse," write "DK" or "R" in corresponding cell. In rows H-K, refer to "number of nights in last month" rather than "times.")*

	Number of Times in Last Month ("Nights" For H-K)	Number of Times in the Last 6 Months	Number of Times Over Whole Time Homeless
<b>A</b> Soup kitchens			
<b>B</b> Food pantries			
<b>C</b> Hygiene or clothing services (for example, getting donated soap or razors, or donated clothing)			
<b>D</b> Mental health services			
<b>E</b> Substance abuse services (alcohol or drugs)			
<b>F</b> Other type of health service (for example, visiting a community health clinic)			
<b>G</b> Motel/housing vouchers and/or rental assistance			
<b>H</b> Shelters or emergency shelters			
<b>I</b> Transitional (bridge or interim) housing			
<b>J</b> Rapid re-housing			
<b>K</b> Permanent supportive housing			
<b>L</b> Crisis services, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers or suicide prevention hotlines			
<b>M</b> Emergency room			
<b>N</b> Ambulance			
<b>O</b> Hospitalization as an inpatient			
<b>P</b> Been ticketed			
<b>Q</b> Appeared in court			
<b>R</b> Been arrested			

30. **A.** In the last month, how many nights did you stay in a holding cell, jail or prison, whether that was a short-term stay like drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between? | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2
30. **B.** How about the last 6 months? | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

30. C. How about throughout the entire time you have been homeless? | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

31. Have you ever been convicted of a felony?

Yes ..... 1

No ..... 2

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

**Reasons for Homelessness**

Let's switch to a question on why you became homeless.

32. What would you say were the main reasons you became homeless most recently  
(for example, losing a job, drugs or alcohol, abuse or violence)? *(Interviewer, select all that apply)*

A. Lost or quit job ..... 1

B. Insufficient pay/wages ..... 2

C. Loss or decrease in government benefits ..... 3

D. Couldn't afford rent/evicted from housing/foreclosure ..... 4

E. Drugs ..... 5

F. Alcohol ..... 6

G. Physical health problems ..... 7

H. Mental health problems ..... 8

I. Release from prison/jail ..... 9

J. Immigration ..... 10

K. Abuse or violence at home ..... 11

L. Divorce or separation ..... 12

M. Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 13

N. Don't know ..... -1

O. Refuse ..... -2

**Health**

Now we'll ask a few questions about your health.

33. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?  
*(Interviewer, show respondent list of categories)*

Excellent ..... 1

Very good ..... 2

Good ..... 3

Fair ..... 4

Poor ..... 5

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

34. What health problems, if any, do you have? These may be physical or mental health problems, including a physical disability. *(Interviewer: show respondent list of categories. Select all that apply. Probe: anything else?)*

- Diabetes ..... 1
- Asthma ..... 2
- Emphysema, chronic bronchitis or chronic obstructive lung disease ..... 3
- High blood pressure ..... 4
- Epilepsy or another seizure disorder ..... 5
- Arthritis ..... 6
- Heart disease ..... 7
- Back problems ..... 8
- Other physical disability (specify: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 9
- Cirrhosis or serious liver damage ..... 10
- Cancer, lymphoma or leukemia ..... 11
- HIV/AIDS ..... 12
- Anxiety or panic disorder ..... 13
- Depression ..... 14
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) ..... 15
- Other condition (specify: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 16
- None (SKIP TO Q36) ..... 17
- Don't know (SKIP TO Q36) ..... -1
- Refuse (SKIP TO Q36) ..... -2

35. How difficult have these problems, or any other condition, made it for you to get from one place to another, to work or to just get through the day on your own—not difficult at all, somewhat difficult, difficult or very difficult?

- Not difficult at all ..... 1
- Somewhat difficult ..... 2
- Difficult ..... 3
- Very difficult ..... 4
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

36. Over the past 30 days, how often did you feel depressed—most or all of the time, a lot of the time, sometimes, or never or rarely?

- Most or all of the time ..... 1
- A lot of the time ..... 2
- Sometimes ..... 3
- Never or rarely ..... 4
- Don't know ..... -1
- Refuse ..... -2

37. In the past 30 days, how often have you gotten drunk on alcohol?

*(Interviewer read and show respondent list of categories.)*

Never .....	1
Less than once a week .....	2
1 or 2 days a week .....	3
3 or 4 days a week .....	4
Every day or almost every day .....	4
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

38. In the past 30 days, how often did you use drugs to get high? (By drugs, we mean anything other than alcohol that can get you high.) *(Interviewer read and show respondent list of categories.)*

Never .....	1
Less than once a week .....	2
1 or 2 days a week .....	3
3 or 4 days a week .....	4
Every day or almost every day .....	4
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

*(If question 37=1 and question 38=1, skip to question 41)*

39. Over the last 30 days, have you had trouble getting things done that you wanted to do because of alcohol or drugs?

Yes .....	1
No .....	2
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

40. Over the last 30 days, have you been in a hospital or an overnight treatment program for alcohol or drug use?

Yes .....	1
No .....	2
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

**Family and Social Networks**

Now we're going to ask a few questions about your family and friends.

41. Are you currently living alone or with someone else?

Alone <i>(Skip to question 44)</i> .....	1
With someone else .....	2
Don't know <i>(Skip to question 44)</i> .....	-1
Refuse <i>(Skip to question 44)</i> .....	-2

42. Who do you live with? (Interviewer: select all that apply, probe as needed to ascertain relation)

A spouse or romantic partner .....	1
Friend(s) .....	2
Mother .....	3
Father .....	4
Sibling(s) .....	5
Child(ren) .....	6
Other family members .....	7
Refuse .....	-2

(If selected children in question 42, ask question 43)

43. For each of the children who live with you, could you tell me their age and sex?

Age	Sex
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

44. Do you currently have a pet living with you?

Yes .....	1
No .....	2
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

45. If you think about friends as someone you talk to about important things, or can turn to for support and can count on for assistance, how many friends would you say you have today—none, 1 or 2, 3-5, or more than 5?

None (Skip to question 47) .....	1
1 or 2 .....	2
3-5 .....	3
More than 5 .....	4
Don't know (Skip to question 47) .....	-1
Refuse (Skip to question 47) .....	-2

46. How many of these friends are currently homeless—none, some, most or all?

None .....	1
Some .....	2
Most .....	3
All .....	4
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

47. How often are your relatives or friends available to do the following with you? Are they available often, sometimes, rarely or never? *(Interviewer: show response categories on card)*

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't Know	Refuse
A. To have a good time with?	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
B. To provide you with food?	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
C. To provide you with a place to stay?	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
D. To listen to you talk about yourself or your problems?	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

**Childhood**

The next questions are about your experiences growing up.

48. When you were growing up, did you spend any time in the following living situations? *(Interviewer: show respondent categories on card. Circle all categories that respondent says apply.)*

Both biological parents	1
One biological parent only	2
Adoptive parents	3
Other relatives responsible for your care	4
Foster parents	5
In a juvenile correctional facility	6
In an orphanage	7
Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2

49. On a scale of 1 to 5, how well-off economically would you say your family was, with 1 being the least well-off and 5 being the most well-off? [ \_\_\_\_ ]

Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2

50. When you were growing up, did your parents or other adult members of your household have a problem with alcohol or drug use?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2

51. When you were growing up, were you ever physically abused or sexually abused by your parents or other members of your household? *(Interviewer: if yes, probe for physical or sexual abuse)*

Yes, physically abused	1
Yes, sexually abused or assaulted	2
Yes, both physically abused and sexually abused	3
No	4
Don't know	-1
Refuse	-2



52. At any time while you were growing up, did your parents or immediate family ever have to spend at least one night in a shelter, outdoors, in a car, in an abandoned building or on the streets?

Yes ..... 1

No ..... 2

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

**Employment**

Turning to your work experience...

53. During the past 30 days, did you work at a job for which you were paid, and if so, how many jobs did you work?

Yes, one job ..... 1

Yes, two or more jobs ..... 2

No (Skip to question 56) ..... 3

Don't know (Skip to question 56) ..... -1

Refuse (Skip to question 56) ..... -2

54. Was this work full-time, part time, day labor or some combination? How long have you worked this job/ these jobs and how many hours on average per week do you work? (Interviewer: circle all categories that respondent says apply)

Full-time (length of employment: \_\_\_\_\_ hours per week: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 1

Part-time (length of employment: \_\_\_\_\_ hours per week: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 2

Day labor (length of employment: \_\_\_\_\_ hours per week: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 3

Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_ / length of employment: \_\_\_\_\_ hours/week: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 4

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

55. About how much did you earn from this job/these jobs over the last 30 days? | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

(If working a full-time or part time job, skip to question 59)

56. When did you last work at a job for which you received a regular paycheck?

Within the past 12 months (Specify the month \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 1

One to five years ago ..... 2

More than five years ago ..... 3

Never held a regular job ..... 4

Don't know ..... -1

Refuse ..... -2

57. Are you currently looking for a regular job?

Yes, looking (Skip to question 59) ..... 1

No, not looking ..... 2

Don't know (Skip to question 59) ..... -1

Refuse (Skip to question 59) ..... -2

58. What is the main reason you are not looking for a regular job? *(Interviewer: circle one)*
- In school or training program ..... 1
  - Disabled/health problem ..... 2
  - Don't want/need to work ..... 3
  - Personal/family reasons ..... 4
  - Believe no work available ..... 5
  - Stay at home parent ..... 6
  - Other (specify \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 7
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2
59. Now, let me ask you about the various ways you've gotten money or things you needed in the past month, apart from regular paying jobs and/or day labor. In the last 30 days, have you received income or support from any of the following sources? *(Interviewer: show respondent list Circle all that apply.)*
- Selling blood/plasma ..... 1
  - Selling newspapers ..... 2
  - Selling cans/recycling ..... 3
  - Selling personal belongings/junk ..... 4
  - Signing or flying signs– e.g. "Will Work For Food" ..... 5
  - Panhandling ..... 6
  - Money from family members and/or friends ..... 7
  - Alimony and/or child support ..... 8
  - Selling or delivering drugs ..... 9
  - Sex for money ..... 10
  - General assistance ..... 11
  - Food stamps ..... 12
  - SSI/SSDI ..... 13
  - Social Security ..... 14
  - Pension ..... 15
  - Unemployment insurance ..... 16
  - Veteran's benefits ..... 17
  - Worker's comp. .... 18
  - Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 19
  - None of the above *(Skip to question 62)* ..... 20
  - Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2
60. Which of these has been your most important source of income or support in the last 30 days? | \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ |  
*(Interviewer write in the number of the respondent's selection.)*
- Don't know ..... -1
  - Refuse ..... -2

61. About how much did you earn from these other sources of income over the last 30 days?  
 | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |  
 Don't know ..... -1  
 Refuse ..... -2

**Demographics Continued**

Before we finish, we want to ask you a few final questions about yourself

62. What is your present religion?  
 None/atheist/agnostic (*Skip to question 64*) ..... 1  
 Protestant (such as Assembly of God, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, etc.) ..... 2  
 Catholic ..... 3  
 Other Christian ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ..... 4  
 Jewish ..... 5  
 Buddhist ..... 6  
 Hindu ..... 7  
 Muslim ..... 8  
 Other ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ..... 9  
 Don't know ..... -1  
 Refuse ..... -2

63. How important, if at all, is your religious faith to you? Is it not important, somewhat important, very important or more important than anything else?  
 Not important ..... 1  
 Somewhat important ..... 2  
 Very important ..... 3  
 More important than anything else ..... 4  
 Don't know ..... -1  
 Refuse ..... -2

64. Were you born in the United States?  
 Yes (*End of interview*) ..... 1  
 No ..... 2  
 Don't know (*End of interview*) ..... -1  
 Refuse (*End of interview*) ..... -2

65. In what country were you born?  
 Specify country: ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ..... 1  
 Don't know ..... -1  
 Refuse ..... -2

66. In what year did you first move to the United States? | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |

67. Are you a U.S. citizen, a legal permanent resident, a refugee, been granted asylum, on a visa or none of these?

U.S. citizen .....	1
Legal permanent resident with a green card .....	2
Refugee .....	3
Granted asylum .....	4
On a visa .....	5
Neither .....	6
Don't know .....	-1
Refuse .....	-2

