



Alliance for Housing

Virtual Annual Retreat 2020, September 24, 2020

Scribe: Ashley Burton

Attendance: Ashley Burton, Leah McCall, Alexa Kalasz, Allison Green, Anne Di Iorio Fitzpatrick, Audrey White, Benjamin Ogden, Brian Wright, Caitlin May, Carolyn Hurst, Charlotte Blackwell, Charmain Kettler-Schmult, Christina Ramirez, David Permaloff, Erinn Johnson, Elizabeth Kelly, Gina Misuraca, Helaine Zack, Jenny Poma, Jill Anderson, Joseph Murphy, Joshua Black, Kathy Williams, Kevin Bogg, Kevin Sanders, Deborah Briggs, Lisa Chapman, Liz Lucas, Marlo Sheppard, Marc Craig, Melissa Mikel, Miriam Green, Mitch Blum-Alexander, Phalguna Siddapureddy, Phyllis Reynolds, Rebecca Tallarigo, Regina Cannon, Renee Hall, Robert Boyle, Ryan Hertz, Sandra Bryant, Sarah Sporny, Shane Bies, Shannon Smith, Stacey Lorne, Suzanne Kimmerly, Tamie Childs, Tara Irwin, Taylor Eberhart, Tiffany Jones, Vanessa Samuleson, Brian Wright, Melissa Felice

RECORDING AND SLIDES CAN BE FOUND [HERE](#)

Tenant Rights & the Eviction Process [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING 1:05 – 28:25]

Presented by: Marie Reimers from Lakeshore Legal Aid

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For Legal Assistance: 1-88-783-8190, Oakland, Macomb, Wayne and St. Clair Counties

Pre COVID:-Eviction Process

Typically, a tenant will get a Notice to Quit or Demand for Possession.

- Notice to Quit is usually a 30 day move out notice often given to ppl month to month tenant or at the end of their lease.
- A Demand for Possession is a 7-day notice to pay pass do rent or move. If tenant does not do those things the Landlord can file a Summons and Complaint to go to Landlord Tenant Court.
- In landlord tenant Court there would be hearing. Very few tenants are represented by an attorney because you don't have a right to council. Most of the time these hearing end in a judgment for the tenant in which the tenant is given 10 days to move out or to pay rent if they don't pay then a writ of Eviction is issued where bailiff comes out to home and person is forcibly removed.

Common Tenant Defenses

- Retaliatory Eviction – If you call inspector on Landlord and Landlord serves Notice to Quit – that is illegal in the state of MI.
- Rent Abatement – Tenant can suspend rent payments or pay only a portion of the rent until a landlord completes property repairs – ex., tenant owes rent but basement is full of sewage.
- No Good Cause for Subsidized Housing Eviction – If you live in a subsidized housing, you cannot be evicted unless there is good cause.
- Mistake – More often with small time landlords, they haven't taken the ledger correctly.



Eviction Process – During COVID

Eviction Process with Eviction Diversion Funds

MSHDA has devoted 60 millions dollars to help tenants pay back rent during the COVID-19 crisis. In addition to providing that money to tenants they are also providing money to legal to represent tenants.

Eviction Diversion Funds

- Eviction Diversion Program is available to all tenants making AMI or less (\$83,450 for one person in Oakland County.
- MSHDA will pay 90% of back rent up to \$3,500 for months of March - Present.
- MSHDA will pay 150 in attorney fees for the landlord.
- Landlord must forget 10% of back rent and late fees.
- Landlord must agree on conditional dismissal – means case is dismissed as long as the money is being disbursed.
- If a tenant makes less than 50% of AMI then the state will pay tow months of additional rent.
- Tenants qualify for these funds the moment they get the Notice to Quit or Demand for Procession; do not have to wait until there is a court hearing.
- Tenants can call Lakeshore Legal Aid and they will be helped with filling out an Eviction Diversion packet. Lakeshore Legal Aid will contact the landlord or the landlord's attorney and help the landlord fill out an Eviction Diversion packet and hopefully get it in to the distributor of funds before court case is filled. These funds are available throughout the whole eviction process.
- In Oakland County, Community Housing Network is the Lead for this program, the Alliance is the fiduciary.
- There are 14 district Courts in Oakland County, 12 of them are actively participating.
- CHN is the point of contact.
- Oakland county hotline: 866-248-8715
- CHN housing resource center: 248-269-1335
- <https://communityhousingnetwork.org/support/evictiondiversion/>
- Anyone can call in Oakland County and get assistance regardless of the court they are in.

