

City of Pomona

The State of Homelessness in Pomona

Overview, Analysis and Recommendations



2013

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THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN POMONA 2013

A Report to the Pomona City Council
October 21, 2013

FORWARD

Since the release of A Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness within the City of Pomona in 2003, the City's Homeless Services Coordinator, the Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority have chronicled changes in the levels of homelessness in Pomona. Utilizing statistical research methodologies, censuses conducted in 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 demonstrate that homelessness within the City of Pomona has reduced from 1,389 in 2002 to 633 in 2013, a decrease of 54%. This research suggests that efforts to effectively address homelessness have been successful. However, despite the apparent success, in order to further reduce the number of people affected by homeless in Pomona, the strategies need to be continued and strengthened.

In Community Outreach meetings, businesses and neighbors have voiced concerns that certain areas within the City are heavily impacted by the presence of homeless persons. Service providers report that a significant number of homeless persons are not able to be served at the time of need because of a shortage of resources, emergency, transitional and affordable housing options. The City's Homeless Services Coordinator and the Pomona Street Outreach Program receive multiple calls of concern and requests for assistance daily.

This report is an examination of the State of Homelessness in the City of Pomona in 2013. It not only reveals the homeless counts, but also delves into economic indicators and demographic drivers of homelessness – taking an in-depth look at risk factors for homelessness. Built upon the most recent data from the Bi-annual Homeless Counts, the Homeless Consumer Survey, ten years of Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER) and the Pomona Housing Inventory, this report analyzes the contributing factors to homelessness in Pomona.

The State of Homelessness in Pomona report consists of four major areas: 1) The history of homelessness in Pomona from 1995 to 2013; 2) What homelessness looks like in 2013, which includes the current homeless count, a consumer survey providing demographics and a gaps analysis; 3) Current best practices and proven strategies in addressing homelessness; and 4) Outlined goals, with recommendations for City Council consideration in moving forward.



THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF POMONA

2013

INTRODUCTION

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH), a nationally recognized leader in homeless issues, there are 633,782 people experiencing homelessness on any given night throughout the United States. Of that number, 38% are families with children, 16% are considered chronically homeless and 13% are veterans. In their 2011 State of Homelessness report, NAEH found that four economic indicators - housing affordability for poor people, unemployment, poor workers' income, and foreclosure status - contributed to tough economic conditions forcing many people into homelessness. Needless to say, because of factors such as these, many cities in America have seen an increase in homelessness within their borders since 2008. During this same period of economic stressors, however, homelessness was markedly reduced in the City of Pomona.

From the late 1980s into 2000, the City of Pomona, along with many other cities in America, experienced a boom in homelessness. Economic distress, high unemployment rates and the deinstitutionalization of persons from mental health facilities were some of the contributing factors to this major influx of homelessness across the country and within our City. In the face of these conditions, Pomona Councilmembers took the lead and partnered with community organizations to create a proactive approach to addressing this challenge. Working with these partners, the City developed a plan to address homelessness. This plan did not just include seeking new funding, but included coordinating efforts, decreasing duplication of services, and strategically focusing resources. The following is a brief historical overview of the targeted efforts made within the City to address homelessness over the past 18 years.

HISTORICAL RESPONSE TO HOMELESSNESS IN POMONA

1995 The City applies for HUD funding and develops the Pomona Transitional Living Center for homeless men.

1999 The Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition (PCOCC) is formed by members of the City Council. This group is formed to advise the City on issues of homelessness. As a result of the PCOCC, agencies and City partner to coordinate funding and services

2000 The City and PCOCC conduct a Homeless Services Gaps Analysis.

At the recommendation of the PCOCC, the City creates a Homeless Services Coordinator position. The Coordinator serves as a liaison for homeless issues on a local, regional, county, state, and national level.

2001 A Homeless Summit is held, bringing together stakeholders from across the Pomona community.

The Pomona Access to Social Services (PASS) Center, a cooperative “one-stop” service office, is opened.

Tri-City Mental Health implements the first Pomona Homeless Outreach Team.

2002 A "point in time" homeless count identifies 1,389 homeless persons living in Pomona.

A Homeless Demographics study is conducted in coordination with Tri City Mental Health and the University of LaVerne.

The first Pomona Community Services Directory is completed.

The Tri-City Homeless Outreach Program closes.

2003 The City hosts its first Annual Homeless Health and Service Fair.

A Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness within the City of Pomona is developed by the PCOCC and adopted by City Council.

The City begins to focus efforts to encourage other jurisdictions in the region to address homelessness, providing leadership to the East San Gabriel Valley Consortium on Homelessness.

- 2004 The City funds the Pomona Homeless Assistance Project, allowing a coordination of efforts between Pomona PD, Code Enforcement, Building and Safety and the Homeless Services Coordinator when working with homeless families and individuals.
- A Faith-Based Summit to incorporate the work of churches within the broader scope of the PCOCC was held.
- The 2nd Annual Service and Heath Fair is held.
- 2005 The City of Pomona is awarded funding to operate the Pomona Homeless Outreach Team, replacing the closed TriCity Program.
- 2006 Project Connect replaces the Homeless Health and Service Fair.
- The Pomona Homeless Outreach Program is implemented.
- 2007 The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates a bi-annual point-in-time homeless count.
- Pomona is the first city in the region to participate on a 100% census tract level to get an accurate updated count of the number of homeless person in the City.
- The 2007 count recorded 766 homeless people within the City, a 45% decrease from the 2002 count.
- 2008 City applies for, and is awarded, \$913,975 in a multi-year grant to implement the Integrated Housing and Outreach Program (IHOP).
- City applies for, and is awarded, \$1,239,276 to implement the Community Engagement and Regional Capacity Building Program (CERC), also a multi-year grant, to build further capacity of jurisdictions in the region to address homelessness.
- 2009 The City receives \$1,164,766 in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) funds; also a multi-year grant.
- The City opened the Pomona PLUS one-stop office.
- The 2009 Homeless Count sees an increase in homelessness in Pomona to 790 as the economy sees a downturn nationally.
- 2010 With the City acting as the lead agency for the CERC program, the San Gabriel Valley Consortium on Homelessness hosts the first San Gabriel Valley Homeless Summit. Hundreds attend from across the region, including 24 people from 8 city governments.

2011 With the CERC funds, the San Gabriel Valley Consortium hires staff, opens an office to link service providers and housing in the San Gabriel Valley. They also launch a website and begin a social media campaign.

The 2011 Homeless Count sees a decrease in homelessness in Pomona to 608, a decrease from the previous count and 57% decrease from 2002.

2012 The HPRP program concludes in August 2012. During the three years that the program was in operation, Pomona HPRP successfully houses 108 homeless Pomona families.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF HOMELESS SERVICES IN POMONA

As part of the initial strategy to address homelessness within Pomona, the City established the following basic working parameters to guide the programs that the City funded and that its partners operated:

- ❖ General funds are not utilized for homeless relief. Outside funding, primarily Federal, has been used in the operation of homeless programs.
- ❖ Aware that the programs funded by the City needed to address the issues of homelessness within the City, a policy was put in place mandating that City-funded programs be Pomona specific. Clients served by these programs were required to have tangible ties to Pomona, meeting specific criteria to determine Pomona residency. These criteria have been refined and clarified over the years. As of this writing a Pomona-based homeless person is defined as someone who has lived in Pomona for at least three months (90 days), became homeless while living permanently in Pomona, has a family member that works or attends school in Pomona, has a social support system of immediate family members living in Pomona that are willing to help in the remediation of their homelessness, or are certified Pomona homeless by the Pomona Homeless Outreach Team or the Pomona Homeless Services Coordinator.
- ❖ Agencies receiving funding through the City to address homelessness must serve those meeting the Pomona residency requirement.
- ❖ Agencies must also actively participate in the Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition and any research activity conducted by the City to inform programming and planning.

HOW IS HOMELESSNESS DEFINED IN POMONA?

Because many of the resources available to assist the homeless are provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City has historically used HUD's definition to determine homeless status. There are three definitions to consider when addressing homelessness: homeless, at-risk of becoming homeless and chronically homeless.

A Homeless Individual or Family

- An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);
- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- An individual or family who will imminently lose their housing; has no subsequent residence identified; and lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing; and
- Unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

At Risk of Homelessness

A person is determined to be “at-risk” of homelessness if they are an individual or family who:

1. Has an annual income below 30% below the area median income; AND
2. Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the “homeless” definition; AND
3. Meets one of the following conditions:
 - a. Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR
 - b. Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR
 - c. Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR
 - d. Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR
 - e. Lives in an efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR
 - f. Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; OR
 - g. Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient’s approved Consolidate Plan.

Chronically Homeless

A person who is “chronically homeless” is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who:

- a) Has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR
- b) Has had at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

In order to be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency homeless shelter.