**Interviewer Observations:**

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**R-1 Comments:**

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## FOOTNOTES

- 1 Individuals who have been homeless for a year or longer and who have difficulties getting from one place to another, working or just getting through the day because of a serious mental illness, PTSD, brain injury or developmental disability, alcohol or drugs, chronic physical illness or physical disability
- 2 The research was conducted with the approval of UCI's Institutional Review Board (IRB HS# 2016-2994)
- 3 For an overview of the homelessness problem across the country over the past 30+ years, see Burt 2016. For a summary of social science research, see Lee, Tyler, and Wright 2010.
- 4 Rental range based on Price report (2016, p. 18) and Collins article (2015).
- 5 Poverty figure from Orange Community Indicators Project (2015, p. 3). This rate is higher than the federal poverty estimates for Orange County because it is adjusted for the high cost of housing in the county
- 6 To note this is not to disparage the PIT counts or estimates, for they provide a useful, bi-annual baseline for assessing the scope of homelessness locally and investigating trends over time, and therefore are useful for various policy considerations regarding the provision of services for the homeless.
- 7 It is important to note here that not all surveyed institutions/organizations are on the same budget cycle; for some it is the calendar year, and for others it is the fiscal year. There is also some variability in the availability of the budget data. Thus, the municipality data covers the 2014/2015 fiscal year, and for the county it is 2015/2016. However, throughout the research and analysis, the anchor year was 2015, and all budgets cover a 12-month period.
- 8 Flaming, Toros, and Burns 2015
- 9 City of Sacramento 2015
- 10 Flaming, Burns, and Matsunaga 2009
- 11 United Way of Greater Los Angeles 2009.
- 12 Fermanian Business and Economic Institute at PLNU 2016.
- 13 For discussion of the maximum variation sampling strategy, see Erlandson et al. 1993; Lofland et al. 2006. For an earlier application of the strategy to studying homelessness, see Snow and Anderson 1993, p. 22.
- 14 See Baker 1994, pp., 478-480; Tobin and Murphy 2016, p. 33, and Lee, Tyler, and Wright 2010, p. 505.
- 15 Most discussions of the age structure of the homeless beginning in the mid-1980s use the Skid Row residents of the 1950s as the comparative point of reference. When the current wave of homeless are compared with those of the 1950s and earlier, there is no question that the current wave is somewhat younger. However, when the homeless of the past 35 years are compared, it appears that the homeless of today are somewhat older than the homeless of the mid 1980s and 1990s. For example, Snow and Anderson (1993) report that the average age of homeless in eight cities across the country averaged between a low of 33 and a high of 40. (See Table 1.1, pp. 32-33)
- 16 Orange County Community Indicators Project. 2015, p. 2.
- 17 See, for example, Baker 1994, Table 2, pp 484-485.
- 18 See Baker 1994, Burt et al. 2001; Tobin and Murphy 2016, pp 33-34.
- 19 The secondary labor market encompasses jobs that are generally low in pay, prestige and security, offer limited opportunity for advancement and have a high turnover rate.
- 20 See Tobin and Murphy 2016, p 35; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2014.
- 21 The Whole Person Care Initiative is funded through the State of California to provide services targeted to those that are experiencing homelessness and the seriously mentally ill who may also be experiencing homelessness. Whole Person Care focuses on the coordination of health, behavioral health and social services, as applicable, in a patient-centered manner with the goals of improved beneficiary health and well-being through more efficient and effective use of resources. Phase 1 is for \$23.5 million for a period beginning November 2017 through December 2020. Phase 2 has yet to be awarded but was submitted for a total of \$9.6 million.
- 22 Although there are various conceptualizations of social capital, most definitions focus on social relations and networks that have productive benefits. See Lin, Cook, and Burt (2001) for an expanded discussion of the concept and related research.
- 23 Clearly, this is hardly a surprising finding, as one study after another across fields (e.g., sociology, psychology and public health) underscores the salubrious effects of social connections on both mental and physical health. See, for example, Cohen 2004, and Umberson and Montez 2010.

- 24 For an up-close discussion of the experience and effects of housing eviction, see Desmond's *Evicted* (2016).
- 25 As of mid-2015, Orange County was reported to have "the seventh-highest asking rent among 82 large U.S. metro areas" (Collins 2015)
- 26 Shadow work is a concept coined by philosopher and social critic Ivan Illich in his book bearing that title (1981), but the term was adapted and applied to the situation of homeless by Snow and Anderson (1993). In their usage, it encompasses "subsistence strategies that are fashioned and pursued in the shadows of more conventional work because of exclusion from existing labor markets, because participation in those markets fails to provide a living wage, because public assistance is insufficient, or because such strategies provide a more reliable means of survival... Besides being unofficial, unenumerated work existing outside of the wage labor economy, shadow work is characterized by its highly opportunistic and innovative nature" (Snow and Anderson 1993, p 146)
- 27 For discussion and analysis of the day labor and the day labor industry, see Bartley and Roberts 2006, Roberts and Bartley 2004.
- 28 This estimate includes only the program costs of permanent supportive housing, and not the one-time costs of building new housing facilities. In other words, it assumes that the housing stock already exists
- 29 The direction of these findings is consistent with other cost studies throughout the state, such as the previously mentioned cost studies in Los Angeles (Flaming et al. 2009), the Silicon Valley (Flaming et al. 2015) and San Diego (Fermanian Business & Economic Institute at PLNU 2016), although with variation in magnitude. Locally, the estimated cost savings is also consistent with a pilot study conducted by the Illumination Foundation and St. Joseph Hospital, wherein a tremendous cost savings was realized by housing 38 chronically homeless in the Foundation's Recuperative Care (similar to permanent supportive housing ) who had been heavy users of the hospital's emergency and inpatient services (Kim and Tan 2016).
- 30 Gladwell 2006.

**WEEKLY MEMO 9-07-17**

# **NEWS ARTICLES**

## Peruvian band of rockin' nuns to headline ChristFest

Siervas, or 'The Servants,' will perform in major U.S. debut at Garden Grove's Christ Cathedral

By Deepa Bharath  
dbharath@scng.com  
@reporterdeepa on Twitter

On a blustery night outside of Chicago, in a tiny parish hall, Dan McCue sat in shock as he watched a petite Filipino nun in a black-and-white habit step on the pedal and rip a guitar solo.

The nun was flanked by 10 other sisters belonging to the order of the Servants of the Plan of God. And they all rocked.

And thanks to McCue's scouting report from that event, the band of nuns from Lima, Peru, who call themselves Siervas, or "The Servants," will bring their unique brand of spiritual rock to Christ

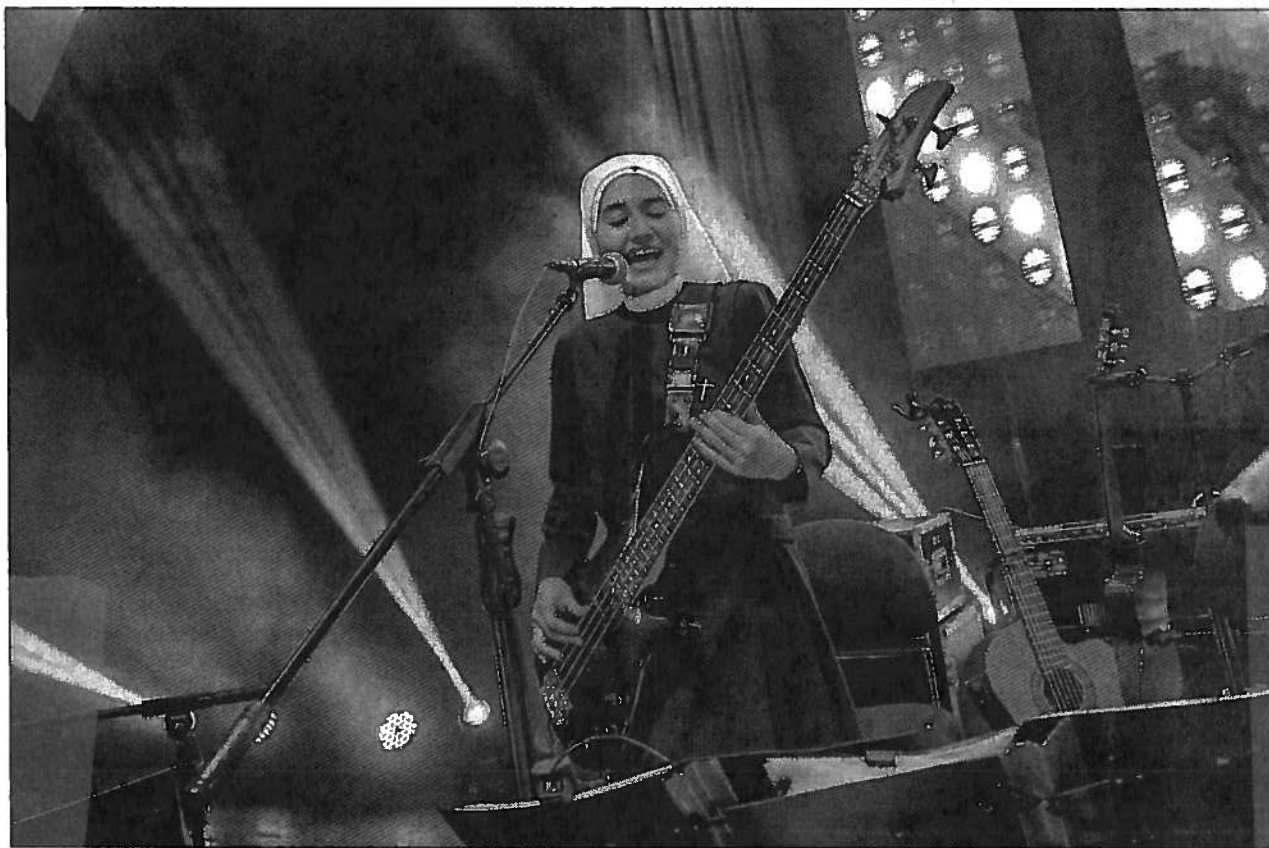
**NUNS » PAGE 8**



LUKAS ISAAC

Siervas, a band of nuns from Lima, Peru, who come from eight countries, will perform on Friday and Saturday at the two-day ChristFest in Garden Grove.





PHOTOS: LUKAS ISAAC

Siervas will headline ChristFest. The band writes its own lyrics, and proceeds from its concerts go to various charities.



The band of 11 sisters, ranging in age from 20 to 40, started performing three years ago and have two albums.

# Nuns

FROM PAGE 1

Cathedral in Garden Grove on Friday and Saturday as they headline the two-day music festival ChristFest.

It will be their major U.S. debut.

The band of 11 sisters, ranging in age from 20 to 40, come from eight countries in South America and Asia. They started performing three years ago and have two albums — “Ansias Que Queman” (2014) and “Hoy Despierto” (2016). The band’s single “Confia en Dios” (“Trust in God”), from their debut album, has received more than a million views on YouTube. The sisters also performed before a crowd of 250,000 in February 2016 during Pope Francis’ visit to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Sister Monica Nobl, a vocalist and percussionist for the band, said music is something that came naturally to all the sisters, some of whom have formal musical training.

“We write our own lyrics,” said Nobl, 40, speaking from her convent in Lima. “We express ourselves and share our thoughts through music.”

The nuns grew up with rock and pop music — way before they donned the habit.

“When people think of nuns, they forget we live in the 21st century,” Nobl said. “We are normal people who live in the modern world. We are examples of how the church is modern and can change with the times.”

You won’t see stage dives at their concerts. But you will see the sisters smile and move to the rhythm, uninhibited. Crowds include teens and young adults on dates, families with young children, elderly Latino women wrapped in black shawls.

“They do attract a broad spectrum,” said McCue, one of the organizers of ChristFest.

The band gets feedback online through its Facebook page and in person,

Nobl said. She’s heard from atheists. There are those who tell her the nuns’ music has changed their lives for the better.

A mom with a cancer-stricken child told Nobl she felt more at peace after attending a concert.

“Different songs touch different hearts,” Nobl said. “We want everyone to hear about our faith — believers, non-believers and everyone in between. Even people

without faith tell us they feel a sense of love, hope and solidarity when they hear our music. And that’s really our message.”

The sisters come from different backgrounds and bring to the table their own cultures and life experiences.

Nobl is the child of an agnostic father and non-practicing Catholic mother, she said.

“My parents sent me to

a non-Catholic school because they didn’t want me to be influenced by Catholicism,” she said.

At 25, she had a degree in archeology, plenty of friends, a handful of job offers and a steady boyfriend. But something seemed missing, she said, and religion — from which she was shielded throughout her young life — seemed to be the only thing that filled the void.

“It gave me a kind of happiness that I had never experienced,” Nobl said.

When the sisters came together with the idea of a band three years ago, their superiors supported the idea right away. They’ve also guided them through possible pitfalls, Nobl said.

“We were invited to be in reality shows in Spain and Peru,” she said with a laugh. “But we declined because we don’t want the

fame or notoriety. We just wanted to showcase our art and share our message.”

They’ve already performed all over Peru, and in Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador. Proceeds from their concerts go to various charities, especially to their ministries in Peru’s prisons, to disabled children and missions in Africa.

Last year, they sent money to provide clothes and shoes in impoverished communities in the Andean highlands where it is common for people to freeze to death.

At Christ Cathedral, Siervas will perform in Spanish with other Latino performers on Friday and in English on Saturday when English bands will be featured. Nobl said she and the sisters have been working on translating some of their Spanish hits into English.

A portion of the proceeds from the festival will go to local restaurateur Bruno Serato and his Caterina’s Club, which feeds hundreds of children each day. Serato’s Anaheim White House restaurant burned down in February.

During the music festival, the Diocese of Orange will honor Serato with the St. Nicholas Award for his service to the needy.

Register  
Sept. 6, 2017  
3 of 3

## CHRISTFEST

**What:** Friday will feature an all-Latin program with bands including Mariachi Sol de Mexico, Barbara Padilla, Puerto Rico’s SonBy4 and Siervas. The English-language program on Saturday will include Alex Boye, Jimi Cravity, Adam Bitter, Ike Ndolo, Barbara Padilla, Rush of Fools, Shane & Shane, Siervas and Mac Powell.

**When:** 6 to 10 p.m. Friday; 2 to 10 p.m. Saturday

**Where:** Christ Cathedral campus, 13280 Chapman Ave., Garden Grove

**Tickets:** \$10 Friday; \$30 Saturday

**Information:** 714-282-3045 or christfestoc.com

**Parking:** On campus and free

# City to rename center after esteemed emperor

## Statue of Quang Trung going up at Business Center Parkway

By Loreen Berlin

The Business Center Parkway in Garden Grove will be renamed "Emperor Quang Trung," after the former emperor of Vietnam, who is said to have united the country in the 18th century.

The City Council recently OK'd the change at the northwest corner of Euclid Street and Business Center Parkway in Garden Grove, bordering Westminster.

A statue of the Emperor astride a horse will mark the location; it is under construction.

