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HOUSING TASK FORCE

Virtual Meeting

Friday, April 25, 2025 9:00AM-10:00AM (PST)

Agenda and meeting materials will be posted on our website at https://hiv.lacounty.gov/meetings/ *Other Meetings

FEATURING A PRESENTATION ON STREET MEDICINE AND HIV CARE | UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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HOUSING TASK FORCE VIRTUAL MEETING

AGENDA FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 2025 9:00AM-10:00AM

https://lacountyboardofsupervisors.webex.com/lacountyboardofsupervisors/j.php?MTID=m14de5ab2bf 4f2d47aad4ca66f4b3ceea

Meeting number/Access Code: 2538 577 7599
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1. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS 9:00AM-9:05AM

2. CO-CHAIRS' REPORT 9:05AM-9:10AM

a. March 28, 2024 Meeting Recap (See meeting summary)

3. PRESENTATION: USC Street Medicine and HIV Testing, 9:10AM- 9:45AM

Brett Feldman MSPAS, PA-C, Director of USC Street Medicine Associate Professor of Family Medicine

4. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMNET 9:45AM-09:50AM

a. Review draft housing needs assessment surveyi. Email feedback to staff by May 1

5. AGENDA DEVELOPMENT FOR NEXT MEETING 9:50AM-9:55AM

6. ANNOUNCEMENTS & ADJOURNMENT 10:00AM

Upcoming Meetings (4th Friday monthly): May 23, 2025

Resources to Check Out:

<u>Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California (USC) Street Medicine</u>
Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative Impact Dashboard



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HOUSING TASK FORCE (HTF) VIRTUAL MEETING CLICK HERE FOR MEETING PACKET MARCH 28, 2025, 2025 | 9AM-10AM MEETING SUMMARY

Introductions

• K. Nelson and Dr. David Hardy, HTF Co-Chairs, called the meeting to order, conducted introductions, and welcomed attendees the meeting.

Co-Chairs' Report:

• K. Nelson referred attendees to the packet for the meeting summary for the February 28, 2025 meeting.

PRESENTATION: Understanding Healthcare Access and Experiences in Skid Row, Los Angeles | Health Matters Inc | Key takeaways

- The presentation discussed healthcare access and experiences in Los Angeles, highlighting the use of street medicine and mobile health services, the need for food and housing assistance, and the importance of peer support models.
- Majority of respondents in Skid Row had health insurance, primarily Medi-Cal
- Street medicine and mobile health services were utilized by 80% of respondents, with high likelihood of using them again.
- Food assistance services and housing assistance are the most requested services by individuals.
- Street medicine and mobile health services are highly valued and helpful, but there are issues with continuity of care.
- Peer support and community health worker models have been successful in filling gaps in healthcare access.
- About four individuals out of the 200 disclosed that they are HIV positive.
- People who tested positive already knew their status and used the tests to check on their current condition.
- Majority of the 200 tests were done without compensation, indicating a strong desire for individuals to know their status.
- Limited new positives found in on-the-street HIV testing, further investigation needed
- Need to gather data from other street medicine programs to compare results and prevalence of HIV.

2025 Workplan/Deliverables

The HTF reviewed its 2025 workplan and prioritized developing a housing needs assessment among PLWH. Once the data collected is analyzed and finalized, the HTF will convene a housing summit composed of housing services policy and decision-makers in the County and present the findings and discuss pathways to housing services for PLWH. The HTF discussed presenting their findings from the Ryan White housing and legal services provider consultations at the May 8 Commission meeting.

- Plan for a summit in December to discuss findings and potential solutions.
- Gather input from a larger group, including the full commission, to inform the development of survey questions.

Tasks and Assignments:

- **Katja Nelson** will reach out to the Community Clinic Association to explore avenues for distributing the survey outside of the traditional Ryan White service providers route.
- **Dr. Hardy** will reach out to Brett Feldman and the USC street medicine team to gather data on their HIV testing and treatment program for homeless individuals.

Agenda Development for Next Meeting:

- Develop a draft of the housing needs assessment survey
- Presentation from USC street medicine team, if available.



Housing Task Force LA on HIV

Brett J. Feldman, MSPAS, PA-C

Director of USC Street Medicine

Associate Professor of Family Medicine

Vice Chair, Board of Directors, Street Medicine Institute

2025









Defining Street Medicine

Street Medicine includes health and social services developed specifically to address the unique needs and circumstances of the unsheltered homeless delivered directly to them in their own environment.



CMS.gov

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

27

Outreach
Site/ Street

A non-permanent location on the street or found environment, not described by any other POS code, where health professionals provide preventive, screening, diagnostic, and/or treatment services to unsheltered homeless individuals.

(Effective October 1, 2023)