Eviction Process with the CDC Order

The CDC issued a new regulation that says that evictions cannot take place for nonpayment of rent until January 1st 2021. This is done under the CARES Act.

- As soon as a tenant gets a Demand for Possession/ Notice to Quit they can make a Declaration to the landlord that essentially says they can't pay rent due to COVID they have applied for all gov assistance (includes EDP). Once that happens the court has an obligation to dismiss or to set to case out to January 1, 2021.
- Covers all renters who make less than \$99,000 a year
- Currently being enforced by most Courts.
- Tenants can use any combinations of funds that they need to use.



Oakland County through the Community Home and Improvement Division Program

- Offers a Rent, Mortgage and Utility Relief Program.
 - Slightly different than the Eviction Diversion Program because they also help with mortgage and utilities that are behind.
 - Current max amount is \$15,000 which is funded through the CDBG CARES Act CV.
 - Allows up to 6 months in delinquency.
 - Must be income eligible meeting the 80% AMI.
 - Closed for the month of September but are re-opening phase 2 October 1st.
 - Can find application online at <https://www.oakgov.com/covid/grants/Pages/rent-mortgage-utility-relief.aspx>
 - or call at 248-858-0493
 - Info will go out on October 1st on the Alliance Listserv.

Annual Homeless Report, PIT & HIC Data [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING: 29:00 – 52:20]

Presented by : Sarah Sporny, Community Housing Network
 Audrey White, Community Housing Network
 David Permaloff, Common Ground

Presentation on the 2019 Oakland County State of Homelessness, Point in Time (PIT) Count and Housing Inventory Count data which were obtain in January 2020.

- This year we had 21 teams
- PIT Count helps determine HUD funding

PIT SUMMARY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sheltered ES	246	233	256	260	262	221
Sheltered TH	143	129	107	96	120	114
Unsheltered	96	76	47	71	43	124
Total	485	438	410	427	425	459

Housing Inventory Chart (HIC)

- The Housing Inventory Chart, or HIC, is a point-in-time inventory of provider programs within a Continuum of Care that provide beds and units dedicated to serve people experiencing homelessness.
- The HIC count is done the same night as the PIT so we can analyze utilization rates.



- The HIC includes a variety of programs for homeless clients, including:
 - Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter (which includes our domestic violence shelter and our seasonal shelter), and Other Permanent Housing (which in Oakland County is our Low-Income Housing Tax Credit units).

- PSH: 665
- RRH: 254
- TH: 115
- ES: 254
- OPH (LIHTC): 45

Persons Served by Project

	Number Served					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ES	696	701	750	991	1051	974
TH	239	222	174	200	193	228
RRH	305	242	291	771	1106	1268
PSH	696	697	685	702	781	732

Homeless Persons in Oakland County in 2019

In 2019 a total of 2965 people were identified as Literally Homeless as defined by HUD

- HUD’s definition of homelessness includes four categories:
 - Category 1: Literally homeless
 - Category 2: Are at imminent risk of homelessness
 - Category 3: Are identified as homeless under other federal statues
 - Category 4: fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence
- HUD defines these people as residing in a place not meant for human habitation or in emergency shelter

Literally Homeless

- 2965 people – 44% individuals, 56% families were identified as Literally Homeless as defined by HUD.
- Half of them were identified as having a disabling condition
- 30% of them were minor children
- Four specific subpopulations of literally homeless folks: Veteran, Seniors, Chronically Homeless, and Youth



Veterans

- 114 Veterans were identified as literally homeless
- Oakland County maintains a list of veterans by name that have been identified as homeless in Oakland County. This Taskforce meets weekly to assign newly identified veterans to each veteran-serving agency for housing case management support to move that veteran from homelessness to safe, stable and affordable housing.
- When recording those who exit the By Name List, we also look at their discharge destination and reason for leaving (for example, moved out of state to live with family or moved into safe, stable housing using SSVF services and funds).

Seniors

- Seniors are identified as over the age of 55
- 4 out of 5 Seniors have been identified as having a disabling condition and the great majority are single person households

Chronically Homelessness

- HUD defines the Chronically Homeless as individuals with a disability who are experiencing literal homelessness and have been homeless for either one episode of 12 or more consecutive months OR 4 or more episodes of homelessness totaling 12 or more months over the last 3 years.
- In an effort to reduce and end chronic homelessness in our community, we maintain a By Name List to target this group.
- Given priority access for services to all individuals identified as Chronically Homeless in our weekly Housing Prioritization Registry meeting.