A disabling condition is defined as:

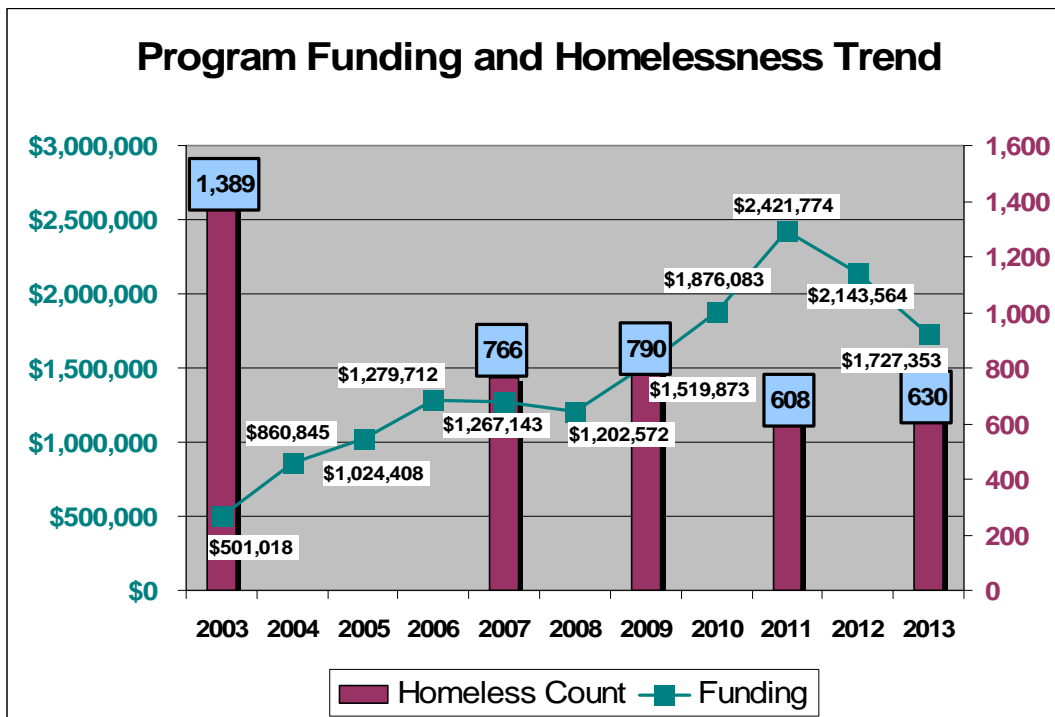
- Diagnosable substance use disorder
- Serious mental illness
- Developmental disability
- Chronic physical illness
- Or disability including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions

A disabling condition limits an individual’s ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living.

A 10-YEAR OVERVIEW OF HOMELESS SERVICES IN POMONA

Since 2003, there have been three consistent sources of funding used to assist Pomona homeless: Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and Shelter Plus Care (S+C). Each of these programs is funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and each of them has specific eligibility requirements and uses. Emergency Shelter Grant provides funding for essential services, homeless prevention and shelter operations. The Supportive Housing Program provides for transitional housing for up to a 2-year period and can also be used for specific supportive services such as street outreach. Finally, Shelter Plus Care provides permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities through rental assistance.

Over the past 10 years, \$15,323,327 in targeted homeless program funds has assisted 30,993 persons, including single individuals and families with children. These funds have assisted in preventing homelessness, providing emergency shelter, transitional housing, rental assistance, and access to permanent housing, connecting people with services, offering outreach to those on the streets, and coordinating efforts to reduce homelessness in Pomona at an average cost of \$500 a person. As a result of these and other programs, Pomona has seen a 54% decrease of homeless persons on the streets and has prevented over 11,800 persons from becoming homeless. As seen in the chart below, when targeted funding is increased, homelessness is decreased. Funding levels and the number served during this time is provided in Appendix 1.



HOMELESSNESS IN POMONA IN 2013

In 2013, Pomona continues to provide funding to address homelessness, leadership to coordinate efforts, and direction to meet new challenges of homelessness as they arise.

The Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition (PCOCC) continues to meet monthly, overseeing community activities such as Project Connect, providing alternatives to groups that would provide food distribution in parks, providing linkages with PCOCC members, assistance to homeless persons, and participating in research activities. The PCOCC has over 100 active members, representing over 50 community based organizations, faith based organizations and county government programs.

The City continues to administer HUD grants, effectively providing pass-through funding to our community partners. Through the Homeless Services Coordinator the City also operates programs that link homeless persons to supportive services and housing through the City's Homeless Assistance Program, Pomona Homeless Outreach Program and Shelter Plus Care Program. The Homeless Services Coordinator also continues to act as a liaison to both internal and external partners, coordinating efforts with the Police Department, Code Enforcement, Building and Safety, the Housing Authority and many other City Departments, as well as community partners, when it comes to both addressing and preventing homelessness within Pomona.

With HPRP funding ended in 2012 and IHOP funding ended in 2013, efforts are ongoing to find new resources. These programs were directly responsible for preventing homelessness and provided housing for hundreds of individuals and families. Replacement funding will be required to maintain the progress made in reducing homelessness.

The City continues to provide local and regional leadership through the PCOCC, the San Gabriel Valley Consortium on Homelessness and the Community Engagement and Regional Capacity Building program (CERC).

PLANNING TOOLS FOR A STRATEGY

In developing a plan to move forward, several planning tools were used within the past 8 months to provide a snapshot of homelessness today in Pomona. A homeless count, a consumer survey, a provider survey and a gaps analysis were among the tools used to assist the City in these efforts. It is hoped that by using these tools a baseline of need will be established. It is also important to identify who are homeless today, to focus both funding and efforts and find out what services are available and what services are needed to continue our efforts to reduce homelessness. This information, in conjunction with effective, best practices will become the basis for a Strategy to Address Homelessness.

BI-ANNUAL COUNT 2013

Overseen by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the Bi-annual Count of homeless persons in Pomona took place on January 25, 2013. Agencies providing shelter or transitional housing for homeless persons, as well as institutions such as hospitals, counted and reported the number of homeless persons in the facilities that night. Trained volunteers in groups of four, surveyed their assigned census tracts and counted the number of people on the street. Every census tract in Pomona was canvassed and included in the count. By conducting the count late at night, most housed persons engaged in business and activities were not out on the street. Volunteers were trained to distinguish between homeless persons and those who may not be homeless. Cars, RVs and vans, tents and encampments where homeless persons were residing were also counted.

The following conversion factors were used to estimate the number of persons living in cars, vans/RVs and encampments if enumerators encountered homeless persons living in these environments: Cars = 1.46, Vans = 1.66, RV's = 1.80, Tents = 1.62 and Encampments Dwellings = 1.94. The same methodology has been utilized since 2007 to ensure consistency in gathering and analyzing data.

✚ 630 Homeless were identified during the 2013 Bi-Annual Count. Of these, 345 were found to be living on the streets and 285 were reported in shelters or other facilities.

HOMELESS CONSUMER SURVEY 2013

Between June 17, 2013 and September 3, 2013, homeless persons responded to a consumer survey. The survey focused on information needed to develop a demographic profile of the homeless in Pomona and to complete a gaps analysis. Service providers and churches assisted program participants in completing the survey. The Pomona Homeless Outreach Team conducted surveys out on the streets of Pomona. A formulated unique identifier was given to each person completing the survey to ensure that each participant was only surveyed once. 228 surveys were completed capturing data on 389 persons. Weighed against the homeless count of 630 homeless people, the data resulting from the Homeless Consumer Survey comes with a 90% confidence level. The following information is provided by the Homeless Consumer Survey.

Number of surveys	Number of People in Family	Total Number of People
159	1	159
25	2	50
18	3	24
13	4	52
5	5	25
7	6	42
1	7	7
228		389

Who are the Homeless People in Pomona?

GENDER

Male	53%
Female	46%
Transgender	1%

ETHNICITY

Hispanic/Latino	51%
Not Hispanic/Latino	49%

AGE

Under 18	25%
18-24	8%
25-34	19%
35-44	10%
45-54	21%
55-61	12%
62 or Above	3%
Prefer not to Answer	2%

RACE

White / Caucasian	30%
Black / African American	37%
Asian	1%
Pacific Islander	1%
Native American	2%
Other	15%
Prefer not to Answer	14%

70% of those surveyed were homeless as individuals, with 30% being homeless families. That 30% represented 230 adults and children. The average family size of homeless households in Pomona is 1.7 people per household.

Why are They Homeless?

The homeless that were surveyed were asked to name three factors that they believed contributed to their homelessness. The question was open-ended without suggested responses, so those surveyed were not influenced by the survey question. Respondents provided their own insights into the reasons for their homelessness. Lack of income, affordable housing, and disabling health conditions were the most frequently referenced factors. The chart below reflects a compilation of the most common answers.

Reason	%	Reason	%
Income	48%	Victim of Domestic Violence	13%
Disabling Health Conditions	9%	Lack of Affordable Housing	9%
Transportation	4%	Loss of Support System	7%
Assistance Locating Housing	2%	Difficulty Living with Others	4%
Eviction	2%	Lack of Basic Life Skills	2%
Credit Problems	2%	Addiction	2%
Criminal Record	2%	Lack of Education/Training	1%
Poor Choices	1%	Mental Health	1%
Undocumented	1%	Childcare	1%
Housing they lived in was declared uninhabitable			1%

Low Income

The highest-rated response, at 48%, was a lack of income. Reasons for low income were split between problems with employment and public benefits. Lack of employment, seasonal and inconsistent employment, part-time and low wage employment were all contributors cited.