The Business Center Parkway extends from Euclid Street to Corporate Drive. The area south of Westminster Avenue, along Euclid Street, in what is mostly a Vietnamese business district. Many patrons are Vietnamese-Americans from Garden Grove, Westminster and beyond.

City Council members said the cost to change the name was approximately \$1,000, which is being paid for by the Quang Trung Statue Committee.

Trung was also known as Van Hue Nguyen and was the second emperor of the Tay Son Dynasty, now known as Vietnam,

after overthrowing a previous dynasty.

The emperor is credited with being a successful military commander who defeated armies from Siam, now known as Thailand, and China; instituting reforms and religious tolerance; and advocating for peasants.

Trung died in 1792, at the age of 40, but is still considered a hero by many Vietnamese.

Garden Grove City Councilman Phat Bui championed the street name change. Bui was elected to the City Council in 2014.

In 1954, Bui, his parents and five siblings escaped communist North Vietnam, seeking refuge in South Vietnam. After the fall of Saigon in 1975, his family escaped the communist regime by traveling by boat to arrive in Minneapolis, Minn.

Bui attended the University of Minnesota and has a triple major in mathematics, physics, and electrical engineering.

Bui is an accomplished violinist and choral conductor, having performed in many concerts. He produced the Vietnamese Heri-

see **EMPEROR**, page 4

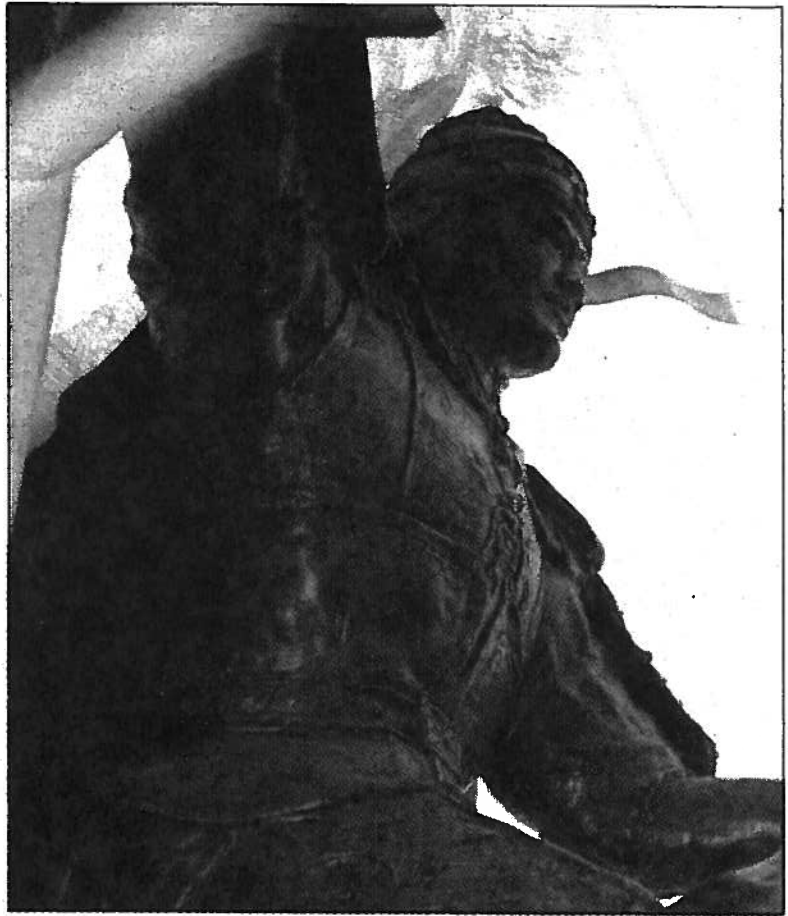


Photo by Loreen Berlin

This statue of Emperor Quang Trung will be erected — after its completion — at the Business Center Parkway in Garden Grove. The parkway will be renamed after the emperor.

## **EMPEROR:**

Continued from page 1

tage Music Festival II that was attended by a 1,000 people.

In his business life, he is the president and CEO of NetResult LLC that provides software solutions to help government

agencies and large corporations improve the quality and efficiency of business in a paperless environment.

Bui moved to Garden Grove in 1984 and married his wife, Mai, in 1993. They have a son, Mach, who just this year graduated from Garden Grove High School.

# GG native proudly serves in Navy

Patric Dinh is integral  
member of high-tech  
helicopter squadron

By Lt. Wesley Holzapfel, Navy  
Office of Community Out-  
reach

A 2008 La Quinta High School graduate and Garden Grove native is serving with a U.S. Navy helicopter squadron that flies the Navy's newest and most technologically-advanced helicopter.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Patrick Dinh is an aviation machinist's mate with the "Airwolves" of Helicopter Maritime Strike Squadron 40, a Mayport, Florida based squadron that operates the Navy's next generation submarine hunter and Anti-Surface Warfare helicopter, the MH-60R Seahawk. Each helicopter is nearly 65 feet long, may weigh up to 23,500 pounds and can travel over 120 miles per hour for nearly 320 miles on a tank of gas.

As an aviation machinist's mate,  
see NAVY, page 4

## NAVY:

Continued from page 1

Dinh is responsible for serving as an aircraft mechanic on the MH-60R.

"Growing up in Garden Grove, my parents instilled the value of hard work," said Dinh. "Hard work makes the dream work. I use that mentality every day."

According to Navy officials, the MH-60R is the most capable multi-mission helicopter available in the world today. It is used for a variety of missions, including hunting and tracking enemy submarines, attacking enemy ships, search and rescue, drug interdiction, delivering supplies and supporting the Navy's special operations forces.

It is replacing the Navy's older helicopters because of its greater versatility and more advanced weapon systems.

Dinh said he is proud to be part of a war fighting team that readily

defends America.

"I'm really proud to wear my Enlisted Aviation Warfare Specialist wings," said Dinh. "It took countless hours of studying."

Sailors' jobs are highly varied within the squadron. Approximately 297 Navy men and women are assigned and keep all parts of the squadron running smoothly. This includes everything from maintaining helicopter airframes and engines to processing paperwork, handling weapons and flying the aircraft.

Serving in the Navy, Dinh is learning about being a more respectable leader, Sailor and person, through handling numerous responsibilities.

"I joined the Navy to see the world, and serve my country so that others that don't serve can live free," said Dinh. "I've been to places I never thought I'd see in my lifetime and I'm so thankful that the Navy has shown me that. Hopefully there's plenty more to come."

City of Garden Grove

Notice Inviting Sealed Bids (IFB)

IFB No. S-1227

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for the City of Garden Grove, Room 220, Second Floor, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840 to Provide One New and Unused, 9,300 GVWR, Ford F-250 Utility Body Truck per the bid specifications. A copy of the bid document may be obtained from the City of Garden Grove's website. Direct any questions regarding this bid process to Sandra Segawa via email at sandras@garden-grove.org. Bids are due and will be opened in the office of the Purchasing Agent at 2:00 p.m. on Monday, October 2, 2017. Bids received after that exact time will not be considered.

Dated: August 30, 2017

Sandra Segawa, C.P.M., CPPB  
Purchasing Agent  
City of Garden Grove  
11222 Acacia Parkway  
Garden Grove, CA 92840

Orange County News

17-60592

Publish Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 2017

Orange County News  
Sept. 6, 2017

# Local representatives outline plans for future

Alan Lowenthal, Janet Nguyen attend Legislative Networking Mixer

**By Colleen Janssen**

Elected officials from West Orange County cities — including Stanton and Garden Grove — gathered to meet with the public on Aug. 25 at the Cypress Senior Center for the annual Legislative Networking Mixer. Representatives from local, state and federal offices shared their updates and answered questions.

Congressman Alan Lowenthal, 47th District, which represents Westminster, Garden Grove and surrounding areas, shared updates on water recycling, the Joint Forces Training Base, veterans and homelessness. Additionally, he announced that his new office is opening on Main Street in Garden Grove.

"I am on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee," said

Lowenthal, who went on to discuss the expansion of the 405 Freeway. "A \$630 million TIFIA loan was signed in late June. When the work is completed, it will improve the national freight network and access to ports."

The Department of Transportation loan provides up to \$628 million in a Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan to the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) at 2.91 percent with a term of 35 years after substantial completion of the I-405 Improvement Project. The TIFIA loan represents 33 percent of eligible project costs totaling \$1.91 billion.

Regarding water, Lowenthal touted the current success and future plans for the Orange County Water

see PLANS, page 4

## PLANS:

Continued from page 1

District's water recycling program. He said the \$124 million loan in the 2017/2018 budget for the district is one of only 12 projects selected, and it will allow the water agency to expand water recycling from 100 million gallons/day to 130 million per day.

"Orange County is the nation's model on water recycling," said Lowenthal. "Thanks to water recycling, Orange County is almost

self-sufficient and should be in a good position when there are future droughts. Orange County is always looking to the future."

Lowenthal announced the renaming of the Long Beach Veterans Affairs Hospital. It is now named for an Orange County hero and Medal of Honor recipient, Tibor Rubin. In May of 2017, the facility was renamed Tibor Rubin VA Medical Center.

Lowenthal's other areas of local interest are the Prado Dam embankment work and the problem of homeless people living on the Santa

Ana River Trail.

"Residents are concerned about the Prado Dam, fixing the Santa Ana River and flood basin," said Lowenthal. Concerns for the growing homeless problem are the subject of discussion at all levels of government. No easy solution has been found, but many agencies are working on it.

His final topic was a happy one. He was one of the people present for a recent event for Pastor Nguyen Cong Chinh who, as a Lutheran minister, had been arrested by the government in Vietnam. Pastor Chinh was sentenced to 11 years.

"I adopted Pastor Chinh as a personal project to help him get back to the U.S.," said Lowenthal. "There was a big reception in Westminster, and Mayor Tri Ta, Bishop Van Tran and others were at the event at the Lutheran Church...The people of Orange County feel that they want people to have human rights and religious rights in Vietnam."

In addition to Lowenthal, local State Senator Janet Nguyen, 34th District, was present for a short time, but had to leave early for another event, and did not have the opportunity to speak before the audience of 100 people.

Other officials included Congressman Lou Correa, 46th District, Assemblywoman Sharon Quirk-Silva, 65th District, and Colin Edwards, an aide from Assemblyman Travis Allen's 72nd District office.

Representatives from the cities and chambers of commerce in Westminster, Stanton, Cypress, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach and Rossmore, along with representatives of the Legislative Affairs Committee of West Orange County, were present.

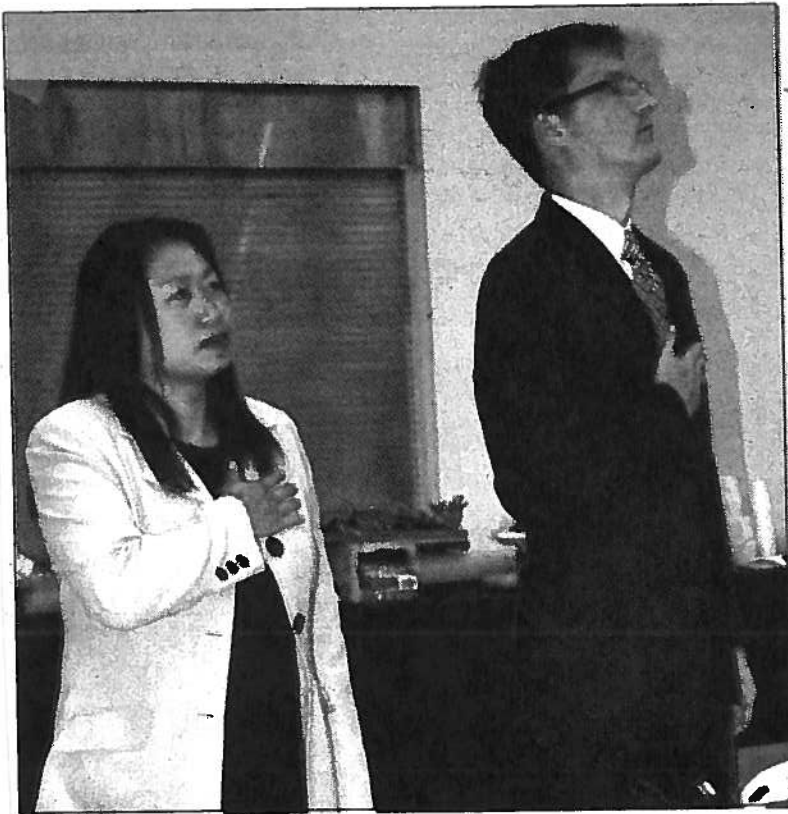


Photo by Colleen Janssen

State Senator Janet Nguyen, who represents Garden Grove and other cities, joins in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance during the opening ceremony at the Legislative Networking Mixer last week.

# Tidbits from around our towns

## New business opens on Main Street; couple still missing



### Rambling Rhoades

By Brady Rhoades

Any soon-to-be-wedded ladies out there?

Take note.

Especially if you haven't chosen your wedding dress.

On Sept. 6, the Bride and E Patisserie Café will hold a ribbon-cutting ceremony at its new home on Historic Main Street in Garden Grove.

Address: 12921, to be exact.

The business – somewhat unexpected on Main Street – caters to those looking for high-end wedding wear.

And for shoppers who happen to be hungry, the café offers pastries and tea.

Main Street, which features a host of restaurants and an eclectic mix of other stores, will become a bit more diverse, a bit more classy.

The ribbon-cutting will be held from 5:30 to 7 p.m. The Chamber of Commerce is hosting. Light refreshments will be served.