Youth

- 68 minor youth
- Youth enter our shelter for a variety of reasons – most often is conflict with parents/guardians. The Sanctuary is safe alternative to kids wanting to run away from home.
- While at the Sanctuary, counseling services are provided to youth and families to re-stabilize the home, build on family strengths, and ultimately reunite youth with their family.

Outcomes

- Helps communities gauge their progress in preventing and ending homelessness and provide a more complete picture of how well a community is achieving this goal.

System Performance Measures

- Implemented by HUD in 2015
- Submitted by the CoC to HUD once per year
- Provides analysis of our CoC's performance across 6 unique measures
 - Length of time persons remain homeless
 - Exits to permanent housing with return to homelessness
 - Number of homeless Persons



- Employment and income growth for CoC funded projects
- Number of persons first time homeless
- Permanent housing placement retention

Length of Time (LOT) Homeless

- This data demonstrates those who utilized emergency shelter and transitional housing
- The goal is to reduce the average and median length of time homeless while in project.
- Since 2015 the median LOT has always been less than the average LOT
- Persons that have long stays in ES and TH can have a big impact on the average LOT

Returns to Homelessness in 2 Years

- Breaks down returns to homelessness within 6 months, 6 months to 1 year, 1 year to 2 years, and all returns to homelessness within 2 years.
- The goal is a reduction in the percentage of persons returning to homelessness.
- Overall, across all project types, we saw a 17% return to homelessness within 2 years.

Number of Persons First Time Homeless

- This measure includes persons that are identified as “new” homeless within the last 2 year
- In 2019, we saw a 2% increase in first time homeless across emergency shelter & transitional housing combined as compared to 2018, and a 4% increase when you add permanent housing into that count
- Although the number of people in 2019 jumped, the percentage has remained relatively stable over the last 5 years, ranging from 81% to 85%.
- In trying to identify reasons for the increased number of newly homeless people, service providers noted seeing an increase in persons fleeing domestic violence.
 - There was a coordination of efforts between CG and LH TH (PATH) to improve community engagement and increase awareness about their programs.
 - Common Ground also noted seeing an increase in the number of youth aging out of the foster care system without housing options.

Permanent Housing Placement and Retention

- Includes persons that exit street outreach, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing to permanent destinations as well as retention in housing for persons in permanent supportive housing
- The goal is an increase in permanent housing placement and retention
- Street outreach exits to temporary destinations and institutional setting are viewed and calculated as a positive (permanent) destination for HUD’s purpose
- Permanent supportive housing has remained quire high year over year, as this is a long-term project where participants rarely remain less than a year.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SO	79%	82%	92%	95%	81%
PSH	97%	95%	98%	98%	99%
ES,TH&RRH	58%	63%	68%	67%	56%



New Dollars in the Community [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING: 56:00 – 59:20]

Presented by: Leah McCall, Alliance for Housing

The Alliance for Housing is the fiduciary for an influx of CARES Act dollars in the community.

MSHDA ESG – CV

Funding to prepare for, prevent & respond to COVID

- Funded agencies:
 - Alliance for Housing, Training & Treatment Innovations, HOPE Inc., Community Housing Network, Lighthouse MI
 - Amount: \$956,562
 - Grant Term: 3.1.2020 – 9.30.2020
- Priority Activities and Actions for ESG CV
 - Support emergency shelter capacity in coordination with other available funding sources
 - Provide hazard pay to frontline workers
 - Increase staffing
 - Prepare for homeless prevention
 - Consider new subgrantees and/or new services

MSHDA Eviction Diversion Program

- *See above minutes for details about program under Lakeshore Legal Aid's presentation*
- Amount: \$5,700,510
- Grant Term: 7.1.2020 – 12.30.2020

Oakland County COVID Risk Assessment

Tool used for how we prioritized individuals and families that may have health risks.