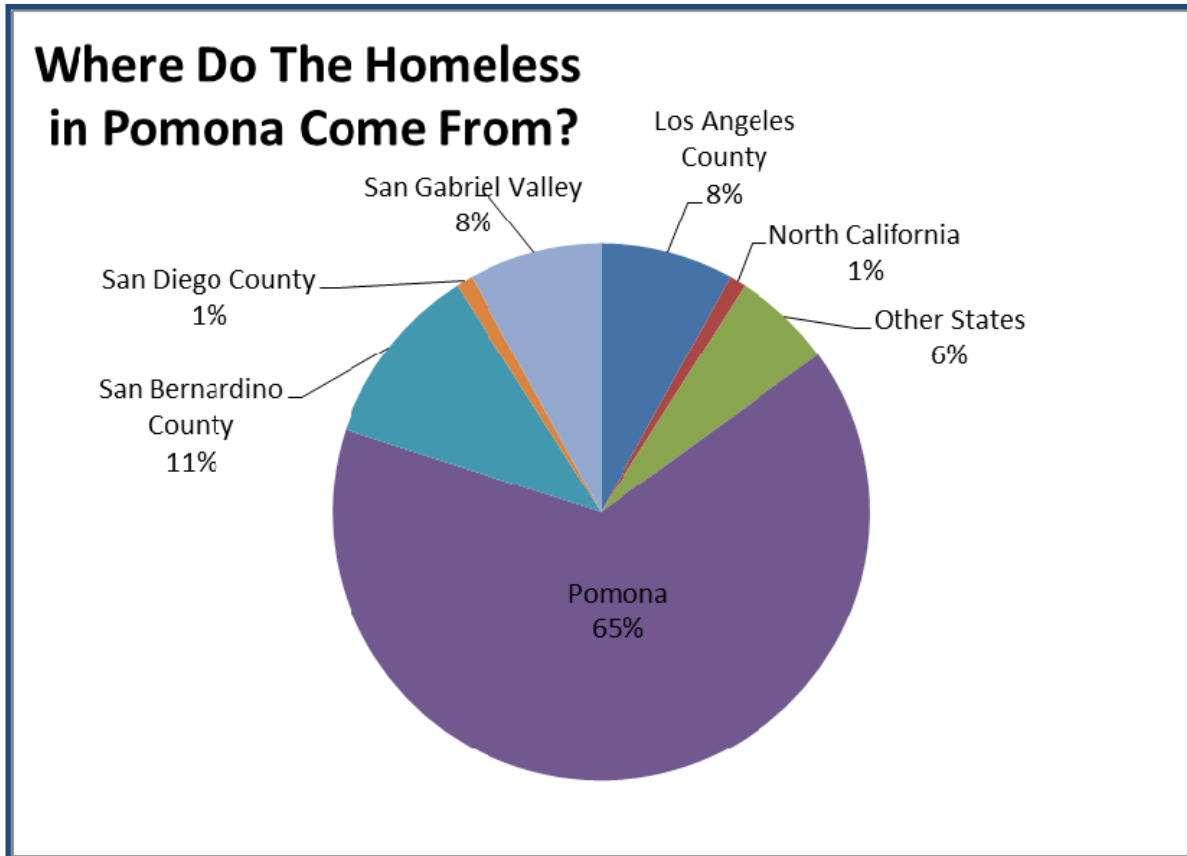
For those who are permanently or temporarily disabled or aged, a lack of mainstream benefits and limited benefits also contributed to the dominance of income problems. Although benefits depend on the number of eligible family members, time limitations, and other qualifiers, the average general relief amount (welfare) for a single individual is \$221 per month, SSI averages \$700 – \$800 for an individual or about \$1,600 for a family of four, and CalWORKS averages \$300 – \$500 a month. For many, successfully navigating the application and retention process for obtaining benefits is very difficult due to the detailed process, documentation and personal organizational skills needed and unstable living conditions that they find themselves in.

For those who are not disabled or elderly, barriers to employment are wide ranging. Little or no education, illiteracy, mental health issues that are not identified as disabling, a lack of work history, a lack of documentation, unrecognized traumatic brain injuries, and street acculturation are just some of the contributing factors.

98% of those surveyed are classified as living below the poverty level.

Where Did They Come From?

When asked where they lived before they became homeless, 65% of the respondents stated that their permanent address before becoming homeless was in Pomona. 16% came from places outside of Pomona, but in Los Angeles County. 94% came from somewhere in California.



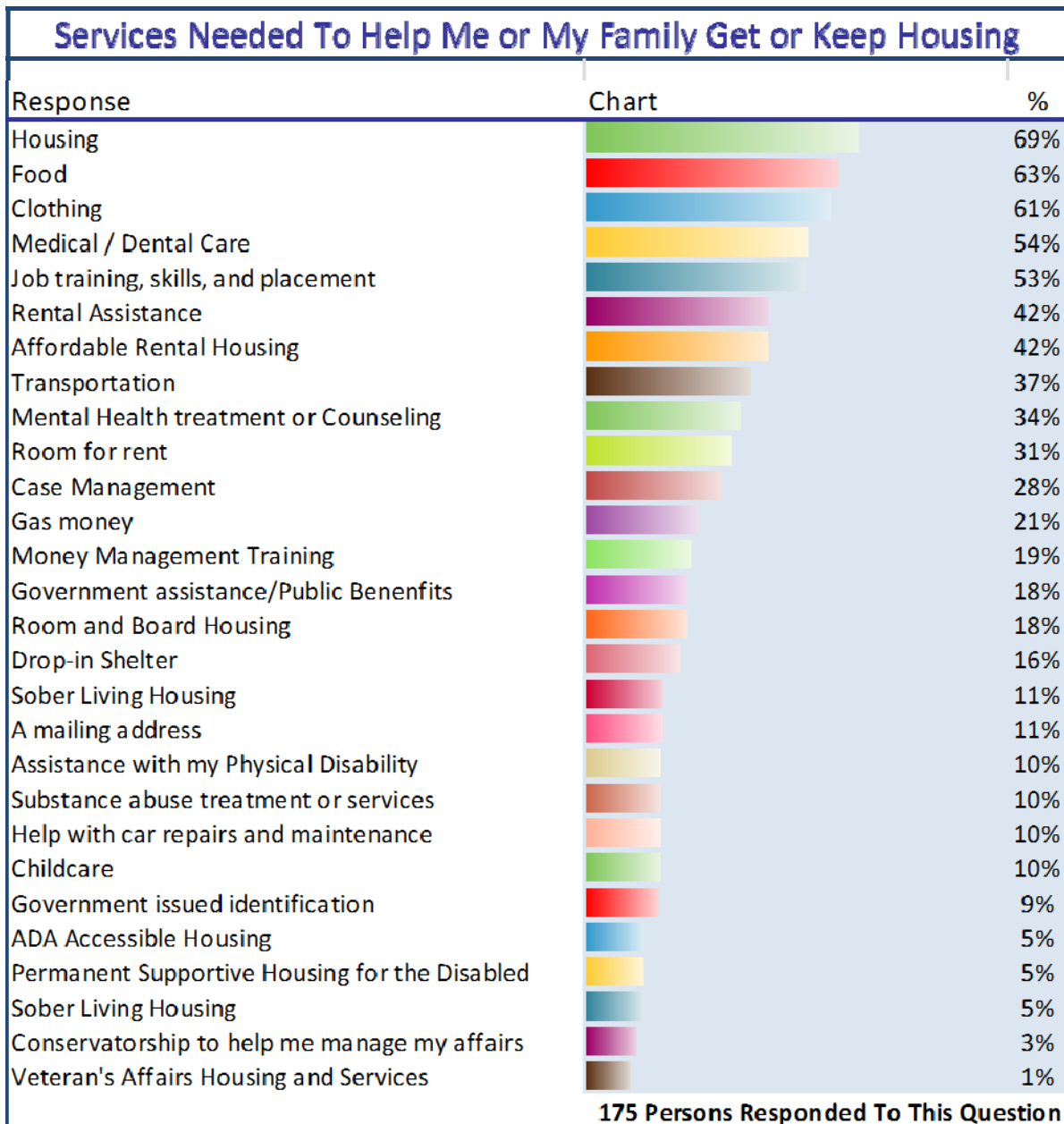
How Long Have They Been Homeless?

When asked the length of their homelessness or number of episodes of homelessness, the following answers were given.

- 52% Became Homeless Prior to June 2012
- 48% Became Homeless within the last year.
- 27% Have found themselves homeless 4 or more times since June 2010.
- 15% Became homeless in April, May or June 2013 when they left a jail, prison, hospital or other public institution

What Do Homeless People Need to Move from Homelessness to Housing?

When asked what they needed that would help them move from homelessness to housing, 26% responded that they needed a job, additional jobs, consistent work or better wages. 24% responded that they need income, financial assistance or benefits. Transportation and basic resources both came in as needed by 9% of respondents. Transportation meant either needing a car or bus passes. Basic resources included food, showers, personal hygiene supplies, phone service, clothing, furniture, and household items. When asked what they would need to get or keep housing the answers focused mainly on the basics.

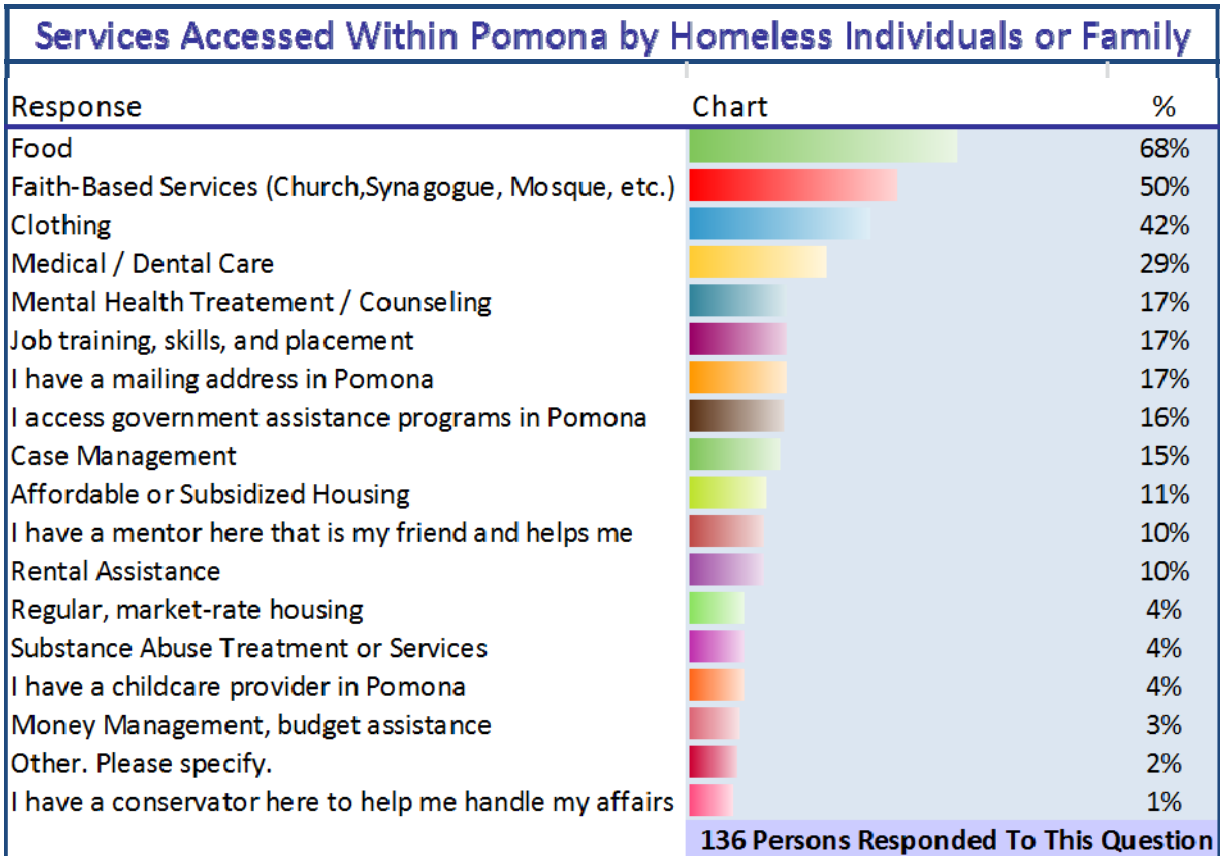


Pomona Residency and Significant Ties

✚ 88% of the respondents lived in Pomona for seven or more weeks, worked in Pomona, attended school in Pomona or had immediate family members living in Pomona.