Be there to support a local business.

\* \* \*

At present, it's a heartbreaking story.

A month ago, Westminster resident Rachel Nguyen, 20, and her boyfriend, Joseph Orbeso, 21, went missing while hiking in extreme heat at Joshua Tree National Park. Some of their be-



Courtesy photo

### Rachel Nguyen

longings were found at their hotel room. A search and rescue team discovered their footprints on the Maze Trail.

Since then, nothing.

A few days ago, the parents of Nguyen and Orbeso offered \$10,000 in reward money for information leading to the couples' safe return.

To help, contact San Bernardino dispatch at 909-383-5652, and request the detective division.

Let's hope for a miracle.



### **Garden Grove**

The Police Department will have extra officers on the streets this weekend to deter people from drinking and driving during the Labor Day holiday. The patrols will focus on areas with a high frequency of DUI arrests and collisions.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 1, 2017

### **Garden Grove**

The Planning Commission on Thursday will consider approving a plan to build an 8,235-square-foot, two-story medical building — as well as a parking lot — on a 20,778-square-foot vacant lot at 9972 Westminster Ave. Staffers are recommending approval.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 5, 2017

### **Garden Grove**

A Garden Grove native, Petty Officer 2nd Class Patrick Dinh, who graduated from La Quinta High School in 2008, is a mechanic for the United States Navy — working with a squadron that flies the Navy's "newest and most technologically advanced helicopter," according to the branch's Office of Community Research.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 2-3, 2017

### **Garden Grove**

The city will hold a dedication ceremony for a new street sign honoring former Vietnam Gen. Tran Hung Dao at 10 a.m. Saturday at the intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Bushard Street. Information: 714-741-5200

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 6, 2017

### **Garden Grove**

Five mosquito samples in Garden Grove have tested positive for West Nile Virus this year, as of Aug. 28, according to the Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District; 153 positive samples have been found in 18 Orange County cities.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 4, 2017

### **Garden Grove**

The city had 122 winners at the Orange County Fair this year, mostly in culinary arts and handicrafts categories. The fair had 4,219 exhibitors submit 23,000 entries. About \$90,000 was awarded.

**Chris Haire**  
714-796-6979  
chaire@scng.com

Register  
Sept. 7, 2017





CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

Contact: Donald Thorpe (714) 376-7633  
C.E.R.T.

Thursday, September 7, 2017

**GARDEN GROVE OFFERING CPR, FIRST AID,  
AED TRAINING**

September is National Preparedness Month, and the City of Garden Grove's C.E.R.T. program will offer a CPR/First Aid/AED certification on Saturday, September 30, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Certification will be through EMS Safety Services, Inc. The cost for the class is \$30.

C.E.R.T. (Community Emergency Response Team) is a volunteer organization with the Garden Grove Fire Department that provides citizens training on how to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster. C.E.R.T. members are also trained to help augment first responders in the event of a disaster.

Seating is limited. To register and receive the class location, please contact Don Thorpe at [ggcert.oc@gmail.com](mailto:ggcert.oc@gmail.com) or (714) 376-7633. For more information regarding the C.E.R.T. program, visit [www.cert.gardengrovefire.org](http://www.cert.gardengrovefire.org). For more information regarding National Preparedness Month, visit [www.ready.gov/september](http://www.ready.gov/september). During the month of September, you can learn how to prepare for a disaster by visiting the C.E.R.T. and City's Facebook pages.

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Monica Covarrubias (714) 741-5788  
Community and Economic Development Department

Thursday, September 7, 2017

**CITY TO HOST THE ART AND SCIENCE OF CREATING A SUCCESSFUL  
BUSINESS PLAN WORKSHOP**

The City of Garden Grove's Economic Development Division will be hosting The Art and Science of Creating a Successful Business Plan, in partnership with the Orange County Small Business Development Center. The workshop takes place on Wednesday, September 27, 2017, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue. Registration is \$25.

The workshop will cover the fundamentals of creating a successful business plan. Topics include: breaking apart the business plan into manageable steps; defining your business succinctly; researching competition and target market; developing operating and marketing plans; and understanding your financial statements.

For more information or to register, please visit [bit.ly/ocsbdc92717](http://bit.ly/ocsbdc92717).

###



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Juan Medina (714) 741-5253  
Community Services Department

Wednesday, September 6, 2017

**GARDEN GROVE SENIORS ARE BUZZING FOR 2017 SPELLING B-E-E**

The H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be spellbinding contestants with their annual Senior Spelling Bee. The event takes place on Tuesday, September 26, 2017, starting at 10:00 a.m., in the H. Louis Lake Senior Center's dining room, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue.

The friendly competition allows seniors to exercise their minds through cognitive thinking and promote mental fitness. Awards and prizes will be presented to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> place spellers.

All participants must be 60 years of age or older and pre-register by Thursday, September 21, 2017.

For additional information and to register, please call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at (714) 741-5253.

# # #



# CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Monica Covarrubias (714) 741-5788  
Community and Economic Development Department

Wednesday, September 6, 2017

## **CITY HOSTS SMALL BUSINESS JUMP-START WORKSHOP**

The City of Garden Grove's Economic Development Division will be hosting a Small Business Jump-Start workshop, in partnership with the Orange County Small Business Development Center. The workshop takes place on Wednesday, September 13, 2017, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue. Registration is \$10.

The workshop will cover the fundamentals of starting a business. Topics include: how to start a business; resources; how much capital is needed to launch; and more.

For more information or to register, please visit [bit.ly/ocsbdc91317](http://bit.ly/ocsbdc91317).

###



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
**NEWS**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Public Information Office (714) 741-5280

CONTACT: Kim Huy (714) 741-5200  
Community Services Department

Thursday, August 31, 2017

**GARDEN GROVE TO UNVEIL NEW STREET SIGN  
HONORING VIETNAM GENERAL**

The City of Garden Grove will be holding a dedication ceremony to unveil a new street sign honoring Vietnam General Tran Hung Dao. The event takes place on Saturday, September 9, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., at the intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Bushard Street.

The illuminated Bolsa Avenue street sign will be changed to include "Dai Lo Tran Hung Dao" under "Bolsa Avenue" to match signs recently posted in the City of Westminster.

General Tran Hung Dao was Vietnam's supreme commander in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, credited with, three times, repelling the far superior Mongol forces led by Kublai Khan. He remains a national superstar in Vietnam, where city streets and buildings are named in his honor.

Members of the Garden Grove City Council, other elected officials will be present during the unveiling.

For more information, please contact Community Services Department at (714) 741-5200.

# # #



# THÔNG TIN

## Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

**Để phổ biến trên các phương tiện truyền thông**  
Văn phòng thông tin liên lạc: (714) 741-5280

Liên lạc: Kim Huy (714) 741-5200  
Ban Phục vụ Cộng đồng

Thứ Ba, 5/9/2017

### **THÀNH PHỐ GARDEN GROVE TỔ CHỨC LỄ TRAO BẢNG TÊN ĐƯỜNG** **"BOLSA AVE ĐẠI LỘ TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO"**

Thành phố Garden Grove sẽ tổ chức một buổi lễ treo bảng tên đường để tưởng niệm Đức Thánh Trần Hưng Đạo. Buổi lễ sẽ diễn ra vào Thứ Bảy, ngày 9 tháng 9, 2017, lúc 10 giờ sáng, tại góc đường Bolsa Avenue và Bushard Street.

Bảng tên đường này sẽ đặc biệt có 2 hàng: hàng thứ nhất là "Bolsa Ave" và hàng dưới là hàng chữ Việt "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo".

Đức Thánh Trần Hưng Đạo là một vị anh hùng kiệt xuất của Đại Việt thời nhà Trần. Ông đã ba lần đẩy lùi quân xâm lược Nguyên-Mông vào thế kỷ 13. Ông được coi là một trong những nhà quân sự kiệt xuất nhất trong lịch sử dân tộc, và các đường phố và tòa nhà được đặt theo tên để tôn vinh và tưởng nhớ ông.

Các thành viên Hội đồng Thành phố Garden Grove, và các dân cử địa phương sẽ có mặt trong buổi lễ.

Để biết thêm thông tin, vui lòng liên lạc Ban Phục vụ Cộng đồng ở số (714) 741-5200.

# # #

**PALA CASINO SPA RESORT** **\$130,000 INCREDI-BULL Cash Giveaway** 28 THÁNG TẤM - 24 THÁNG CHÍN

Trang chủ » THỜI SỰ » Người Việt Khắp Nơi » Chi tiết tin

Tuesday, 05/09/2017 - 10:16:03

14px

# Sắp có lễ treo băng Bolsa Ave Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo

Thích Đăng ký để xem những gì bạn bè của bạn thích.



Dưới đây là thông báo của chính quyền thành phố Garden Grove:  
 Thành phố Garden Grove sẽ tổ chức một buổi lễ treo băng tên đường để tưởng niệm Đức Thánh Trần Hưng Đạo. Buổi lễ sẽ diễn ra vào thứ Bảy, ngày 9 tháng 9, 2017, lúc 10 giờ sáng, tại góc đường Bolsa Avenue và Bushard Street.  
 Băng tên đường này sẽ đặc biệt có hai hàng: hàng thứ nhất là "Bolsa Ave" và hàng dưới là hàng chữ Việt "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo."



Một ngã tư trên đường Bolsa đầu năm 2017. (Phúc Quỳnh/ Viễn Đông)

Đức Thánh Trần Hưng Đạo là một vị anh hùng kiệt xuất của Đại Việt thời nhà Trần. Ông đã ba lần đẩy lùi quân xâm lược Nguyên-Mông vào thế kỷ 13. Ông được coi là một trong những nhà quân sự kiệt xuất nhất trong lịch sử dân

**TRÚNG** **PALA CASINO SPA RESORT**  
 MỘT XE HƠI & **\$10,000**  
 MỖI THỨ SÁU

**NGÀY HỘI TÔM HÙM**  
 TÌM BIẾT THÊM

**PALA CASINO SPA RESORT**

### Từ Vi



Từ vi đồng phương ngày 31 tháng 8 năm 2017

Có sự hiểu lầm với con cái. Cần cân nhắc kỹ càng kéo không xảy ra nhiều sự không hay. Nghề nghiệp và tài lộc vẫn ổn định.



Từ vi đồng phương ngày 4 tháng 8 năm 2017



Từ vi đồng phương ngày 27 tháng 7 năm 2017



Từ vi đồng phương ngày 20 tháng 7 năm 2017

VIỆTBÁO

## Garden Grove Treo Bảng Tên Đường: 'Bolsa Ave Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo'

06/09/2017 00:00:00



- Chuyển Tâm Công Là Gì?
- Garden Grove Mời Dự Hội Thảo Về Luật Lệ Xây Thêm Chỗ Ở Phụ
- Học Khu Garden Grove Tiến Hành Chương Trình Song Ngữ Tiếng Việt Toàn Thời Gian



Thành phố Garden Grove sẽ tổ chức một buổi lễ treo bảng tên đường để tưởng niệm Đức Thánh Trần Hưng Đạo. Buổi lễ sẽ diễn ra vào Thứ Bảy, ngày 9 tháng 9, 2017, lúc 10 giờ sáng, tại góc đường Bolsa Avenue và Bushard Street.

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Để biết thêm thông tin, vui lòng liên lạc Ban Phục vụ Cộng đồng ở số

(714) 741-5200.

###

11222 Acacia Parkway · P.O. Box 3070 · Garden Grove, CA 92842  
www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us

- 2195 ĐÊM RA MÁT CẦU LAC BỘ HẢI QUẢN " ĐOÀN VIÊN "
- Tổng Kết Thị Trường Hoa Kỳ
- 'Đảng Cộng Sản Việt Nam, Hãy Cút Đi !'
- Calif., Colorado Cháy Rừng: 10,000 Mẫu, 80 Nhà Ra Tro



# Garden Grove sẽ treo bảng tên đường vinh danh Trần Hưng Đạo

Đăng-Giao/Người Việt

September 6, 2017



Tên đường Bolsa sẽ có thêm chữ "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo." (Hình: Đăng-Giao/Người Việt)

**GARDEN GROVE, California (NV)** – Thành phố Garden Grove sẽ tổ chức buổi treo bảng tên đường "Bolsa Avenue Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo" tại góc đường Bolsa và Bushard lúc 10 giờ sáng Thứ Bảy, 9 Tháng Chín.

Đây là bảng tên đường có đèn bên trong với hai hàng chữ "Bolsa Avenue" bên trên và "Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo" bên dưới để phù hợp với bảng tên đường của thành phố.

Westminster.

Các thành viên trong Hội Đồng Thành Phố Garden Grove sẽ có mặt tại buổi lễ theo thông báo của thành phố cho biết.

Ông Phát Bùi, phó thị trưởng Garden Grove, nói: "Đặt tên 'Đại Lộ Trần Hưng Đạo' dưới 'Bolsa Avenue' chưa phải là đổi tên đường một cách hoàn toàn, nhưng đây là bước đầu để cộng đồng chúng ta có dịp tưởng nhớ công ơn của tiền nhân trên hương thứ hai."

Ông cho biết thêm, ngoài góc đường này, thành phố sẽ treo bảng tên đường tại góc đường Bolsa và đường Ward.

Bảng tên đường thuộc Garden Grove có màu xanh dương trong lúc bảng tên thuộc Westminster có màu xanh lá cây, giống màu bảng tên đường trên xa lộ.

Đại Vương Trần Hưng Đạo, vào thế kỷ 13, đã ba lần chống quân Nguyên Mông giữ non sông với chiến thắng Bạch Đằng Giang đời đời lừng lẫy.