Outcomes Committee Framework [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING: 59:50 – 1:04:05]

Presented by: Leah McCall, Alliance for Housing

- This document was created so all our resources and documents that we created could be place in a master document/ tool for it to be easier for agencies to get information out of.
- The goal is for it to encompasses all of the information we have and goes into detail about what our Outcomes and strategies are.
- An evolving document of different items all in one place
- Use to develop an overarching strategy then individualize it with each toolkit.
- If you are interested in joining the Outcomes Committee, please email Leah at lmccall-alliance@oaklandhomeless.org

Oakland County Consolidated Plan: 2021-2021 [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING: 1:04:40 - 1:15:48]

Presented by: Kathy Williams, Oakland County, Community & Home Improvement Division



Consolidated Plan

- Created by HUD in January 1995
- CDBG/HOME/ESG grant application in one Plan
- Required every five year by HUD to be eligible for federal funds
- Provides opportunity for input on spending priorities for next five years
 - Citizen participation is very important in formulating what the community needs are
- Assessment of community needs
- Strategic Plan to meet the those needs
- Guiding document for allocating federal funds in the next five years
 - If it is not included in the five-year plan, may not be able to sign certificate of consistency with the consolidated plan for any HUD federal funding.
 - If you apply for other programs like the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Dollars or some of HUDs other grants, you have to have a Certificate of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan.

Purpose

- Plan/Process to establish housing & community development vision.
- Strategy for realizing HUD goals
 - Every few years HUD comes out with four or five over arching goals and action plans under each of those goals; Consolidated Plan also has to fit under HUDs federal goals
- Includes application for federal funding for the first year
- Basis of assessing performance for the next five years
 - Every year a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report is done
 - Report on performance so that at the end of five years they hope to accomplish all the goals set in the Consolidated Plan

Oakland County Home Consortium

- Oakland County is the Lead Grantee
 - Under the Community Block Grant there are 53 participating communities.
- Four Communities in Oakland County receive their own funding. They do their own Consolidated Plan but because were a Consortium Oakland County is responsible for submitting these plans
 - The Participating Grantees:
 - City of Farmington Hills
 - City of Royal Oak
 - City of Southfield
 - Township of Waterford

Overview of the Consolidated Plan Process

- First thing that is worked on is the citizen participation; generally, have public hearings usually in October, hold focus groups.
- Conduct a Needs Assessment and a Housing Market Strategy
- Strategic Plan from all the information a research gathered
- Then divide that into five Annual Action Plans
 - First will be for PY 2021, which begins on July 1, 2021



- Each year by September do an Annual Performance Report, which will also hold a public hearing about saying what has been accomplished

Anatomy of the Consolidated Plan

Needs Assessment

- Housing Needs
- Homeless Needs Assessment
- Non-Homeless Special Needs
- Non-Housing Community Development Needs
- The Community Development Block Program helps area wide community do things in lower income areas, such as parks, sidewalks, street repairs. Things that are not necessarily housing related but to improve the neighborhood.

Housing Market Analysis

- Housing Costs & Condition
- Public & Assisted Housing Stock
 - The number that we have and the number that we need
- Homeless Facilities
 - Shelters, transitional housing programs
- Special Needs and Facilities & Services
- Barriers to Affordable housing
- Non-Housing Community Development Assets
- Need & Market Analysis Discussion

Strategic Plan

- Geographic Priorities
- Priority Needs
- Affordable Housing
- Homelessness
- Other Special Needs
- Non-housing community development
- Barriers to affordable housing
- Lead-based pain hazards
- Anti-poverty strategy
- Public Housing initiatives

Annual Action Plan

- Application to HUD for the funds – talk about what we are going to accomplish toward are goals in the next 12 months
- Requires citation by County Executive and monitoring
 - OC has to monitor the 53 communities. HUD also monitors to ensure compliance.



Planning Timeline

- In the next few months a representative from their office will be consulting with the community.
 - May be survey, public hearing, focus groups
 - Need everyone's participation
- Once there is a draft document they will be holding a public hearing and publish on website. There will be a 30 day comment period before publishing the final plan/ submitting to HUD.
- The timeline depends on the congressional budget and when it is released.
- Somewhere between May and August it will be submitted.
- It will take effect July 1, 2021

Collective Impact to Advance Racial Equity in Oakland County [TIME STAMP ON VIDEO RECORDING:

1:16:30 – 2:58:35]

Presented by Regina Cannon, C4 Innovations

Why Lead with Race?

- Race is the single best predictor of socio-economic outcomes
 - Includes housing stability
- Race intersects with every other demographic

Shared Understanding: Language and Concepts

- Learning the foundation so we are speaking the same language. Common understanding of these terms.
- Equality: we will not get to equality unless we get to equity. Have to get through equity to get to equality.
 - This is because equality treats everyone the same its about sameness. Everyone is going to get the same type of resources no matter what their experiences, no matter their circumstances, where they are coming from – they are going to get the same thing.
- Equity acknowledges that there are groups of folks from different demographics that have difference circumstances, and many times because of historical and current discrimination and racism against them, they are starting in a different place. So, we are going to take that into consideration. We are going to ask those questions so that the resources and opportunities actually meets them where they are.
 - Any time you take a demographic and address the inequities they experience, for example; prioritizing chronically homeless.
- Racial Equity: breaking it into two parts. It is an outcome; a condition that we would reach if we could no longer predict someone's socio-economic outcomes by race. The other part is the process, which says that in every kind of strategy, program, decision that we are making, we must include those who are most impacted. Especially black, indigenous and people of color as part of that process. If they are not included, then you are not doing racial equity.
- Race: Race is a social construct. It is not a biological construct.