Services Accessed in Pomona

When respondents were asked what services they had accessed while in Pomona, food was the number one response at 68%. Faith-based services came in second.



Where Do the Homeless Currently Sleep at Night?

When asked where they sleep at night the following answers were given.

- 67% stay in a car, park, sidewalk, abandoned building, RV, camp, or other place where people are not meant to permanently live
- 29% stay in shelter, transitional housing or motel that is paid for by a program
- 4% live in other's homes or overcrowded housing situations

SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY

A survey of service providers, conducted on June 6, 2013, asked agencies to identify their priorities, greatest concerns, and top three barriers faced when assisting the homeless. Twenty-seven agencies participated in the survey. These agencies identified a number of challenges faced when attempting to help move homeless persons from the streets to housing and assist them to remain housed.

Housing: The Lack of Shelters and Affordable Housing

Identified by 63% of the service providers as the top challenge to reducing homelessness was a lack of accessible, affordable housing.

Agencies cited needing funding for development, transitional housing, affordable rooms and apartments, shelter for single adults and families, rapid re-housing units, permanent supportive housing for the disabled, and shelter for persons that do not have special needs. A shortage of motel vouchers and Section 8 vouchers was also cited, as well as rental assistance and landlord outreaches.

 No other need was greater or more commonly cited than the need for housing and shelter.

GAPS ANALYSIS 2013

Housing beds are calculated based on the maximum number of people that could inhabit each unit. It is recognized that not all units can be fully optimized due to family sizes. Pomona and the East San Gabriel region has a total of 1,993 beds available to the homeless in Pomona. These are comprised as follows:

#	Type of Housing/Beds
300	Winter Shelter (Seasonal)
92	Emergency Shelter Beds
319	Transitional Housing Beds
7	Rapid Re-housing Units
0	Safe Haven Beds
162	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds
876	Affordable Housing Units for Seniors
237	Affordable Housing Units for Families

Each of these housing types has a specific definition which can be found in Appendix 2 Glossary of Bed and Housing Types. The City of Pomona does not operate any housing projects for homeless or at-risks persons. All of the beds cited are operated through non-profit agencies and churches. Many of the affordable housing beds are operated by for-profit companies.

The City of Pomona, through the Pomona Housing Authority, administers 54 Shelter Plus Care vouchers which can provide rental assistance for up to 72 families. The Housing Authority also administers 894 Housing Choice Vouchers which help to house families with very low incomes. The Housing Choice Voucher program has a waiting list and does not anticipate re-opening for enrollment during the next 12 months. Housing Choice Vouchers are not prioritized to house homeless households. Shelter Plus Care vouchers can only be used to house homeless persons with disabilities.

Many of the emergency shelter and transitional housing beds are currently housing the 285 homeless persons identified as sheltered homeless persons in the 2013 Bi-annual Homeless Count.

It is reasonable to estimate that the 1,993 beds operate at 75-100% capacity, depending upon the program. Factoring in A) the % of beds reported by agencies as used to house Pomona homeless averaged across each category, B) the of a number of these units that will house Pomona homeless, C) reduced by an estimated number of beds lost to an under-maximized rate of .25, D) reduced by 25% to reflect 75% average capacity being used at any given time, results in 194 available beds across all categories at any given time. A detailed Housing and Services inventory is available in Appendix 3.

Bed Availability

	Total Beds	A % Used for Pomona	B For Pomona Homeless	C Less unit maximization rate .25	D 25% capacity available
HOMELESS SHELTER BEDS	92 Year Round	35%	32	24	6 Year Round
	300 Seasonal	50%	150	113	28 Seasonal
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BEDS	319	55%	175	131	33
RAPID RE-HOUSING BEDS	7	90%	6	5	1
SAFE HAVEN BEDS	0	0%	0	0	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BEDS	162	75%	122	91	23
AFFORDABLE SENIOR HOUSING BEDS	876	50%	438	329	82
AFFORDABLE FAMILY HOUSING BEDS	237	50%	119	89	22
TOTAL AVAILABLE BEDS	1193	58%	1,042	782	195

Beds Need: 630 beds Beds Available: 195 Gap in Beds: 435

SUMMATION OF GAPS ANALYSIS

630 homeless persons lived within the City of Pomona as of January 2013. The beds available within the region to house homeless persons from Pomona are approximately 195, leaving a gap of 435 beds to meet the need.

The number of beds needed increases when you consider that 82 (42%) of the beds available are available only to seniors (55+), which leaves only 113 (58%) beds available for individuals (under 55) and families. Demographics indicate that that the non-senior homeless population in Pomona in 2013 is 85%. This information magnifies the bigger gap of affordable housing for families and non-senior individuals.

The greatest challenge agencies and the City face in moving homeless people from the streets to housing is the lack of affordable housing available to those with extremely low incomes.

Homeless people identified the need for jobs and increased income as the greatest need that would help them to obtain and sustain housing.

As planning takes place, consideration should be given to the specific population types, family make up and special needs, comparing this to the populations served by the available beds.

MOVING FORWARD

Research shows people are homeless because they cannot find housing they can afford. That may seem like an obvious statement, but unless affordable housing is developed, it is a statement that predicts an outcome. No affordable housing equates to increases in homelessness. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, households that pay more than 50% of their annual incomes for housing are at high risk of becoming homeless. This risk increases when food, utility, medical or transportation costs increase or situations such as loss of a job, decrease in work hours, divorce or illness enters a family's life. Per 2010 Census data, 26% of families who rent or own homes in Pomona pay more than 50% of their income for housing. In addition, 17.9% of Pomona households live at the poverty level (\$23,550 for a family of four) or below. Of that rate, 84.4% are families. In Pomona, 26% of families who rent or own homes pay more than 50% of their income for housing.

These findings project a disquieting picture of what depressed wages, stagnant unemployment, unrelenting housing cost burden, and the lagging pace of the economic recovery could bring about – increases in homelessness and heightened risk of homelessness for more and more Pomona residents. Still, the City has made significant progress in the effort to decrease the number of those living in Pomona without housing.

With the gaps analysis and clearly identified population details, the City is better equipped to create a plan addressing homelessness over the next ten years. To be effective, such a plan would set specific goals, milestones, programs and methods for addressing homelessness. Parties responsible to oversee and implement the plan should be identified. Annual or bi-annual reporting, assessment, re-evaluation, and adjustments would keep such an effort dynamic and responsive to changes.

Over the past decade, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the National Alliance to End Homelessness have identified Best Practices that can be incorporated into the plan to help ensure success. Evaluation of funding sources and consideration of trends in housing can also help the City to create a plan that is current and progressive in its approach.

The most important part of any successful plan is developing a strategy that is feasible, finding the resources to support it, having the leadership to provide direction and ensuring the collaboration of all stakeholders in the plan. This was the foundation that allowed for success in the past and will assist us in the future.

BEST PRACTICES

Within the last ten years, more advanced understanding of the causes and solutions to homelessness have been formed. Successful best practices have made inroads in homelessness across the nation. In addition, in 2009 the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act was signed into law, making targeted changes to HUD's homeless assistance programs. These changes include the new definitions of homelessness provided earlier in this report, coordinated assessment and participation in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a focus on homeless prevention and diversion, diminishing of emergency and transitional housing in favor of a Housing First model that incorporates a rapid re-housing emphasis, and a regional approach to the Continuum of Care in an effort to maximize resources. Both best practices and new policy integration into funded programs must be considered when developing a strategy to address homelessness.

Coordinated Assessment

Coordinated assessment, also known as coordinated entry or coordinated intake, paves the way for more efficient homeless assistance systems by:

- Helping people move through the system faster (by reducing the amount of time people spend moving from program to program before finding the right match);
- Reducing new entries into homelessness (by consistently offering prevention and diversion resources upfront, reducing the number of people entering the system unnecessarily); and
- Improving data collection and quality and providing accurate information on what kind of assistance consumers need.

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the lead agency of the Greater Los Angeles Continuum of Care, is currently piloting a Coordinated Assessment model and tool. If this program is refined and proves successful, the City of Pomona may wish to consider linking in to this effort. Participation in a Continuum Coordinated Assessment is required for agencies receiving HUD homeless funding. The City of Pomona is a member of the Greater Los Angeles Continuum of Care and receives homeless program funding through LAHSA as the lead agency.

Homeless Management Information System – HMIS

In 2001, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to ensure the collection of more reliable data regarding the use of homeless programs. HUD required all Continuum of Care applicants to demonstrate progress in implementing HMIS.

The HMIS that Pomona participates in includes data gathered in Los Angeles, Glendale, Long Beach, Pasadena and Orange County. This system satisfies the HUD mandate and provides the Los Angeles Continuum with a means to measure the effectiveness of programs serving homeless people. The system provides its users and the service providers with a way to better manage their programs and ultimately their success.

Prevention and Diversion

Prevention and shelter diversion assistance can help communities reduce the size of their homeless population. Prevention assistance can aid households in preserving their current housing situation; shelter diversion assists households in finding housing outside of shelter while they receive services to stabilize their housing or help them move into permanent housing. Each of these strategies can reduce the number of people entering the homeless assistance system and the demand for shelter and other programmatic housing beds.