Mọi chi tiết, xin liên lạc Ban Phục Vụ Cộng Đồng, số (714) 741-5200.

Liên lạc tác giả: [ngo.giao@nguoi-viet.com](mailto:ngo.giao@nguoi-viet.com).

Share this:



+ [Comment Disclaimers / Policy](#)

## Người Việt TV



# Recent GGTV3 YouTube Videos

Palma Vista Neighborhood Cleanup:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bfe19CPLJpo>

High & Mighty Festival:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fh-jRwhzpnQ>

**WEEKLY MEMO 9-07-17**

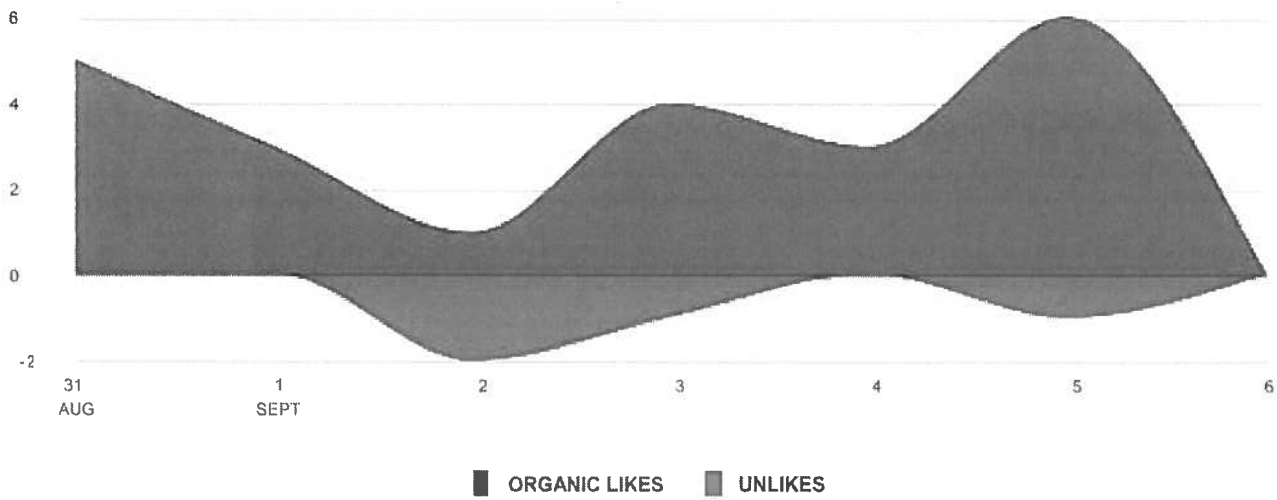
**SOCIAL MEDIA  
HIGHLIGHTS**

## Facebook Activity Overview

<p><b>25,252</b> Impressions</p>	<p><b>283</b> Post Engagements</p>	<p><b>256</b> Link Clicks</p>
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## Audience Growth

LIKES BREAKDOWN, BY DAY



Audience Growth Metrics

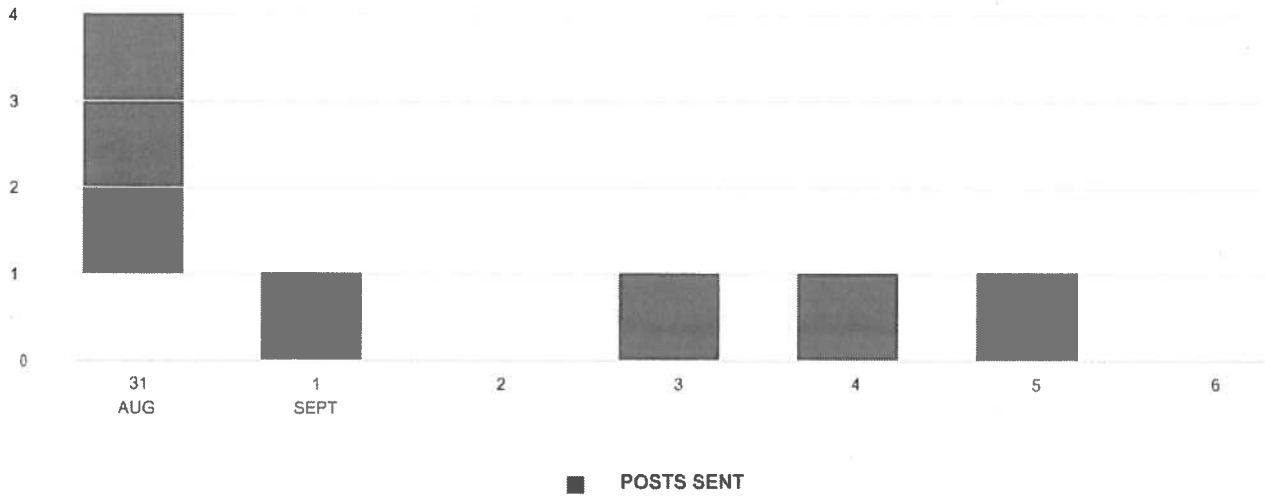
Totals

<b>Total Fans</b>	<b>8,712</b>
Organic Likes	22
Unlikes	4
Net Likes	18

Total fans increased by  
**0.2%**  
 since previous date range

## Publishing Behavior





POSTS, BY DAY



Publishing Metrics	Totals
Photos	2
Posts	6
Videos	-
<b>Total Posts</b>	<b>8</b>

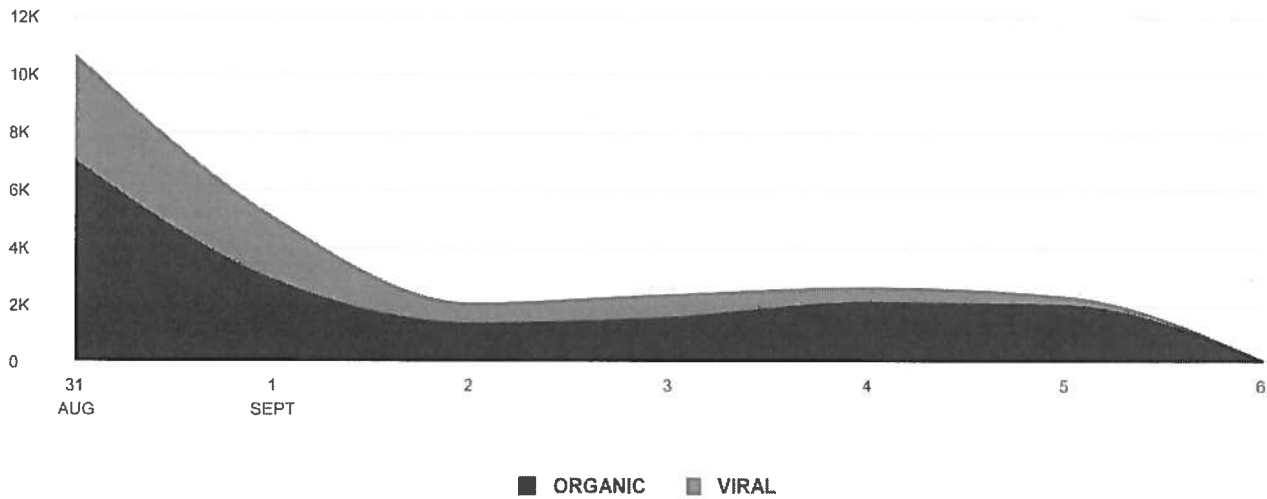
The number of posts you sent decreased by **61.9%** since previous date range

### Top Posts, by Engagement

Post	Reactions	Comments	Engagement ▼	Reach
<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p>KOREAN BBQ RESTAURANT IN GARDEN GROVE It's Labor Day weekend, and we want you to celebrate by checking out the new Korean BBQ Restaurant- <b>Grams BBQ!</b> You can find out more information by reading this <b>Orange County Register</b> restaurant review. Think <b>#BIGG</b> - Buy in</p> <p> <b>#GardenGrove</b></p> <p>📌 <b>Best Thing I Ate This Week: fatty beef at new Korean BBQ in Garden Grove</b></p> <p>(Post) August 31, 2017 3:16 pm</p>	114	19	9.3%	3,412
<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p>DRIVE SOBER OR GET PULLED OVER LABOR DAY WEEKEND The <b>Garden Grove Police Department</b> would like to remind everyone to drive safe and sober this Labor Day weekend. DUI Saturation Patrols will take place on Friday, September 1, and Saturday, September 2 between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m., in areas with high frequencies of DUI collisions and/or arrests. For more information, please visit the website provided below. <b>#GardenGrove #SafeStreetsGG #StayAlertGG</b></p> <p>📌 <b>Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over Labor Day Weekend   City of Garden Grove</b></p> <p>(Post) August 31, 2017 10:51 am</p>	33	1	7.1%	1,801
<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p>GARDEN GROVE NATIVE RESPONSIBLE FOR NAVY'S NEWEST, MOST ADVANCED HELICOPTERS FLYING Petty Officer 2nd Class Patrick Dinh is currently serving with a U.S. Navy helicopter squadron that flies the Navy's newest and most technologically-advanced helicopter! He graduated from La Quinta High School in 2008. Thank you for your service! <b>#GardenGrove #GGUSDPride Garden Grove Unified School District</b></p> <p> <b>Garden Grove Native keeps the Navy's newest, most advanced helicopters flying   Orange County Breeze</b></p> <p>(Post) September 06, 2017 2:15 pm</p>	69	2	7.0%	1,499
<p><b>Garden Grove City Hall</b></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/Fh-jRwhzpnQ">https://youtu.be/Fh-jRwhzpnQ</a></p> <p> </p> <p>(Post) August 31, 2017 5:50 pm</p>	13	—	7.0%	1,166

## Page Impressions

PAGE IMPRESSIONS, BY DAY



Impressions Metrics	Totals
Organic Impressions	17,004
Viral Impressions	8,248
<b>Total Impressions</b>	<b>25,252</b>
<b>Users Reached</b>	<b>11,974</b>

Total Impressions decreased by  
**- 80.0%**  
 since previous date range

## Video Performance

VIEW METRICS

**123**  
TOTAL VIEWS

**41**  
ORGANIC FULL

**82**  
ORGANIC PARTIAL

VIEWING BREAKDOWN

**100%**  
ORGANIC VIEWS

**0%**  
PAID VIEWS

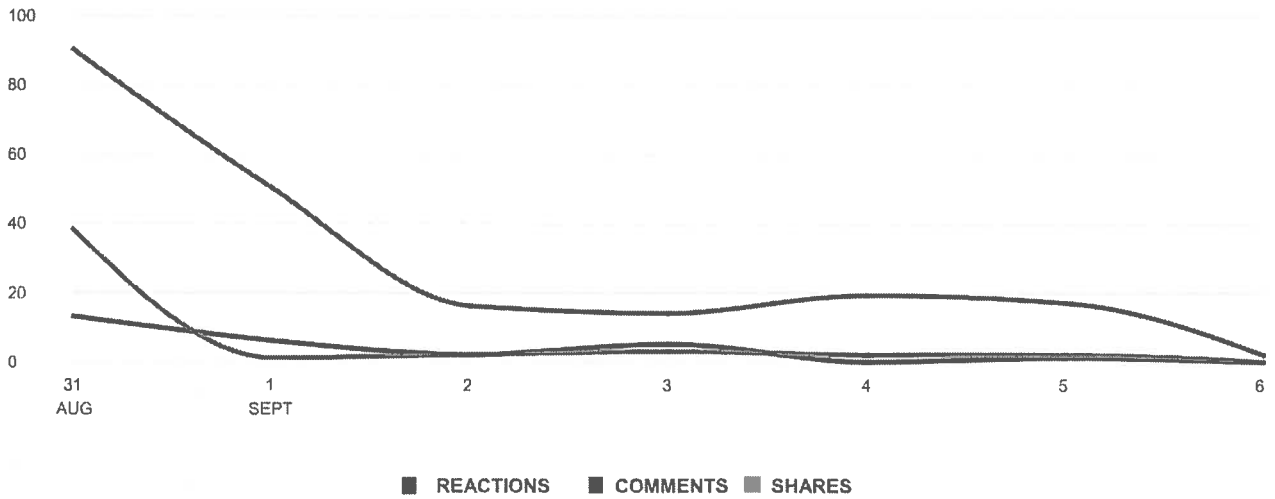
**7%**  
CLICK PLAYS

**93%**



# Audience Engagement

AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT, BY DAY



Action Metrics	Totals
Reactions	208
Shares	48
Comments	27
<b>Total Engagements</b>	<b>283</b>

Total Engagements decreased by **74.6%** since previous date range

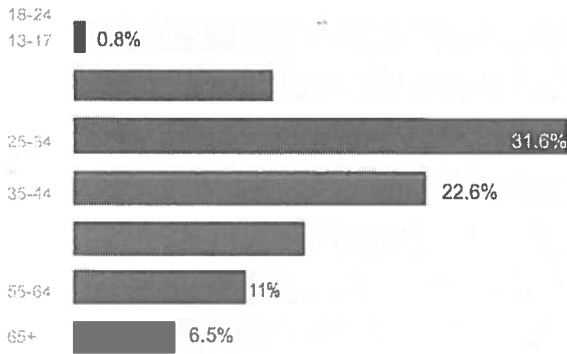
## Demographics

Page Fans

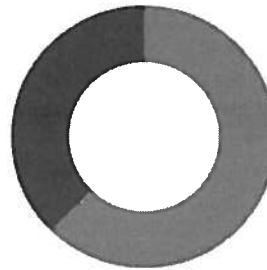
People Reached

People Engaged

### BY AGE



### BY GENDER



62.4%

FEMALE  
37.6%

MALE

Women between the ages of 25-34 appear to be the leading force among your fans.