- Racism: Racism is a marriage of racist policies and racist ideas that produces and normalizes racial inequities. So that power, ideas, behavior that can actually be imposed upon other groups and dictate an unequal and inequitable behavior.
- Anti-Racism: the **active process** of identifying and eliminating racism by changing systems, organizational structures, policies and practices and attitudes, so that power is redistributed and shared equitably.
 - How do we do that? We have to change our systems, organizational structures, policies and practices, attitudes so that we redistribute that power.

Inequities Across Systems

It's not just Housing...

- State and local government agencies
- Political leadership
- Education
- Justice system
- Healthcare and treatment providers and staff
- Law enforcement, public safety and first responders

There is not one system that is not touched by racial inequities – when systems were built a long time ago, the folks that were in power were not black, indigenous or people of color. So, their cultures, thoughts and needs were not as represented in the foundation of each of these systems.

Recommended Books: “Racism Without Racist” - Eduardo Bonilla-Silva

“Me and White Supremacy” by Layla Saad.

Health

- Where could the inequity be playing out during COVID?
- Blacks are experiencing COVID at a higher rate. Do we need to have different types of interventions to be able to provide treatment?
- Black folks and folks of color are going to be more represented with folks that have asthma and respiratory problems.
- As we begin to rehouse from COVID, we could start asking different questions around assessments.
 - Look at the back of the complex that has more greenery instead of the front where there is more population – Ask: can we move to a unit in the back so there is less pollution?
- Understand who is most impacted so that we can do everything we can in the homeless response system to help mitigate that impact

Historical and Current Context

- Living conditions: For many people in racial and ethnic minority groups, living conditions contribute to underlying health conditions and make it difficult to follow steps to prevent getting sick with COVID-19 or to seek treatment if they do get sick.



- Work circumstances: The types of work and policies in the work environments where people in some racial and ethnic groups are overrepresented can also contribute to their risk for getting sick with COVID-19.
- Underlying health conditions and lower access to care: Existing health disparities, such as poorer underlying health and barriers to getting health care, might make members of many racial and ethnic minority groups especially vulnerable.
- There is time to make changes now, especially before flu season hits

Homelessness and Housing Instability

- Native Americans are 4x as likely to experience homelessness as the general population
- Black Americans are 3x as likely to experience homelessness as the general population
- Pacific Islanders are 9x as likely to experience homelessness as the general population

Historical and Current Context

- Please see slide 14 of this presentation

Timeline Highlights

- 1920s–1948: Racially Restrictive Covenants
 - A legally enforceable “contract” imposed in a deed upon the buyer of property. Owners who violated the terms of the covenant risked forfeiting the property.
- 1934–1968: FHA Mortgage Insurance Requirements Utilize Redlining
 - Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Institutionalizes Racism
 - Through an overt practice of denying mortgages based upon race and ethnicity, the FHA played a significant role in the legalization and institutionalization of racism and segregation. *The Underwriting Manual* established the FHA’s mortgage lending requirements, ultimately institutionalizing racism and segregation within the housing industry.
 - The FHA also explicitly practiced a policy of “redlining” when determining which neighborhoods to approve mortgages in.
- 1948–1968: Unenforceable Restrictive Covenants
 - Despite the Supreme Court decision declaring the enforcement of racially-based restrictive covenants unconstitutional (see [Shelley v. Kraemer](#)), the practice remained commonplace.
 - As a result of continued use of racially restrictive covenants and “steering” of black residents to non-white neighborhoods by real estate agents, access for minorities to purchase homes remained severely limited.
 - In [1968](#) the actual inclusion of racially-restrictive covenants into deeds was deemed illegal, although many such covenants can still be found within the language of deeds today.
- 1970s–Present: Disparate Impact of Local Land Use Regulations