Best Practice: Homeless Prevention Targeting

Communities can improve their ability to prevent homeless episodes by using the characteristics of their sheltered population as the criteria for determining if a household should receive prevention assistance. If the goal of prevention assistance is to prevent people from losing their housing and needing to enter shelter, it follows that homeless assistance systems should be targeting people that have the same profile as people who have entered shelter in the past. Usually, a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) or similar data collection system can provide all the data that a community needs. Some factors to look at include:

- Household income
- Disabilities in the household
- Criminal records
- Past evictions
- Pregnancy Benefits received (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, etc.)
- Number of and length of previous homeless episodes
- Living situation prior to coming to the homeless assistance system
- Employment status
- Household size and membership (presence of children, their ages, etc.)

Although providers may have concerns about a high-barrier household's ability to retain their housing after being assisted, only about 10% of impoverished people end up becoming homeless over the course of a year. Providers must focus on identifying and serving the small subset of households who are truly on the immediate edge of homelessness in order to maximize the effectiveness of prevention funds.

To further improve the chances of success for the households served, prevention programs should consider offering services to help households maximize whatever income they have, including linking them with additional benefits they qualify for and referring them to education and employment programs. Partnering this with life skill case management such as assistance with budgeting, meal management, and maintaining health housing can work hand in hand to increase success.

Prioritize Households with the Most Imminent and Intense Housing Crises

Targeting assistance closer to a household's anticipated separation from housing increases the chances they will actually need financial assistance from the homeless assistance system in order to stay out of shelter. The more time a household has until their housing situation falls apart, the more likely it is they will find a workable solution for their current situation that does not require the homeless assistance system to intervene. For this reason, households that have come seeking emergency shelter, but may still be in their own housing situation, are often good candidates for receiving prevention assistance.

Other factors, including oral confirmation from current roommates/ leaseholders that the person in question must leave their housing and has nowhere else to go, are also useful in determining how likely it is the household will need assistance. At the same time, an eviction notice on its own is not close enough to homelessness for targeting purposes, as many people may still be able to find other resources to help them resolve the situation before they are forced to leave their unit.

Best Practice: Critical Time Intervention (CTI)

Critical Time Intervention (CTI) is a structured, nine-month intervention that provides support to people during and after a transition to community living from shelter, hospital, or other institutional setting, with the primary goal of preventing a return to homelessness and other adverse outcomes. When people move into housing, CTI provides focused, time-limited case management services that help people make lasting connections to other community resources that can provide ongoing supports.

CTI is designed to prevent people from returning to homelessness by providing emotional and practical support during the critical transition period and facilitating and strengthening connections to a support network that may include treatment and other community services, family, friends, and other formal and informal supports. CTI has been used effectively to serve Veterans and other adults with serious mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders experiencing homelessness. CTI has also been used to serve families that include a parent who has mental health and/or substance use problems.

Increasing Income

Best Practice: Chrysalis Model

Chrysalis' philosophy is that a steady job is the single most important step in a person's transition out of poverty and onto a pathway to long-term self-sufficiency. Offering a hand up, rather than a hand out, Chrysalis empowers its clients to complete a self-directed job search.

Since 1991, Chrysalis Enterprises has provided transitional jobs for clients with the greatest barriers to employment. By providing valuable work experience, Chrysalis Enterprises helps clients gain the necessary skills needed to re-enter the job market. In 2012, Chrysalis Enterprises created over 262,000 hours of employment and generated \$2.1 million in wages.

Chrysalis offers services to low-income and homeless individuals in Los Angeles County to prepare for, attain, and sustain employment. The program helps clients to identify and build on their strengths, helping to reduce or eliminate any barriers to employment.

All clients entering the self-directed job search program receive comprehensive support as they search for work. Clients work closely with their Employment Specialist to build an employment plan and establish short- and long-term goals. Needed tools and support are developed to help clients succeed in the job market for the rest of their lives. Volunteers help clients execute their plan by providing expertise and encouragement.

Chrysalis client services fall into four main categories:

1. Job Readiness
2. Job Search
3. Transitional Job Program
4. Post-Employment Support

Mainstream Benefits

For those who cannot work, linkage to mainstream benefits is often elusive and delayed. Following a model that was successfully implemented by the City of Pomona HPRP Pomona LINK-UP Services Office, the best hope for increasing the income of those who are disabled, wounded warriors, and people with significant barriers to employment, may be a collaborative one-stop shop housing government and non-profit agencies focused on increased income and employment under one roof. Each agency would have a specific roll in quickly and efficiently connecting clients with income sources. Unified specific goals, streamlined processes, prioritizing clients, and reducing barriers may help to increase incomes so that clients can obtain housing and sustain households.

Affordable Housing

Best Practice: Housing First

"Housing first" or rapid re-housing as it is also known, is an alternative to the current system of emergency shelter/transitional housing, which tends to prolong the length of time that families remain homeless. The methodology is premised on the belief that vulnerable and at-risk homeless families are more responsive to interventions and social services support after they are in their own housing, rather than while living in temporary/transitional facilities or housing programs. With permanent housing, these families can begin to regain the self-confidence and control over their lives that they lost when they became homeless.

- ❖ **The average expense of a chronically homeless person on the street is \$2,987/month. Public cost for residents in supportive housing is \$605/month.**

The housing first methodology has proven to be a practical means to ending and preventing family homelessness. The housing first approach stresses the return of families to independent living as quickly as possible.

Created as a time-limited relationship with a family's "support agency", and designed to empower participants and foster self-reliance, not engender dependence, the housing first concept:

- provides crisis intervention to address immediate family needs, while simultaneously assisting families to develop permanent housing and social service plans;
- helps homeless families move into affordable rental housing in residential neighborhoods as quickly as possible, most often with their own lease agreements;

- then provides six months to one year of individualized, home-based social services support "after the move" to help each family transition to stability.

The housing first approach provides a link between the emergency shelter/transitional housing systems that serve homeless families and the mainstream resources and services that can help them rebuild their lives in permanent housing, as members of a neighborhood and a community. In addition to assisting homeless families in general back into housing, the approach can offer an individualized and structured plan of action for alienated, dysfunctional and troubled families, while providing a responsive and caring support system.

The combination of housing relocation services and home-based case management enables homeless families to break the cycle of homelessness. The methodology facilitates long-term stability and provides formerly homeless families who are considered at risk of another episode of homelessness with the support and skill building necessary to remain in permanent housing.

CONCERNS RAISED IN REGARDS TO HOMELESSNESS IN POMONA

Over the past few years concerns have been raised in many areas that involve homelessness in Pomona. These concerns are outlined below and following the concerns are recommendations to City Council with goals and strategies to address these concerns.

1. Concerns have been raised by City Councilmembers, community members, and local business owners regarding: 1) The congregating of homeless persons and other ancillary activities in the Civic Plaza, community parks and other public spaces; 2) An increase in panhandling and other undesirable activities outside of local businesses; 3) The presence of homeless encampments or people sleeping in public spaces; and, 4) Organizations carrying out mass and/or regular feeding activities in public space.
2. The current strategy to address homelessness is outdated and does not represent new federal policies or programs put into place through the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (*HEARTH*) Act of 2009, signed into law by President Obama in March, 2009.
3. Several state, county and local governmental agencies have offices within Pomona, with services or clientele that may negatively impact the levels of homelessness or contribute to other social problems within the City and many of these agencies do not interact or coordinate with the City of Pomona to mitigate their impact on the community of Pomona.
4. Multiple City departments interface with the homeless population, but lack the resources and coordinated effort to properly address the situations they encounter.
5. Many community organizations provide services to the homeless population, but do not coordinate efforts through the Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition or the City, reducing the effectiveness of coordinated service.
6. Homelessness is directly tied to low-income levels, housing cost burden greater than 50% of earned income, and housing that is substandard or overcrowded.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CITY COUNCIL

A number of goals with targeted strategies can be implemented to effectively and efficiently continue to reduce homelessness and its impact on the community. It is recommended that the Pomona City Council direct staff to:

Goal 1: To effectively address the negative impact of homelessness and other ancillary activities on Pomona, with a focus on improving public spaces for the safe and enjoyable use of the entire community and creating a means for community members to have their concerns heard.

1. Identify public areas negatively impacted by persistent and frequent congregation of homeless persons and those who may not be homeless but who are loitering. Develop a plan for each site, addressing and mitigating environmental and social factors contributing to the concentration of homeless persons and other persons loitering. (For example, in the civic center plaza, physical changes to the areas to prevent loitering could be considered as a means of preventing individuals from panhandling in the area.)
2. Work with the City Attorney to research what legal remedies the City has to address problems and challenges that are ancillary to homelessness (e.g. feedings in the parks, aggressive panhandling in the Civic Plaza, and encampments on public property).
3. Develop a definitive protocol with health, safety, and community compatible requirements for services offered by agencies, organizations and individuals. Such programs include but may not be limited to food distribution, clothing distribution, housing provision etc.
4. Prepare and schedule a series of community meetings as follow-up to the Summit to hear all sides of the homeless issue and solicit common solutions coming from, and supported by, a majority of community stakeholders including citizenry and homeless persons. Such meetings would be conducted in each quadrant of the City in the daytime and evenings.

Goal 2: Update the Homeless Strategic Plan incorporating HEARTH Act policies and programs, best practices, current data and targeted funding sources.

1. Convene a city-wide Pomona Homeless Summit, engaging all stakeholders in the planning process to address homelessness within Pomona. Invited stakeholders would include: Local and LA County officials, City staff, and Pomona Police representatives, LA County staff that operate programs within Pomona, business representatives, service

clubs, Chamber of Commerce members, Pomona service providers, faith-based representatives, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority representatives, concerned community members and homeless constituents.