### Top Countries

United States	8,277
Mexico	94
Vietnam	64
South Korea	18
Philippines	16

### Top Cities\*

Garden Grove, CA	2,976
Anaheim, CA	629
Santa Ana, CA	524
Los Angeles, CA	462
Westminster, CA	200

### Facebook Stats by Page

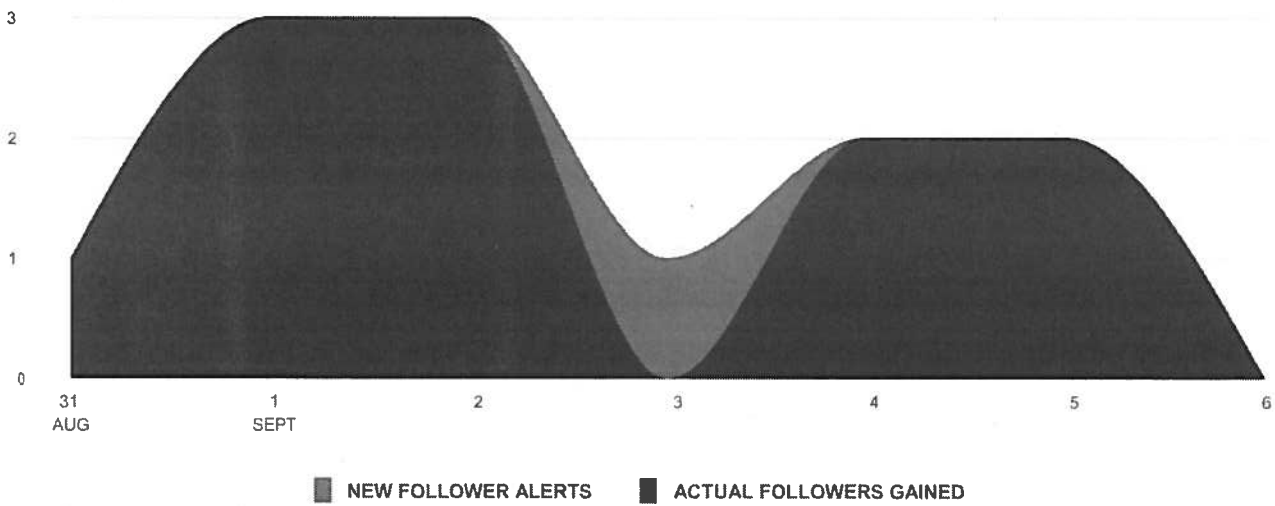
Facebook Page	Total Fans	Fan Increase	Posts Sent	Impressions	Impressions per Post	Engagements	Engagements per Post	Link Clicks
 Garden Grove City Hall	8,712	0.23%	8	25,252	3,157	283	35.4	256

### Twitter Activity Overview


 <b>9,598</b> Organic Impressions	 <b>41</b> Total Engagements	 <b>24</b> Link Clicks
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### Audience Growth

AUDIENCE GROWTH, BY DAY

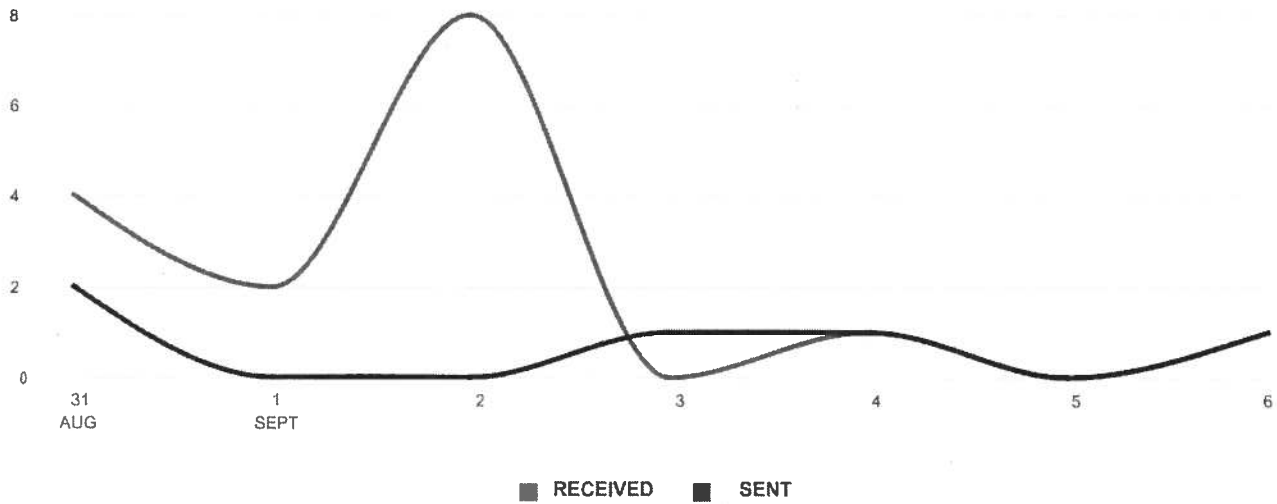


Follower Metrics	Totals
<b>Total Followers</b>	<b>2,241</b>
New Follower alerts	10
Actual Followers gained	11
People that you followed	-

Total followers increased by  
 **0.5%**  
 since previous date range

## Posts & Conversations

MESSAGES PER DAY



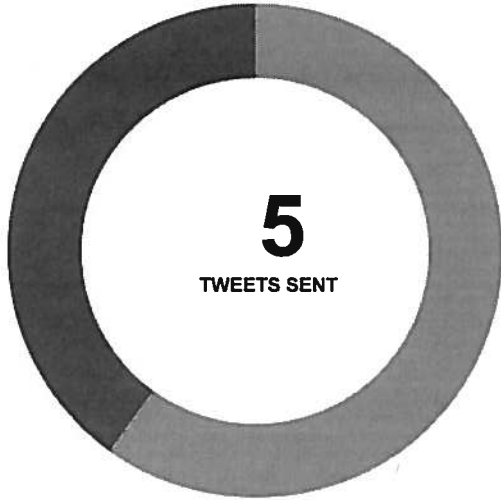
Sent/Received Metrics	Totals
Tweets sent	5
Direct Messages sent	-
<b>Total Sent</b>	<b>5</b>
Mentions received	16
Direct Messages received	-
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>16</b>

The number of messages you sent decreased by **70.6%** since previous date range

The number of messages you received decreased by **33.3%** since previous date range

### Your Content & Engagement Habits

#### SENT MESSAGE CONTENT



**0**  
PLAIN TEXT

**2**  
PAGE LINKS

**3**  
PHOTO LINKS

#### YOUR TWEETING BEHAVIOR



**25%**  
CONVERSATION

**75%**  
UPDATES

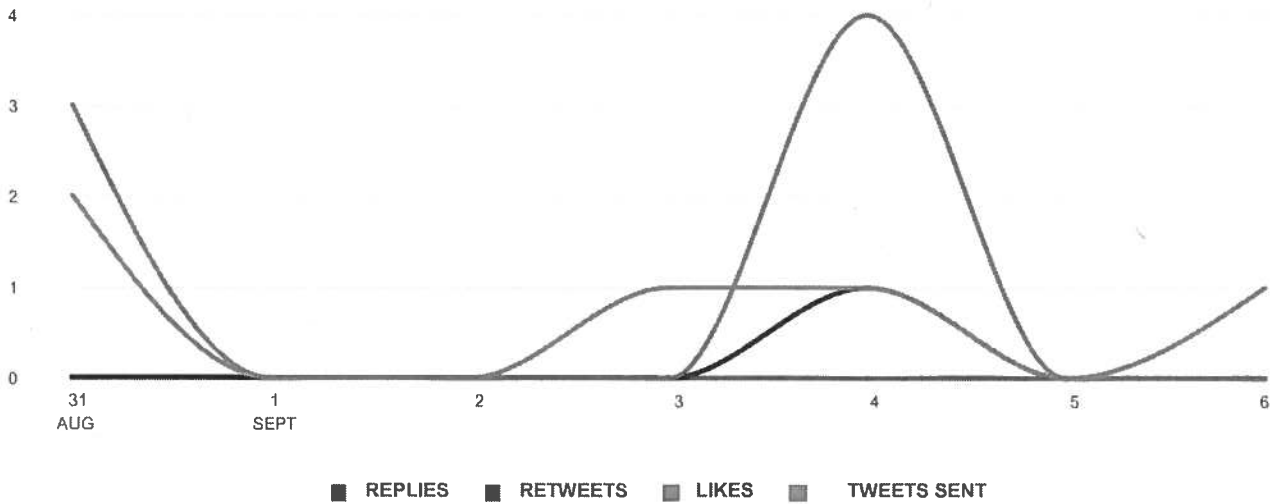


**0%**  
NEW CONTACTS

**100%**  
EXISTING CONTACTS

## Audience Engagement

ENGAGEMENT COUNT








Engagement Metrics	Totals
Replies	-
Retweets	1
Retweets with Comments	-
Likes	7
Engagements per Follower	-
Impressions per Follower	4.3
Engagements per Tweet	8.2
Impressions per Tweet	1,919.6
Engagements per Impression	0.4%

The number of engagements decreased by **79.7%** since previous date range

The number of impressions per Tweet increased by **109.9%** since previous date range

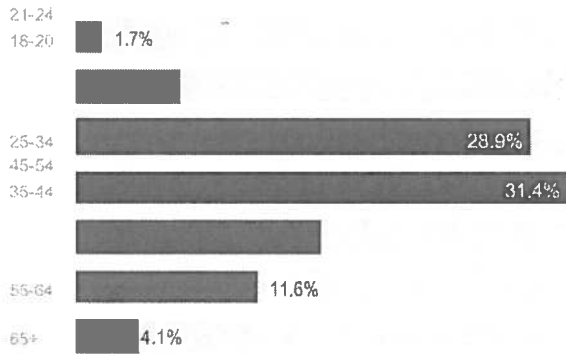
### Top Tweets, by Responses

Tweet	Reach	Responses ▼	Clicks	Retweets
 <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b>                      Today we celebrate the contributions of all workers, and we wish you all happy Labor Day! #GG <a href="https://t.co/vbnXInLJMa">https://t.co/vbnXInLJMa</a>                      (Tweet) September 04, 2017 8:00 am</p>	2,238	1	-	1
 <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b>                      City Hall closed in observance of the Labor Day Holiday tomorrow, 8/4! #GG  <a href="https://t.co/6R4ZbdgYXM">https://t.co/6R4ZbdgYXM</a> <a href="https://t.co/N96FylqXsH">https://t.co/N96FylqXsH</a>                      (Tweet) September 03, 2017 8:00 am</p>	2,431	1	2	1
 <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b>                      #GG native responsible for Navy's newest, most advanced helicopters flying! @GGUSD <a href="https://t.co/nKeFxbnF8">https://t.co/nKeFxbnF8</a>                      (Tweet) September 06, 2017 2:30 pm</p>	2,241	-	6	-
 <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b>                      Check out this new Korean BBQ restaurant in #GG! <a href="https://t.co/GbVpoxASRB">https://t.co/GbVpoxASRB</a>                      (Tweet) August 31, 2017 3:17 pm</p>	2,231	-	16	-
 <p><b>CityGardenGrove</b>                      Drive sober or get pulled over this Labor Day weekend! @GardenGrovePD #GG <a href="https://t.co/AXdFxFvI31">https://t.co/AXdFxFvI31</a> <a href="https://t.co/YLkCbL1PrC">https://t.co/YLkCbL1PrC</a>                      (Tweet) August 31, 2017 10:53 am</p>	2,231	-	5	-

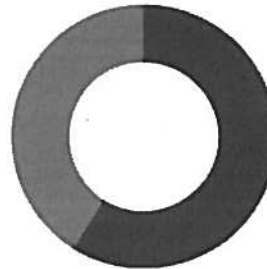


### Audience Demographics

FOLLOWERS BY AGE



FOLLOWERS BY GENDER




41%

FEMALE FOLLOWERS  
59%

MALE FOLLOWERS

Men between ages of 35-44 appear to be the leading force among your recent followers.

### Twitter Stats by Profile

Twitter Profile	Total Followers	Follower Increase	Tweets Sent	Impressions	Impressions per Follower	Engagements	Engagements per Follower	Retweets	Clicks
 @CityGardenGrove	2,241	0.5%	5	9,598	4.28	41	0.02	1	2

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

**September 7, 2017**

1. Calendar of Events
2. Agenda for the September 14, 2017 Zoning Administrator meeting.
3. League of California Cities, "California Cities Advocates," dated September 1 and September 6, 2017.



**GARDEN GROVE**

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 7, 2017 – September 16, 2017

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Thursday	September 7	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday-Saturday	September 7-9	7:30 p.m.	Shakespeare Orange County presents "Pirates of Penzance", Festival Amphitheater
Friday	September 8	6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.	Michael A. Monsoor Memorial Stadium Dedication Garden Grove High School, 11271 Stanford Ave.
Saturday	September 9	8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.	First-Time Home Buyer and Home Improvement Programs Workshop, Courtyard Center
		10:00 a.m.	Street Sign Dedication honoring Vietnam General Tran Hung Dao, intersection of Bolsa Ave. and Bushard St.
Monday	September 11	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	September 12	6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Wednesday	September 13	2:00 p.m.	Oversight Board Meeting, Council Chamber
		6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.	Small Business Jump-Start Workshop hosted by The City of Garden Grove's Economic Development Division, CMC B Room
Thursday	September 14		Casual Day
		9:00 a.m.	Main Street Commission Meeting CMC Constitution Room <b>CANCELLED</b>
		9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Training Room
		11:30 a.m.- 1:30 p.m.	Italian Lunch Fundraiser, CMC B Room <b>CANCELLED</b>
Thursday-Saturday	September 14-16	7:30 p.m.	Shakespeare Orange County presents "Pirates of Penzance", Festival Amphitheater



**GARDEN GROVE**

AGENDA

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ZONING ADMINISTRATOR MEETING

City Hall  
11222 Acacia Parkway

Thursday, September 14, 2017  
Third Floor – Training Room

9:00 a.m.