- In response to the growth of the suburbs, local governments enacted zoning policies which restricted lower income families and families of color from moving to the suburbs:
 - Large minimum lot requirements
 - Minimum multifamily zoning
 - Age restricted zoning
 - Transportation is also an issue – trains and buses not going out to the suburbs.
- 1968–Present: Housing Discrimination
 - Black and Latinx People were:
 - Shown **fewer homes** and told about **fewer listings**
 - Asked **more questions** about their qualifications
 - **Steered** to other communities, to lower priced homes or to open houses
 - Required to **provide 24 to 48 hours notice** before viewing houses
 - Quoted **higher loan rates** and offered **fewer discounts** on closing costs

Home Loan Applications

- The average denial rate is 12.0% for Blacks it is 27.4%, Hispanic 19.2%, White 10.9%, Asian 18.8% as of 2015

US Home Ownership

- 73.7 percent of white/non-Hispanic households
- 48.9 percent of Hispanic households and
- 44.7 percent of African-American households

Devaluating Black Homes

- Controlling for factors such as housing quality, education and crime, owner-occupied homes in Black neighborhoods are devalued by \$48,000 on average – amounting to a whopping \$156 billion in cumulative losses.
- The value of homes in Black neighborhoods is much higher than they are priced

Disproportionality in Homelessness Across the County

- *Please see slide 25 for chart*
- This disproportionality is due to systemic racism that played itself out in our laws and then was perpetuated and kept in place in the present with our zoning laws and other things that go on that contribute to the disproportionality.

Oakland County Population

- White – 72%
- Black – 14%
- Native – 0%
- Asian – 8%
- Islander – 0%
- Other – 0%
- Two + - 2%

Oakland County Homeless Population

- Black – 67.14%
- White – 30.97%
- American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.71%
- Asian – 0.40%
- Client doesn't know – 0.27%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – 0.27%
- Client Refused – 0.10%
- Data not collected – 0.10%



Questioning the Data

- What is your data telling you?
 - Look at health care, law enforcement and education outcomes. What is it showing us in terms of inequity, who is in our system, how are they doing?
- What is it obscuring?
 - What is it not showing us? For example, look at how long it takes to get into housing.
- What do you already know about racial inequity in your system?
- How did you come to those conclusions?
 - What is our tracking and how are we monitoring that? Public and transparent. Make sure the folks that are coming to those conclusions and analyzing the data are representative of those people behind the data.
- What more do you need to know?

Examples:

- Returns to Homelessness & Eviction rates – must disaggregate data so you can move strategies.

Question the Systems

- Who's benefitting?
- Who's being harmed?
- Who's being left out?
- How do you know/what's your monitoring mechanism?
 - Do we know if what we are offering is actually working?
- What more do you need to know?

What will it Take: Collective Impact

- Disorder & Confusion --> Individual Impact in isolation --> Coordinated Impact with alignment --> Collective Impact with collaborative action

Collective Impact

- Start with Common Purpose – have to decide what is it that we are going to tackle? What is our common purpose? Align our work and contributions
- Community Engagement & Co-Production – As we are designing this program, engage folks with lived experience, that we co-design with that community and the greater community because it impacts everyone. It is the entire community's responsibility.
- Work together to build relationships and trust. Take the time to talk about how we are going to work together. It's only when you have those relationships and trust is when you can get to results and accountability.
- Results and Accountability – must keep each other accountable

Questions to Ask

When building relationships and designing that system – *Please see slide 32*



Benefits of Centering Equity and Racial Equity in Homelessness and Housing

- Equity Benefits Everyone – If we begin with equity and racial equity at the very center of our homelessness and housing system it's going to benefit everyone.
 - Curb Cut Effect - Originally designed to make public streets accessible to physically disabled people, it ended up benefiting everyone, whether or not they have a physical disability (pushing a stroller, carrying heavy bags, luggage).
 - If you build a system for those that have been most marginalized, those that are most vulnerable, you are building a system for everyone.
- Health Benefits
- Education Benefits
- Community Benefits

Neutrality is Not an Option

With the work that we are doing in the homeless response system, we are doing social justice work. If you are neutral in situation of injustice, and choose to do nothing you've chosen the side of the oppressor.

Change vs Transformation

- Change fixes the past. Transformation creates the future.
 - When we are thinking about our system and the system that we want to have we have to be very critical. Is it going to be enough? Or do we need to start the process of building again?
- Change is inevitable, but transformation is a conscious choice.
- Transformation is possible

Where do we go next? The Alliance is going to ask everyone to be part of these groups. The Alliance is working with C4 Innovations to make these changes.

Q&A Portion of Presentation

Please see the time stamp 2:30:00 – 2:58:35 for the discussion

Video can be found [HERE](#)