2. Prepare a Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness in Pomona 2014-2024. An effective plan contains specific strategies with timeframes, designated parties for implementation, goals for achievement, milestones toward those goals, reassessment, and bi-annual reporting. Areas that the plan could include are:
 - Solutions to move homeless person from the streets to housing and, once housed, maintaining housing and preventing homelessness.
 - Input from all sectors of the community.
 - Incorporate documented best practices.
 - Guiding principles and practices for service provision to the homeless in Pomona.
 - Information from the gaps analysis in this Status of Homelessness report to guide the amount and type of housing and services to be created.
 - Locations where the correct types and number of units of housing options may be developed so that those who are currently living in public spaces can move into clean, safe, community compatible habitations.
 - HEARTH Act of 2009 policies and programs in both goals and implementation.
3. Once the Strategic Plan is developed, conduct a comprehensive community outreach campaign to provide clear information to the public regarding homelessness, related challenges and problems, best practices and real solutions. Clearly spell out what is helpful and within the capability of individuals and groups. Clearly identify what is allowed and what is not allowed within Pomona when addressing homelessness. Provide information regarding protocols and requirements for providing safe, effective assistance that is compatible with neighborhoods and communities within Pomona.
4. Identify funding to support the planned strategies. Create a foundation that can proactively seek government and non-government funding and fundraising to support solutions to homeless in Pomona.
5. Develop appropriate staffing levels of service and enforcement personnel to implement the solutions directed in the Strategic Plan.

Goal 3: Develop effective relationships with other government entities whose jurisdiction of service fall within Pomona to better mitigate outcomes that may negatively impact the Pomona community.

1. Work with Los Angeles County Probation Department's current parolee release system, identify gaps to integration and opportunity for ongoing reformation of parolees. Identify the barriers to permanent housing for parolees. Develop solutions to these barriers and a methodology for implementing solutions.
2. Meet regularly with Tri-City Mental Health Services, Los Angeles County Sherriff's Department, Los Angeles County Homeless Court, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, Los Angeles County Probation and the Department of Public Social Services to address challenges, work to address contribution factors, and fill gaps in homeless solutions.

Goal 4: Coordinate City response to homeless activities with a focus on clear lines of communication, identified roles and targeted response to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

1. Create an integrated City Department committee that includes Homeless Services, Housing, Planning, Code Compliance, Community Services and Pomona Police to address homelessness. Each agency brings its mission and area of expertise to the challenge of homelessness in Pomona. Consistency in meeting together and implementing solutions to homelessness will increase the probability of successful long-term outcomes.
2. Enhance the successful Pomona Homeless Outreach Program; expand the Team to include a professional mental health outreach worker. Create a direct linkage between Tri-City Mental Health, the Homeless Services Coordinator, the Pomona Homeless Outreach Team, and when necessary, the Pomona Police Department to quickly respond, link, and house homeless persons with potential mental health challenges. Embed a mental health professional in the Outreach Team. Investigate extended hours. Expand the program to cover evenings and weekends. Strengthen linkage between Outreach Team, Code Compliance and the Pomona Police Department.
3. Continue to monitor agencies that receive funding directly from the City to ensure that eligibility, services requirements, and provision of services is in keeping with the City goals and commitments to the agencies that provide the grant funding.

Goal 5: Continue to partner with local agencies to coordinate efforts to address homelessness with leadership provided through the Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition and the City.

1. Continue to promote the Pomona Continuum of Care Coalition as the coordinating body for community based programming and service activity, with the City of Pomona providing supportive leadership.
2. Conduct Community Outreach providing clear guidance about the City's protocol and requirements for life maintenance programs offered by agencies, organizations and individuals. Such programs include but may not be limited to food distribution and offering showers.
3. Conduct community trainings for those who wish to volunteer or conduct activities within Pomona to provide an outline of how best to serve the homeless in Pomona and not impact the community negatively.

Goal 6: To support efforts that promote economic growth and increase the availability of quality housing to lower income families.

1. Work with current agencies in the non-profits and government sectors, create a comprehensive innovative jobs program and opportunity center for the homeless and those with challenges to employability. Focus in the areas of job training with placement, entrepreneurship, mentorship, and micro-loans. Funding for an employment strategy may be available through foundations and the Department of Labor.
2. Identify housing needs by population type. Develop a sound, community compatible plan with the input of all stakeholders on the development of housing to fill the identified housing gaps.
3. Utilize current Housing Division funding to address substandard housing where possible and continue to provide Housing Quality Standard inspections on all units assisted through the Pomona Housing Authority.

Goal 7: Secure Additional Resources to Address Homelessness

1. Create a foundation that can proactively seek government and non-government funding and fundraising to support solutions to homeless in Pomona.
2. Develop appropriate staffing levels of enforcement and service personnel to implement the solutions directed in the 2014 – 2024 Ten-Year Strategic Plan.

Methodologies:

The first census was held in January 2005; the same methodological components have been used in Greater Los Angeles County since 2005.

- 2005 and 2007 LAHSA's first counts used random sampling to select census tracts to target in the count.
- In 2009, LAHSA created the Opt In Program, which allowed cities and communities to count 100% of their community's jurisdiction and recruit their own volunteers.
- The 2013 count was conducted January 29-31 for the Los Angeles Continuum; the cities of Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena also conducted counts during the last 10 days of January.
- The Homeless Count has a margin of error of less than 5% - making it as robust as any major survey with confidence level is 95%

Citations

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APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF HOMELESS SERVICES IN POMONA 2003-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Emergency Solutions Grant (HUD)	\$113,765	\$112,826	\$145,073	\$124,078	\$123,335	\$125,108	\$115,122	\$113,350	\$223,086	\$230,762
Essential Services	327	1,235	565	376	382	88	50	189	85	50
Homeless Prevention	247	201	1,445	1,267	3,176	1,322	1,322	499	736	115
Emergency Shelter	64	64	63	94	91	103	93	589	646	63
Total Served	638	1,500	2,073	1,737	3,649	1,513	1,465	1,277	1,467	228
SHP Transitional Living (HUD)	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$162,154	\$165,243
Transitional Living Center	16	22	12	8	7	10	12	13	14	17
Shelter Plus Care	\$584,926	\$714,144	\$762,384	\$780,912	\$717,084	\$1,032,612	\$976,920	\$965,052	\$1,006,350	\$1,006,350
Permanent Supportive Hsg	54	45	24	52	62	62	56	55	72	72
SHP Pomona Homeless Outreach (HUD)		\$35,284	\$210,101	\$199,999	\$199,999	\$199,999	\$199,999	\$199,999	\$199,999	\$199,999
Supportive Services			115	481	639	936	1,820	2,647	1,279	324
Homeless Prevention							42	141	137	181
Emergency/Transitional Hsg			84	105	168	150	588	9		
Permanent Housing								453	69	40
Total Served			199	586	807	1,086	2,450	3,250	1,485	545
Integrated Housing and Outreach Program (LA County)							\$182,244	\$380,078	\$257,173	\$94,279
Homeless Prevention							23	288	185	74
Emergency/Transitional Hsg							40	31	269	128
Permanent Housing							46	276	644	35
Total Served							109	595	1098	237
Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HUD ARRA funds)							\$239,644	\$601,141	\$294,802	\$30,720
Supportive Services							109	861	78	152
Homeless Prevention								327	74	
Emergency/Transitional Hsg							40	31	269	128
Permanent Housing									116	4
Housing First Approach					3		35	37	27	23
Total Served							184	1,256	564	307
TOTAL FUNDING	\$860,845	\$1,024,408	\$1,279,712	\$1,267,143	\$1,202,572	\$1,519,873	\$1,876,083	\$2,421,774	\$2,143,564	\$1,727,353
TOTAL SERVED	708	1,567	2,308	2,383	4,528	2,671	4,276	6,446	4,700	1,406

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF BED AND HOUSING TYPES

Emergency Shelter

This includes Beds, cots or mats that are: 1) located in a residential homeless facility or, 2) beds located in a motel or hotel made available through voucher forms of payments for those who are homeless or, 3) beds located in a church or other facility.

Year-round Emergency Shelter Beds

Beds available that are in service and available throughout the year.

Voucher/Seasonal/Overflow Emergency Shelter Beds

Beds or vouchers or other housing available on an occasional basis, shelter provided only during inclement weather, or over-flow beds.

Transitional Housing Beds

Transitional Housing Beds are those which are purposed to move families or individuals to permanent housing within 24 months.

Rapid Re-housing Provider Programs

Rapid Re-housing offers short-term (up to 3 months) and/or medium-term (3-24 months) rental assistance to help homeless households move as quickly as possible to permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. This rental assists is only for those who are literally homeless at entry and moved to permanent housing.

Safe Havens

A Safe Haven is a form of supportive housing serving hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who are on the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services. Safe Havens have the following characteristics: • Located in a facility, meaning a structure, or structures, or clearly identifiable portion of a structure or structures;• Provide 24-hour residence for eligible persons who may reside for an unspecified duration;• Provide private or semiprivate accommodations;• Overnight capacity is limited to no more than 25 persons;• Provide low-demand services and referrals for the residents of the safe haven;• Prohibit the use of illegal drugs in the facility; and, must target homeless individuals with serious and persistent mental illness, primarily from the streets. Safe Havens may also provide for the common use of kitchen facilities, dining rooms, and bathrooms.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of supportive housing enables the special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Permanent Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

The Shelter Plus Care Program provides rental assistance for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities (primarily those with serious mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases) in connection with supportive services funded from sources outside the program.

Affordable Housing Beds not supported with Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)

Housing is considered affordable when the monthly rent or monthly mortgage payment (including taxes and insurance) is less than 30% of monthly median family income for Los Angeles County, adjusted for family size.

2013 HUD median income limits may be found at:

http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il13/index_mfi.html.

Affordable housing, and who qualifies for that housing, can also be determined by the source of funding used to acquire or develop the housing units. HOME funds, NSP funds, Tax credits, Section 202 (senior) etc. each have their own eligibility requirements that limit who can be housed in the units of the funded project.