Members of the public desiring to speak on any item of public interest, including any item on the agenda except public hearings, must do so during Comments by the Public. Each speaker shall fill out a card stating name and address, to be presented to the Recording Secretary, and shall be limited to five (5) minutes. Members of the public wishing to address public hearing items shall do so at the time of the public hearing.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services due to a disability should contact the City Clerk's office at (714) 741-5035 to arrange for special accommodations. (Government Code §5494.3.2).

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to the Zoning Administrator within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Planning Services Division during normal business hours; and (2) at the City Hall Third Floor Training Room at the time of the meeting.

Agenda item descriptions are intended to give a brief, general description of the item to advise the public of the item's general nature. The Zoning Administrator may take legislative action deemed appropriate with respect to the item and is not limited to the recommended action indicated in staff reports or the agenda.

1. PUBLIC HEARING ITEM(S):

a. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-109-2017

APPLICANT: Care Ambulance  
LOCATION: 12942 Galway Street

REQUEST: To operate a new ambulance service business, Care Ambulance Service, within a 1,500 square foot tenant space, located in an existing multi-tenant commercial shopping center, Suites D and E. The site is in the GGMU3 (Garden Grove Mixed Use 3) zone. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section 15301 – Existing Facilities.

b. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-110-2017

APPLICANT: Girges Gad  
LOCATION: 13211 Brookhurst Street #A

REQUEST: To allow a new liquor store, Hero's Liquor and Market, to operate with a State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Type "21" (Off-Sale, General) License, within an existing tenant space that is currently in operation as a convenience store, Circle H Food Store. The existing convenience store has been in operation, since 1995, with an ABC Type "20" (Off-Sale, Beer and Wine) License under the approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-247-95. The applicant is requesting to upgrade the existing ABC Type "20" License to an ABC Type "21" License. The site is in the C-2 (Community Commercial) zone. The project is exempt pursuant to CEQA Section 15301 - Existing Facilities.

2. COMMENTS BY THE PUBLIC
3. ADJOURNMENT

Sept. 1, 2017  
Issue #65

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

Page 4: League-Sponsored Bond Agency Issues \$56.8 Million in Tax-Exempt Bonds for Affordable Housing in Santa Ana, Concord and New Markets Tax Credit Financing for A Nonprofit organization CARE Center in Oakland

## **Local Elected Leaders Unite in Fresno to Stop the Big Telecom Power Grab**

*Leaders From The City Of Fresno, County Of Fresno, and Others Urge Lawmakers to Reject SB 649 (Hueso), Which Eliminates Local Governments' Authority to Determine Wireless Equipment Placement on Public Property and Transfers Authority and Dollars from Local Communities to Corporate Profits*

Fresno Mayor Lee Brand, Fresno County Supervisor Buddy Mendes and Fresno City Council Member Oliver Baines today urged the Legislature to reject SB 649 (Hueso). Opposed by more than 215 cities and dozens of counties, this legislation would virtually eliminate the authority of cities and counties to negotiate with telecommunications companies on the siting of wireless equipment in the public right-of-way and on public infrastructure. SB 649 would also cap the lease rates far below market rate, on public infrastructure. The leaders held a press conference this morning in Fresno at the Cultural Arts District Park. *For more, see Page 2.*



## **California Supreme Court Finds City Improperly Refused To Order Special Election for Citizens' Initiative Imposing General Tax**

*Though Less Than Clear, the Majority Opinion Does Not Appear to Eliminate the Two-Thirds Vote Requirement for Special Taxes Imposed Via Initiative*

The California Supreme Court issued a 5-2 decision Monday, Aug. 28, in *California Cannabis Coalition v. City of Upland* — a case involving a challenge to the city of Upland's decision to submit a citizens' initiative to the voters at the November 2016 general election rather than ordering a special election. *For more, see Page 3.*



## **Both Park/Water Bond Bills Advance after Rally for Parks**

*Cities Urged to Support Per Capita Funding for City Parks in a Parks and Water Bond*

Lawmakers continue to move the two park/water bond bills through committees while they negotiate about what the bond will fund. The two measures that would place a bond on the June 2018 statewide ballot are AB 18 (E. Garcia) and SB 5 (de León). Ultimately, the authors, leadership, and the Administration will have to agree to pass just one of the measures. *For more, see Page 3.*

Cities and counties support advances in technology, unique and diverse neighborhoods, businesses and closing the digital divide. They also have the authority to work with telecommunication companies to advance modern technology through an established discretionary permitting process, and many are doing so. Local governments are responsible for updating local zoning codes to reflect land use changes, based on the evolution of local neighborhoods and residents' needs. Discretionary control of local land use decisions is critical to preserving and supporting the unique identities of California's diverse communities. The bill has widespread opposition because it erodes local land use control, and subsidizes the telecommunications industry at the expense of our local neighborhoods.

SB 649 would give the wireless giants virtually limitless ability to install antennas, wireless boosters, and other equipment wherever they want — on any publicly owned street light, traffic-signal pole, or any wood poles with electricity, cable, or telephone lines attached. The bill would shortchange taxpayers, and disproportionately hurt those living in rural and inland communities by increasing the Digital Divide, while stripping power from inland and rural local leaders. Meanwhile, Californians would still pay the same high prices for their wireless services.

Each of the speakers urged the Legislature to listen to the opposition and reject SB 649.

**Fresno Mayor Lee Brand:** "SB 649 is an end-run around dozens of local agreements between wireless companies and local governments around the state. It removes rules that require telecom companies to upgrade their service in rural and inland communities. Stripping away these requirements could be disastrous for businesses and residents in less affluent areas, who could see their cell phone service stagnate, while upgrades happen only in more prosperous areas."

**Fresno County Supervisor Buddy Mendes:** "I know how important it is to be "connected" in this day and age — especially in rural communities. This bill does nothing to improve internet or cellular phone access in our rural and underserved communities. It lets the telecom companies decide where and how to install their equipment and it limits local input and local revenue at the same time. This is a bad bill, and I am urging our local legislators to vote against it."

**Fresno City Council Member Oliver Baines:** "SB 649 hands over the public's right-of-way for use by private companies. This will increase blight across our communities. Even though the public may not want cell phone towers in their front yard, they would have no recourse to stop it if SB 649 becomes law. Local citizens and elected officials would be rendered powerless to stop companies from placing whatever equipment they want, wherever they want."

**Hanford City Manager Darrel Pyle:** "Not only does SB 649 silence our residents on where wireless equipment is placed on public infrastructure, it would also be financially devastating to communities up and down California. Under SB 649, that amount is capped at a mere \$250 annually per installation. So city budgets and services are at risk as telecommunications giants make profits off using our lights, traffic signals and city buildings to put up their equipment."

Dr. Jonathan L. Kramer, Local Government Attorney and Wireless Engineer, Telecom Law Firm, P.C. brought a life-size model to show how large this equipment is in reality.

Elected city officials from throughout the Fresno region joined the speakers at the podium including:

- Clovis Mayor Bob Whalen;
- Clovis Mayor Pro Tem Drew Bessinger;
- Clovis Council Member Vong Mouanoutoua;
- Clovis City Manager Luke Serpa;
- Firebaugh Council Member Freddy Valdez;
- Firebaugh City Manager Ben Gallegos;
- Fresno Chief Information Officer Bryon Horn;
- Hanford Police Chief Parker Sever;
- Hanford IT Director Eric Forcey;
- Reedley Community Development Director Rob Terry; and



- Visalia Community Development Director Nick Mascia.

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**'Upland Case' Continued from Page 1...**

The initiative at issue proposed to allow up to three dispensaries in the city and to require that each dispensary pay the city an "annual Licensing and Inspection fee" of \$75,000. After accepting a certificate of sufficiency for the petition, the Upland City Council had three options to proceed under California Elections Code section 9214 — they could (1) adopt the ordinance without alteration, (2) order a special election or (3) order an agency report, and then decide whether to adopt the ordinance or order a special election. The Upland City Council opted to order an agency report.

The report concluded that the \$75,000 "fee" was significantly in excess of the city's estimated costs of permitting and inspection, and therefore constituted a general tax that, under article XIII C of the California Constitution (added by Proposition 218), had to be submitted to the voters at the next general election. The city council thus directed that the initiative be placed on the November 2016 ballot.

The proponents of the initiative — the California Cannabis Coalition — then filed a petition seeking to obtain a court order directing the city to place the initiative on a special election ballot. The superior court denied the petition and the proponents appealed. The Court of Appeal reversed the ruling of the superior court, holding that article XIII C did not apply to preclude the initiative from being placed on a special election ballot under Elections Code section 9214. The Court reasoned that article XIII C refers to taxes "imposed by local government" and taxes imposed by initiative are not "imposed by local government."

The California Supreme Court voted 5-2 to affirm the Court of Appeal. Writing for a majority of the Court, Justice Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar emphasized that courts have long declared it their duty to "jealously guard" the initiative power by narrowly interpreting provisions that would limit its exercise by the voters. With this principle in mind, the Court interpreted the term "local government" in article XIII C to mean "a locality's governing body, public officials, and bureaucracy" and found nothing in the Prop. 218 ballot materials or the text of article XIII C, section 2, to suggest an intent to include the electorate in the definition of "local government." The Court then concluded that the general election requirement of article XIII C, section 2, subsection (b) did not apply to the initiative since it was not imposed by "local government." Therefore, the Court held the city should have ordered a special election for the initiative under Elections Code section 9214.

Although the Court found no evidence the term "local government" was intended to include the electorate, the Court appeared to find some evidence that the two-thirds vote requirement in article XIII C, section 2, subdivision (d) would still apply to special taxes proposed by initiative. However, the majority's basis for distinguishing between article XIII C, section 2, subdivision (b) (general taxes) and article XIII C, section 2, subdivision (d) (special taxes) is less than clear, and the Court's discussion in this area would benefit from further explanation.

In light of the lack of clarity in the Court's discussion, cities faced with a citizens' initiative imposing a tax should consult with their city attorney.

The League would like to thank Michael Colantuono of Colantuono, Highsmith & Whatley, Robin Johansen of Remcho, Johnsen & Purcell, and Dan Hentschke for drafting the League's amicus brief in this case.

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**'Parks/Water Bonds' Continued from Page 1...**

There has been a flurry of activity throughout the week. On Wednesday, Senate President pro Tempore Kevin de León (D-Los Angeles), Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon (D-Lakewood), Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia (D-Coachella), and several other lawmakers, joined forces with parks advocates to rally for the need for parks. Many speakers acknowledged the importance of local and urban parks. On Thursday, both measures passed their second house

policy committees and were sent to the appropriations committees, where they are expected to be heard next week.

While there is a lot to like in both park bond measures moving through the Legislature, the League continues to advocate for a high level of funding to be distributed to local governments on a per capita basis. The League urges cities to contact their legislators and let them know the importance of maintaining the \$425 million per capita allocation to local governments, which is currently in AB 18.

Two citizen's initiatives have also been filed that would place bonds on the ballot.

- The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Natural Resources Protection and Park Improvement Act of 2018
- State Water Supply Infrastructure, Water Storage and Conveyance, Ecosystem and Watershed Protection and Restoration, and Drinking Water Protection Act of 2018

The last true park bond, Proposition 40, passed 15 years ago. Since then parks have suffered through the Great Recession as cities struggled to shore up shrinking budgets. Many parks departments have not recovered and are still weighed down by deferred maintenance. As all cities would benefit from this level of funding, cities that support parks funding are encouraged to reach out to legislators. Park bond funding is critical for struggling city parks.

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### **League-Sponsored Bond Agency Issues \$56.8 Million in Tax-Exempt Bonds for Affordable Housing in Santa Ana, Concord and New Markets Tax Credit Financing for CARE Center in Oakland**

Some of the most significant benefits of League membership for cities since 1988 have flowed from the League's co-sponsorship of the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) and California Statewide Communities Development Corporation (CSCDC).

This program provides a variety of public agencies and developers access to low-cost, tax-exempt financing and economic development tools. CSCDA recently issued a total of \$56,860,907 in tax-exempt multi-family affordable housing bonds for Heninger Village Apartments in Santa Ana and Sun Ridge Apartments in Concord, and New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) allocation to Lao Family Community Development (LFCD) to finance its new CARE Center, the rehabilitation of a 30,000 square foot building located in East Oakland that will serve as its new headquarters as well as a multi-service community facility.

#### **About Heninger Village Apartments**

Heninger Village Apartments is an acquisition and rehabilitation of 58 multi-family affordable housing apartments by Heninger 2016 LP. The project sponsor is KDF Communities. Heninger Village will continue to be 100 percent affordable and provide apartments to low-income residents in Santa Ana.

CSCDA and KDF partnered with R4 Capital Funding, LLC and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP to provide the \$9,500,000 in tax-exempt multi-family affordable housing bonds for Heninger Village. The project will undergo an extensive interior and exterior renovation ensuring that residents have an updated, safe, and affordable community to call home for years to come. The financing of Heninger Village will maintain the affordability of units for low-income tenants for 55 years.