APPENDIX 3: POMONA HOMELESS HOUSING AND SERVICES INVENTORY

COC Component	Organization	Subpopulation	Maximum Number of Beds	% Pomonans	CITY LOCATION
Emergency Beds	LAHSA/Volunteers of America	Single Adults	100	51-75%	Pomona
	LAHSA / ESVCH	Single Adults	200	0-25%	Hacienda Heights
	American Recovery	Substance Abuse, Adults w/Children	3	26-50%	Pomona
	American Recovery	Sub Abuse, Adults Only	20	26-50%	Pomona
	Inland Valley Hope Partners	Families with Children	19	0-25%	Pomona
	Inland Valley Hope Partners	Single Woman	1	0-25%	Pomona
	San Gabriel Valley Center	Families with Children	14	51-75%	El Monte
	House of Ruth	DV / Women w/ Children	30	0-25%	Confidential
	House of Ruth	DV / Women only	5	0-25%	Confidential
TOTAL HOMELESS SHELTER BEDS			392	50% / 35%	

Transitional Beds	American Recover	Substance Abuse /Families with Children	10	26-50%	Pomona
	American Recover	Single Adults	15	26-50%	Pomona
	Prototypes	65 Women w/Children	65	0-25%	Pomona
	Victory Outreach	Men, Religious Req	68	76-100%	Pomona
	Victory Outreach	Women, Religious Req	12	76-100%	Pomona
	St. Anne's Transitional Home for Soldiers	Veterans, elderly, dual-diagnosis	5	26-50%	Diamond Bar
	East San Gabriel Valley Coalition for the Homeless	Families w/ Children	4	0-25%	Hacienda Heights
	House of Ruth	DV, Women w/ Children	20	0-25%	Confidential
	TriCity Mental Health	Mental Health, Adults w/ children	1	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	Mental Health, Adults only	9	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	Mental Health, Chronically Homeless	3	76-100%	Pomona
	Foothill Family Shelter	Adults with Children	76	0-25%	Upland
	Total Restoration Ministries	Chronically Homeless	25	26-50%	Pomona
	VOALA	Adults only	6	51-75%	Pomona
TOTAL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BEDS			319	55%	

Rapid Re-housing Beds	Crossroads	Women only, Exiting Prison	7	76-100%	Pomona
TOTAL RAPID RE-HOUSING BEDS			7	90%	
Safe Haven Beds			0		
TOTAL SAFE HAVEN BEDS			30	50%	
Permanent Supportive Housing	Prototypes	Substance Abuse, Women w/Children	50	0-25%	Pomona
	Prototypes	SA, S&C Wom/children	56	0-25%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	Mental Health, Adults w/ Children	4	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	MH, Adults only	6	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	MH, Chronically Homeless	1	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	MH, S&C, Adults w/ Children	22	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	MH, S&C, Adults Only	22	76-100%	Pomona
	TriCity Mental Health	MH, S&C, Chronically Homeless	1	76-100%	Pomona
	City of Pomona Shelter Plus Care	Chronically Homeless	0	76-100%	Serves up to 66 HH
TOTAL PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BEDS			162	75%	

Affordable Housing	Las Brisas	Over 62	80	26-50%	Pomona
	La Esparanza	Over 62	70	26-50%	Pomona
	Tivoli Plaza	Senior-Low Income	63	26-50%	Pomona
	Emerson Village	Seniors/Disability	165	26-50%	Pomona
	Pacific Villas	Senior-Low Income	132	26-50%	Pomona
	Park Apartments	Senior-Low Income	192	26-50%	Pomona
	Portofino Villas	Senior-Low Income	174	26-50%	Pomona
	Serenity Villas	Senior-Low Income	174	26-50%	Pomona
	Drake Manor	Very Low Income	110	26-50%	Pomona
	Tivoli Plaza	Low-Mod Families	27	26-50%	Pomona
	Park Apartments	Low-Mod Families	100	26-50%	Pomona
	City of Pomona Housing Choice Vouchers	Low Income Families and Individuals	0	100%	854 vouchers Pomona
TOTAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING BEDS			1,113 876 <i>Senior</i> 237 <i>Families</i>	50%	

TOTAL BEDS IN POMONA	1,993
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SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME AND HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS				
Service Component	Organization	Sub-Population	Services	City Location
Basic Services	Beta Center	General	Groceries/Cleaning Supplies	Pomona
Basic Services	Mercy House	Homeless	Basic needs, transport	Ontario
Basic Services	PNC	Homeless	Referrals, food, clothing	Pomona
Basic Services	Pomona 1st	General	Dinner, haircuts, doctor	Pomona
Basic Services	PUSD	Homeless	Basic needs, supplies	Pomona
Basic Services	Salvation Army	Women/child	Food, clothing, blankets	Pomona
Basic Services	For Christ's Sake	General	Food, clothing, house	Pomona
Disability Service	Ability First	Disabled	After-school programs	Claremont
Disability Service	Casa Colina	Disabled	Treatment and rehab	Pomona
Disability Service	Lanterman	Disabled	Foster grandparents	Pomona
Disability Service	Adult Day Care	Elderly, disabled	Medical, daycare	Pomona
Disability Service	Regional Center	Dev Disabled	Referral, case mngt	Pomona
Disability Service	SCIL	Disabled	Referral, advocacy	Claremont
Education	Pomona FSS	General	Goal oriented savings	Pomona
Education	Karesh/Abbey	Community Res	Homework help, tutoring	Pomona
Education	LULAC	General	Financial aid paperwork	Pomona
Education	PUSD Adult Sc	Adults, TAY	Ed and Cert, GED	Pomona
Education	Family Resource	Fam w/Children	Healthy Families	Pomona
Emergency	Red Cross	Disaster victims	Disaster relief/ training	Pomona
Emergency	LA County 2-1-1	General	Referrals and assist	Los Angeles
Employment	EDD	General	Benefits, employment	Pomona
Employment	WORKSOURCE	General	Employment Services	Pomona
Employment	PV Youth Employ	General	Job training, placement	Pomona
Employment	ROPTC	General	Job training	West Covina
Food	7 th Day Adventist	General	Food Bank	Pomona
Food	Angles Who Care	General	Food Pantry, outreach	Pomona
Food	Antioch Mission	General	Food Pantry	Pomona
Food	Cory's Kitchen	Needy	Food Bank	Irwindale
Food	For Christ's Sake	General	Food Distribution	Pomona
Food	Helping Hands	General	Sunday Dinner, clothing	Pomona
Food	Imani Temple	General	Food Distribution	Pomona
Food	IVHP/Beta Center	Needy	Farmers Mkt/groceries	Pomona
Food	Inter City Volunteer	Living in motels	Hot meals homeless fam	Pomona
Food	Mt Sinai	General	Food and Clothing.	Pomona
Food	New Life Community	General	Food distribution.	Pomona
Food	PVCC	Homeless	Hot meals on premises	Pomona
Food	SHARE	General	Volunteer for red \$ groce	Ontario
Food	Sowing Seeds	General	Food Assistance.	Pomona
Food	St. Joseph's	General	Food Distribution	Pomona
Food	St. Madeline's	Specified area	Monthly food basket	Pomona
Food	Total Restoration	General	Lunch	Pomona
Food	Trinity Methodist	General	Food pantry	Pomona

Food	The Treasure Box	General	Reduced \$ groceries	On-line
Food	White Ave Bap	General	Food Pantry.	Pomona
Food	WIC Program	Women/child	Food/nutritional assist	Pomona
Health	Buddhist Tzu-Chi	Low-income	Free general dentistry.	Alhambra
Health	Carino-SPIRITT	Pregnant	Family support, educ	Pomona
Health	Choices	Women	Pregnancy serv, hotline.	Pomona
Health	EVCHC	General	Medical Services	Pomona
Health	Family Health	Low/no income	Medical Services	Pomona
Health	GEM	Uninsured/undo	Medical Services	West Covina
Health	Mission City	Low/no income	Mobile clinic	Pomona
Health	Planned Parenthood	Women	Family Planning	Pomona
Health	PVHMC	General	Comprehensive medical	Pomona
Health	PCHC	General	Primary Care Services	Pomona
Health	Park Medical	General	Full primary care	Pomona
Health	LA Dept Public	General	Vaccinations, presc, STD	Pomona
Health	Western University	General	All departments of care	Pomona
HIV/AIDS	FAP	HIV/AIDS pop	Case mngt/Counsel	Claremont
HIV/AIDS	AIDS Hotline	HIV/AIDS pop	HIV/AIDS Service Ref	National
HIV/AIDS	Prototypes Out	HIV/AIDS pop	HIV/STD, drug testing	Pomona
HIV/AIDS	TEEN AIDS	Children 13 - 19	Hotline	Regional
HIV/AIDS	EVCHC	HIV/AIDS pop	Medical, psychiatric	Pomona
Hospice/Bereave	Bereavement Group	Suffered loss	Bereavement Counseling	Pomona
Hospice/Bereave	Kennedy Austin	Suffered loss	Healing after loss SupGr	Pomona
Hospice/Bereave	Inland Hospice	Terminal Ill	Support groups	Claremont
Hospice/Bereave	Interlink Hospice	Terminal Ill	Care for terminally ill	Pomona
Hospice/Bereave	Visiting Nurses	Terminal Ill	Skilled nursing, therapy	Claremont
Hospice/Bereave	Widows Helping	Widows	Bereavement assistance	Pomona
Homeless Prevent	Catholic Charities	Fam w/Children	Rental Assist, Utility	Pomona
Housing Location	LA County Helps	General	On-line housing location	LA County
Housing Location	Socialserve.com	General	On-line housing location	Regional
Housing Services	FAP	HIV/AIDS	Application assistance	Regional
Legal /Para	Asian Pacific	General	Mediation landlord/tenant	Los Angeles
Legal /Para	Dispute Resolution	General	Mediation and arbitration	Pomona
Legal /Para	Consumer Action	General	Education and advocacy	Pomona
Legal /Para	Housing Rights	General	Mediation landlord/tenant	Los Angeles
Legal /Para	Consumer Affairs	General	ID theft, mediation	Los Angeles
Legal /Para	Immig & Tax Svc	General	Filling out forms	Pomona
Legal /Para	Volunteer & Res	Offenders	Community service	Pomona
Legal /Para	Inland Vly Justice	Low-income	Mediation landlord/tenant	Pomona
Legal /Para	Legal Aid	Low-income	Leg consult, restraining	Pomona
Legal /Para	Legal Clinic	Low income	Legal consultation	Pomona
Legal /Para	Public Defender	Criminal offense	Provides legal services	Pomona
Legal /Para	Neighborhood Legal	Low income	Free legal services	Pomona
Mental Health	Clinica de Salud	General	Ind, couples, grp counsel	Pomona
Mental Health	EVCHC	General	Ind, couples, grp counsel	Pomona
Mental Health	Ennis W. Cosby	General	Free counseling services	Pomona
Mental Health	NAMI	Mental Health	Education and support	Claremont
Mental Health	Crisis Center	General	Outpatient Counseling	Pomona