#### **About Sun Ridge Apartments**

Sun Ridge Apartments is an acquisition and rehabilitation of 198 multi-family affordable housing apartments by Monument Boulevard Housing Associates, LP. The project sponsor is Community HousingWorks. Sun Ridge will continue to be 100 percent affordable and provide 84 one-bedroom, 98 two-bedroom, and 14 three-bedroom apartments to low-income families in Concord.

CSCDA and Community HousingWorks partnered with Jones Lang LaSalle Multifamily, LLC to provide the \$33,930,907 in tax-exempt multi-family affordable housing bonds for Sun Ridge. The rehabilitation will include extensive exterior and interior renovations which include energy and water efficiency upgrades. The financing of Sun Ridge will maintain the affordability of units for low-income tenants for 55 years.

### **About LAO Family Community Development**

LFCD is a nonprofit organization founded in 1980 whose mission is to build healthy communities by empowering vulnerable low-income refugees, immigrants, public assistance recipients, youth, seniors, and high barrier unemployed individuals and families to achieve self-sufficiency. LFCD has 10 locations in three counties and each year, LFCD delivers asset development, financial education, employment services and family support to over 15,000 immigrants, refugees, and low-income U.S. nationals in over 20 languages.

CSCDC partnered with JPMorgan Chase to provide \$13,430,000 in NMTC funding to finance the CARE Center. Other financing sources included: a loan from Clearinghouse CDFI; a California State Parks Prop 84 grant; and other capital campaign proceeds. The center will include LFCD's administrative offices and conference rooms, from which it will carry out its wide array of programs and services for low-income individuals including financial literacy, adult and youth education, employment and career services, healthcare access, income and asset development opportunities, and immigration and transitional services. The CARE Center will include a senior center with indoor community space, individual counseling offices, and an outdoor patio and therapy garden. The CARE Center's youth services space will include a dance studio, indoor space for after-school programs, computer lab, and an outdoor active space with basketball court.

An additional 18,000 square feet in the CARE Center will be available for lease to locally-owned businesses and nonprofit organizations. The leased spaces will include a café, a commercial catering kitchen, and co-working and individual office spaces for local small businesses, nonprofit organizations and entrepreneurs.

The CARE Center will allow LFCD to serve an estimated 10,000 additional people (an increase of 100 percent) in Oakland. Nearly 100 percent of the clients that LFCD serves are low-income individuals. The rehabilitation of the building is expected to result in 45 construction jobs, and the new CARE Center is expected to create 47 new permanent jobs.

### **Background**

CSCDC was created as an affiliate community development entity by CSCDA to facilitate investment in low income communities through the use of New Markets Tax Credits. The NMTC program, passed by Congress in 2000, encourages investments in low-income communities by providing a tax incentive for community development lenders and the capital markets to invest in communities that historically have had poor access to capital.

CSCDA is a joint powers authority created in 1988 and is sponsored by the League of California Cities® and the California State Association of Counties. It was created by cities and counties for cities and counties. More than 500 cities, counties and special districts are program participants in CSCDA, which serves as their conduit issuer and provides access to efficiently finance locally-approved projects. CSCDA has issued more than \$50 billion in tax exempt bonds for projects that provide a public benefit by creating jobs, affordable housing, healthcare, infrastructure, schools and other fundamental services. Visit [CSCDA's website](#) for additional information on the ways in which CSCDA can help your city.

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Sept. 6, 2017  
Issue #66

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

Page 3: Water Conservation and Efficiency Discussions Continue  
Page 4: Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan Released

## **Senate and Assembly Committees Decide on Fiscal Measures; Prepare for Final Floor Votes**

Legislators are set to vote on hundreds of measures in these final two weeks of the 2017 Legislative Session. Last Friday, the members of the Appropriations Committees of both houses decided the fate of measures that require significant funding or appropriations. They approved many measures including some with amendments and now move to the Senate and Assembly floors, and listed below as "Pass." Others were "Held" on suspense, meaning they are tabled and ineligible for further action this session. *For more, see Page 2.*



## **Session Snapshots and CitiPAC Reception Update for the 2017 Annual Conference**

This year, the League of California Cities® Annual Conference & Expo will feature over 55 educational sessions. The topics explored at the conference cover current issues important to the changing needs of local officials. The League's [Annual Conference webpage](#) has information on speakers, sessions and more. Here is a sample of a couple of sessions and a special event that will be offered. *For more, see Page 2.*



## **FAQ Available on the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account and SB 1**

The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (SB1 Beall) provides for allocations of various funds to state and local agencies for transportation purposes. Among those funds are formula based allocations from the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA). In order to receive RMRA funds, cities and counties must meet a "maintenance of effort" (MOE) requirement to ensure that these new roads funds do not supplant existing levels of general revenue spending on streets and roads. [CaliforniaCityFinance.com](#) has prepared a [FAQ on SB1's Transportation Funding Maintenance of Effort](#). *For more, see Page 3.*

'Suspense' Continued from Page 1...

Below is a complete listing of all bills on which the League has adopted a position that were pending this week on either the Senate or Assembly Appropriations Suspense Files. To access bill language, the League's position letters and sample letters, please visit [www.cacities.org/billsearch](http://www.cacities.org/billsearch) and plug in the bill number into the search function.

### Senate Appropriations

#### Oppose

- AB 570 (Gonzalez Fletcher) Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment — *Pass*

#### Oppose Unless Amended

- AB 943 (Santiago) Land use regulations: local initiatives: voter approval — *Held*
- SB 79 (Allen) Sales and use taxes: exemption: used electric vehicles — *Held*

#### Support

- AB 76 (Chau) Adult-use marijuana: marketing — *Held*
- AB 175 (Chau) Cannabis marketing: packaging and labeling — *Held*
- AB 420 (Wood) Personal income tax: deduction: commercial cannabis activity — *Held*
- AB 735 (Maienschein) Swimming pools: public safety — *Held*
- AB 1002 (Cooley) Center for Cannabis Research — *Held*
- AB 1408 (Calderon) Crimes: supervised release — *Pass*
- SCA 9 (Glazer) Property tax: new construction exclusion: rainwater capture system — *Pass*

### Assembly Appropriations

#### Oppose

- SB 63 (Jackson) Unlawful employment practice: parental leave — *Held*
- SB 649 (Hueso) Wireless telecommunications facilities — *Pass*

#### Oppose Unless Amended

- SB 21 (Hill) Law enforcement agencies: surveillance: policies — *Held*

#### Concerns

- SB 623 (Monning) Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund — *Held*

#### Support

- SB 199 (Hernandez) The California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Atlas — *Held*
- SB 378 (Portantino) Alcoholic beverages: licenses: emergency orders — *Held*
- SB 421 (Wiener) Sex offenders: registration: criminal offender record information systems — *Held*
- SB 541 (Allen) Water: School facility water capture practices — *Pass*

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'Annual Conference' Continued from Page 1...

### Public Safety Sessions

Providing emergency services is an essential part of any city's public safety program. The Ghost Ship Fire in Oakland tragically highlighted that buildings and occupancies designed for one use are being used very differently. Learn from a multidiscipline panel of experts on the issues and

best practices in the areas of code enforcement, fire, life safety and broader community policy concerns.

The conference will also cover topics related to licensed activities under Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act. Discover the types of funding available to local governments for enforcement actions — including emergency response for indoor cultivation and manufacturing.

Learn about current laws that affect the use and seizure of legal and illegal fireworks, including the stockpiling of seized materials, industry viewpoints, and regulatory options for consideration.

### **AB 1825 Training: Harassment, Discrimination, and Retaliation for Elected Officials**

State law requires elected officials to receive two hours of training on workplace harassment, discrimination and retaliation, applicable legal standards, reporting and investigating obligations, abusive conduct, and potential legal damages and remedies. Join two dynamic employment attorneys who will offer practical strategies and solutions for dealing with workplace conduct that can lead to legal liability. This session also addresses issues specifically related to elected officials, including online communications, the Public Records Act, and personal liability for intentional torts. Sign-in will begin 30 minutes prior to the session and participants must be present the full two hours to receive a certification of attendance.

### **Be Our Guest**

Following the host city reception on the first day of the conference, CitiPAC presents the 12th Annual Leadership Reception, hosted by Keenan & Associates. The *California Dreamin* event will feature food, beverages, music, and entertainment along with the newly opened Unity Center at the California Museum (1020 O Street, Sacramento 95814). The center's interactive multimedia exhibits highlight leaders in the state's rich civil rights history and encourage visitors to find common ground while embracing their own individuality. A shuttle schedule will be provided in the conference program.

### **On-Site Registration Is Available**

While online registration has officially closed, you can still register for the Annual Conference on-site at the Sacramento Convention Center.

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'FAQ' Continued from Page 1...

This helpful FAQ answers a variety of questions such as:

- Can I use my CIP and operational costs to meet my MOE requirement?
- Why is my MOE number so high?
- What do I do if I think my number is too high?

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### **Water Conservation and Efficiency Discussions Continue**

California is pulling out of a historic drought that drastically changed how people use water. Beginning with Gov. Jerry Brown's declaration of a State of Emergency in January 2014, and escalating to declaring the first mandatory water reductions in 2015, California saw a shift towards conserving water on a level not previously seen. The state saw success in reducing its overall water consumption by 25 percent from 2013 levels. With this groundswell of conservation momentum, the Governor released his plan, Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life. This plan, along with a number of water conservation bills, will shape the future of California's water conservation and use landscape.

Both the Senate and Assembly are engaged in discussions about the future of water conservation, efficiency, and target setting. The Assembly created a water-working group earlier this year that has been working with stakeholders on addressing issues around water conservation and efficiency.

Sens. Nancy Skinner (D-Berkeley) and Robert Hertzberg (D-Van Nuys) and Assembly Member Laura Friedman (D-Glendale) are currently drafting a package of water use efficiency bills that they hope to pass by the end of this year's legislative session. Their plan will focus on creating urban water standards, water use targets, and drought contingency plans. This plan is aimed at eliminating unnecessary uses of water, prepare and plan for extended periods of drought, and to clarify the roles and responsibilities of state and local water agencies among many other objectives.

Negotiations between the Senate, the Assembly, the Administration, and other water stakeholders continue through the last weeks of the legislative session.

Below are identical bills that the Senate and Assembly are considering as possible vehicles for addressing water conservation:

- [AB 1668 \(Friedman\)](#)
- [SB 606 \(Skinner and Hertzberg\)](#)

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### **Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan Released**

In July, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation to extend the Cap-and-Trade market mechanism through 2030. With this step complete, leaders have now begun conversations about how to spend the revenues. Both the Senate and Assembly budget subcommittees held hearings introducing the discussion of how to expect Cap-and-Trade revenues and hear public testimony. The League testified at both hearings to express our priorities for funding.

As with previous expenditure plans, 60 percent of the Cap-and-Trade revenues in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) are continuously appropriated and the remaining 40 percent have been appropriated by the legislature on an annual basis. Cities and other local governments are eligible for a number of GGRF-funded programs.

### **Continuous Appropriations**

Consistent with current law, \$900 million of projected GGRF revenue would be continuously appropriated to the following programs:

- \$375 million for high-speed rail;
- \$300 million for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program;
- \$150 million for transit and intercity rail capital; and
- \$75 million for transit operations.

### **New Proposed Expenditure Plan**

Governor Brown released a \$1.5 billion [expenditure plan](#) last week for the remaining 40 percent of GGRF funds for FY 2017-18. This plan aligns with the new spending priorities set forth in AB 398 (E. Garcia), which extended the Cap-and-Trade system through Dec. 31, 2030 and made other changes. Among other priorities, \$350 million would be directed to assist the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts implement the new air monitoring and quality program established by AB 617 (C. Garcia).

The chart below contains the proposed appropriations for the 40 percent of GGRF funds:

Figure CLI-01  
**2017-18 Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan**  
(Dollars in Millions)

<i>Investment Category</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>AB 398 Categories</i>
AB 617 Implementation	Community Action Plans	\$300	Air Toxic and Criteria Air Pollutants & Low and Zero Carbon Transportation
	State and Local Implementation Costs	\$45	
	Technical Assistance to Community Groups	\$5	
Low Carbon Transportation	Clean Vehicle Rebate Project	\$140	Air Toxic and Criteria Air Pollutants & Low and Zero Carbon Transportation
	Freight Hubs/Ports: Zero Emission Freight Equipment Pilot Commercial Deployment Projects	\$125	
	Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program, School Buses & Transportation Equity Projects	\$125	
	Clean Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project	\$132.5	
	Agricultural Diesel Engine Replacement & Upgrades	\$85	
Sustainable Agriculture	Methane Reduction	\$99	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants & Air Toxic and Criteria Air Pollutants
	Energy Efficiency	\$60	
	Renewable Energy	\$6	
	Healthy Soils	\$5	
Sustainable Forests	Fire Prevention	\$200	Healthy Forests and Urban Greening & Climate Adaptation and Resiliency
	Local Fire Response	\$25	
	Beckfill SRA Fund	\$80	
Waste Diversion	Recycling Infrastructure	\$40	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
Clean Energy	Black Carbon Woodsmoke	\$5	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants & Air Toxic and Criteria Air Pollutants
Energy Efficiency	Low Income Weatherization	\$20	Climate Adaptation and Resiliency
Research and Development	University of California Energy Research	\$2.5	Climate and Clean Energy Research
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,500</b>	

Among these allocations, local governments are expected to be eligible for a number of these programs, including waste diversion and some of the low carbon transportation programs. The Legislature must pass an expenditure plan, which must be signed by the Governor, before funds can be appropriated.