Mental Health	Pomona 1st	General	Support groups	Pomona
Mental Health	Tri-City	Mental Health	Diagnosis & treatment	Pomona
Outreach	Pomona HAP	General	Outreach, Referrals	Pomona
Outreach	United Way	General	Resource and referral	Rancho Cuca
Outreach	House of Ruth	DV	Tele Hotline/Walk-Up	Confidential
Outreach	LA County 2-1-1	General	Assessment and Referral	Los Angeles
Outreach	LA County Helps	General	Selection benefits svcs	LA County
Outreach	MHSA Navigators	General	Information resource	Tri-cities
Outreach	TriCity Mental Health	Mental Health	Groups, classes	Pomona
Outreach	PHO	General	Outreach, Assessment	Pomona
Outreach	W Covina Access	Homeless	Housing placement	West Covina
Perm Housing	Foothill Family	Families w Chi	Graduating from TH	Upland
Perm Housing	Las Brisas	Over 62	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	La Esparanza	Over 62	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Drake Manor	Low Income	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Tivoli Plaza	Senior-Low I	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Tivoli Plaza	Low-Mod	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Emerson Village	Seniors/Disabili	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Pacific Villas	Senior-Low In	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Park Apartments	Senior-Low In	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Park Apartments	Low-Mod Fa	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Portofino Villas	Senior-Low Inc	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Serenity Villas	Senior-Low In	Affordable apartments	Pomona
Perm Housing	Housing Choice	Low Income	Income based vouchers	Pomona
Supportive Hs	Shelter Plus Care	Chronic Hmless	S+C vouchers	Pomona
Supportive Hs	ESGV Svc Part	Chronic Hmless	Housing vouchers	West Covina
Supportive Hs	Hope Resource	Very low inc	Rooms for rent	Regional
Supportive Hs	Westside Res	Veterans	perm supportive housing	Inglewood
Public Benefits	Compassion in	General	SSDI Advocacy	San Dimas
Public Benefits	DPSS	General	GR CalWORKS CalFRESH	Pomona
Public Benefits	Dept of Military/Vet	Veterans	Assessment, service	Los Angeles
Public Benefits	LA County Helps	General	On-line assess eligibility	LA County
Public Benefits	PATH Veteran's	Veteran families	Assess, svcs, housing	Regional
Public Benefits	SSA	Elderly, disab	Soc Security /Medicare	Pomona
Public Benefits	VOALA Veterans	Veteran families	Assess, svcs, housing	Los Angeles
Rapid Re-house	Catholic Charities	Families w/ Ch	Rental, Move-in assist	Pomona
Re-integration	ASK Mentoring	Inmates	Visits to inmates	Chino Hills
Re-integration	Crossroads	Women	Previously incarcerated	Pomona
Re-integration	Prototypes	wom / chil	Inmate Program	Confidential
Senior Services	Community Services	Seniors	Classes, recreation, meals	Pomona
Senior Services	Community Services	Seniors	Classes, recreation, trans	La Verne
Senior Services	Inland Valley Volunt	Seniors	Volunteer opportunities	Pomona
Senior Services	Meals on Wheels	Seniors	Home delivered meals	Pomona
Senior Services	MT. San Antonio	Seniors	life care srvc, housing	Pomona
Senior Services	AYUDA	55+	Senior employment	Unknown
Senior Services	Volunteer Driver	Seniors	Mileage reimbursement	Claremont
Shelters	DPSS	Fam w Children	Motel Vouchers	Pomona
Shelters	Foothill Family	Fam w Children	Apt housing (120 days)	Upland

Shelters	House of Ruth	DV-women	emergency shelter	Confidential
Shelters	IVHP	Fam w Children	90 days of res. shelter	Pomona
Shelters	T.A.Y Program	Men 18 - 25	29 day emerg shelter	Regional
Spiritual Support	Brown Memorial	General	Fellowship Prayer Guide	Pomona
Spiritual Support	From the Heart	General	Prayer, Health Fair, ref	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Holy Missionary	General	Prayer and fellowship	Pomona
Spiritual Support	New Life	General	Prayer and Food	Pomona
Spiritual Support	New Harvest	General	Prayer Food / clothing,	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Pomona First	General	Prayer. Spiritual guid	Pomona
Spiritual Support	PVCM	General	Food services. Prayer.	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Salvation Army	General	Basic services. Prayer	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Shield of Faith	General	Food Assistance, Prayer	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Spirituality / Poor	Homeless/Poor	Spiritual direction	Pomona
Spiritual Support	St. Madeleine	General	Basic services. Prayer	Pomona
Spiritual Support	Total Restoration	General	Breakfast every Sunday	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Aegis Medical	SA	Diversion and treatment	Pomona
Sub Abuse	American Recovery	SA	Inpatient and Outpatient	Pomona
Sub Abuse	National Council	SA	Information and referral	Pomona
Sub Abuse	P3 Partnership	SA	Support and self-help	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Pacific Clinics	12 years +	Prevention education	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Community Crisis	SA	Drug testing, indiv, group	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Pomona Open Door	SA	Outpatient therapy	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Prototypes	Women SA	Drug alcohol counseling	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Triangle Club	SA	AA meetings and social	Pomona
Sub Abuse	Victory Outreach	Men/Women	Religious approach	Pomona
Trans Housing	St. Anne's Home	Veteran men	Transitional housing	Diamond Bar
Trans Housing	Foothill Family	Fam w Children	Temp housing 1 year	Upland
Trans Housing	American Recovery	SA	Recovery	Pomona
Trans Housing	Crossroads, INC.	Fem parolees	Home for female parolees	Claremont
Trans Housing	ESG Valley	Homeless families	Transitional housing	Hacienda Hgt
Trans Housing	Fresh Start	Mental Health	Psychiatric disabilities	Pomona
Trans Housing	House of Ruth	DV	Vict of domestic violence	Confidential
Trans Housing	Passageways	Homeless	Transitional housing	Pasadena
Trans Housing	Prototypes	Wom/child SA	Substance abuse facility	Pomona
Trans Housing	Total Restoration	SA	Sober living	Pomona
Trans Housing	VOALA	Homeless	Transitional housing	Regional
Transportation	Access Services	Disabled	Free fare program	El Monte
Transportation	ARM Auto Repair	single parents	Low/no cost auto repair	Alta Loma
Transportation	Dial-a-Ride	ADA, seniors	Transportation services	Regional
Transportation	Foothill Transit	Disabled pers	Reduced fares transport	Pomona
Transportation	MTA	General	Public Transportation	Los Angeles
Transportation	Traveler's Aid	Stranded & DV	Transportation assist	Ontario
Utility Assist	CARE The Gas	Low income	Reduced rate utilities	Regional
Utility Assist	CARE Edison	Low income	Reduced rate Edison Co.	Regional
Utility Assist	H.E.A.P	Low income	Assistance overdue bill	Regional
Utility Assist	SB County Assist	Low income	Assistance overdue bill	SB County
Utility Assist	Verizon	Low income	Phone reduced rate	Regional
Veterans	Dept of Military	Veterans	Counsel on benefits	West Covina

Veterans	Cal Vet Veterans	Veterans	Veterans Homes	Regional
Veterans	Dept.of Mental	Veterans	Work re-entry, housing	Inglewood
Veterans	Mosaic	Veterans	Vets socialization	Pomona
Veterans	Veteran's Benefit	Veterans	800 number for resources	Regional
Veterans	Veterans Affairs	Veterans	Treatment and resources	Regional
Veterans	Veterans Med	Veterans	Medical, outpnt, benefits	Loma Linda
Victims Assist	Project Sister	Female victims	Sexual assault, child abuse	Pomona
Victims Assist	The Butterfly Club	Female victims	Healing from sexual assault	Chino
Victims Assist	Chicana Svc Cntr	DV - women	crisis assistance/placement	Pomona
Victims Assist	Child Protective	Children	Report abuse of children	Regional
Victims Assist	Hotline	Seniors/disable	Rept abuse of elderly disab	Regional
Victims Assist	Encouraging Life	Crime Victims	Counseling, home visits	Chino
Victims Assist	House of Ruth	DV - women	hotline, walk-in center	Confidential
Victims Assist	Crisis Center	Family violence	Outpatient rehab, couns	Pomona
Victims Assist	Witness Assist	Crime Victims	Reimbursements	Pomona
Victims Assist	Victims of Crime	Crime Victims	Report crime / assist	Regional
Victims Assist	Crisis Center II	Assault Wo/ch	Emerg shelter Hotline	Pomona
Youth Services	Boys / Girls Club	Youth	Recreation / after-school	Pomona
Youth Services	Children of Night	Runaways	Confidential assistance	Van Nuys
Youth Services	Human Services	Child/teen	Youth programs	Claremont
Youth Services	Community Services	Child/teen	Recreation & tutoring	Pomona
Youth Services	Dept Children &	Child/teen	Protective services	Pomona
Youth Services	Family Resource	Homeless chld	School assistance	Pomona
Youth Services	Goodwill Industries	14-21 years	Mentoring job programs	Pomona
Youth Services	ILP (TAY)	16-21 MH	Housing, trans, support	Regional
Youth Services	4-H	5-19 years	Life skills, comm svc	Claremont
Youth Services	Effective Adolescence	Ages 12-21	Drug test, therapy	Pomona
Youth Services	Crisis Hotline	Child/teen	Communicate w/family	Regional
Youth Services	Wilene's	Foster youth	Counsel, housing, jobs	Pomona