https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding/place-of-service-

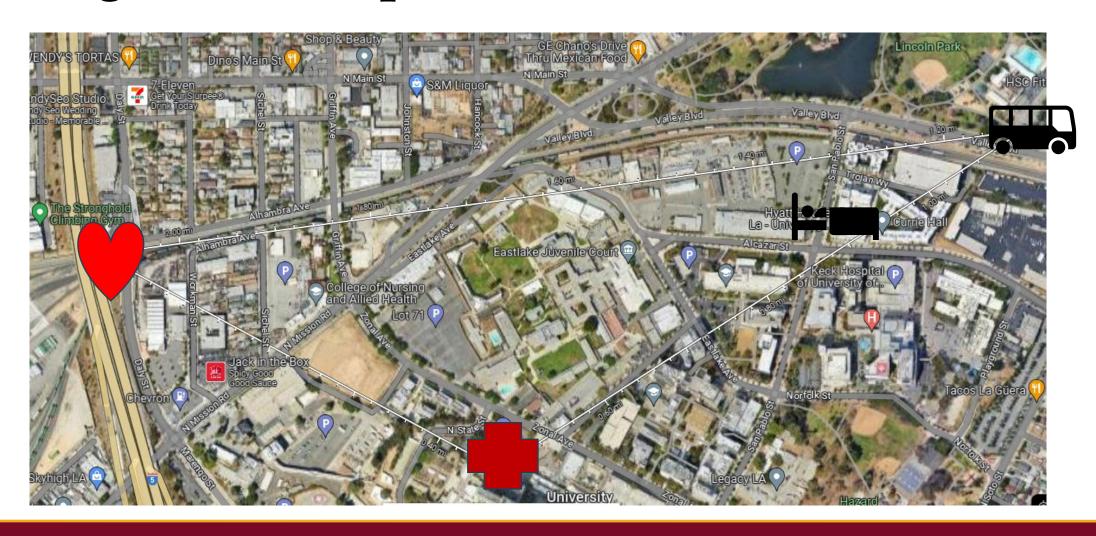
codes/place_of_service_code_set__;!!JkGBRS3n8cDS!hzIQQRPIEPD9_KgD-UzUm6Md9BfjMgwfnsc4PLrDMjkccnoYTE7M6OHgPCAQZB2Sem-Gei58F7iaLmdTHEKfB1zvjqKVVVjRxs\$

Continuum of Medical Outreach

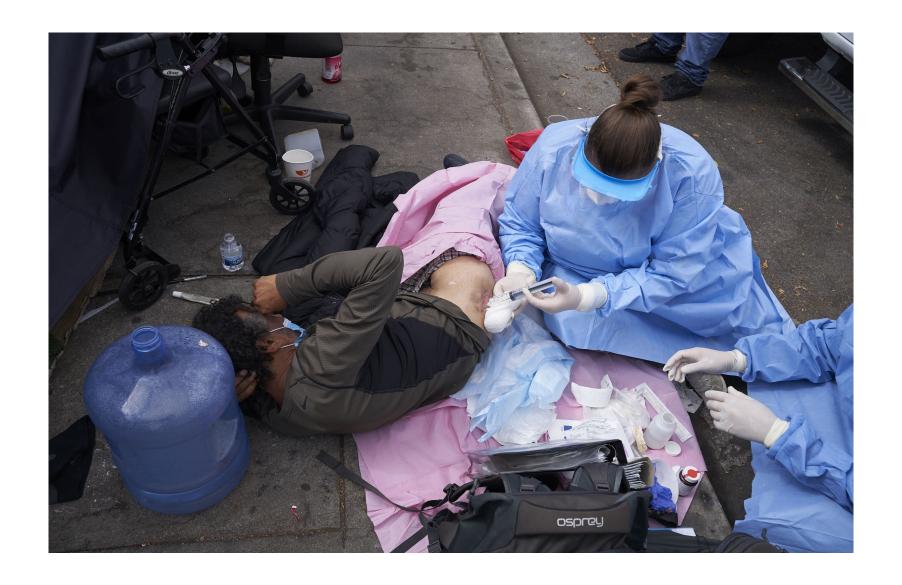


Image from Street Medicine or Mobile Medical Unit? Considerations for Expanding Medical Outreach National Health Care for the Homeless Council (nhchc.org)

Going to the People RADICALLY

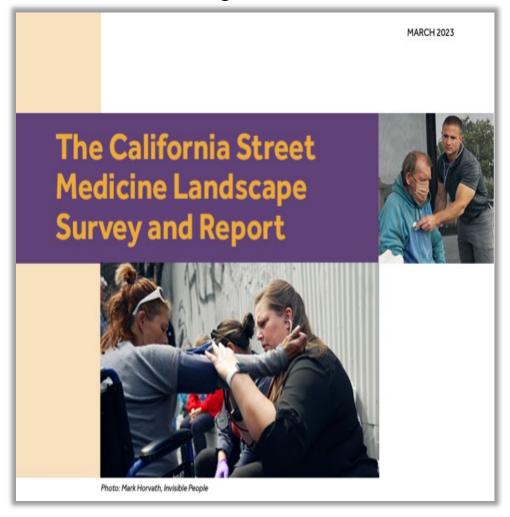


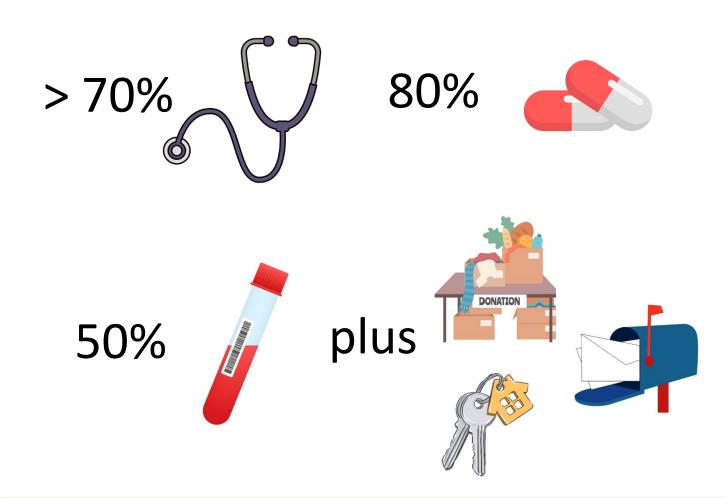


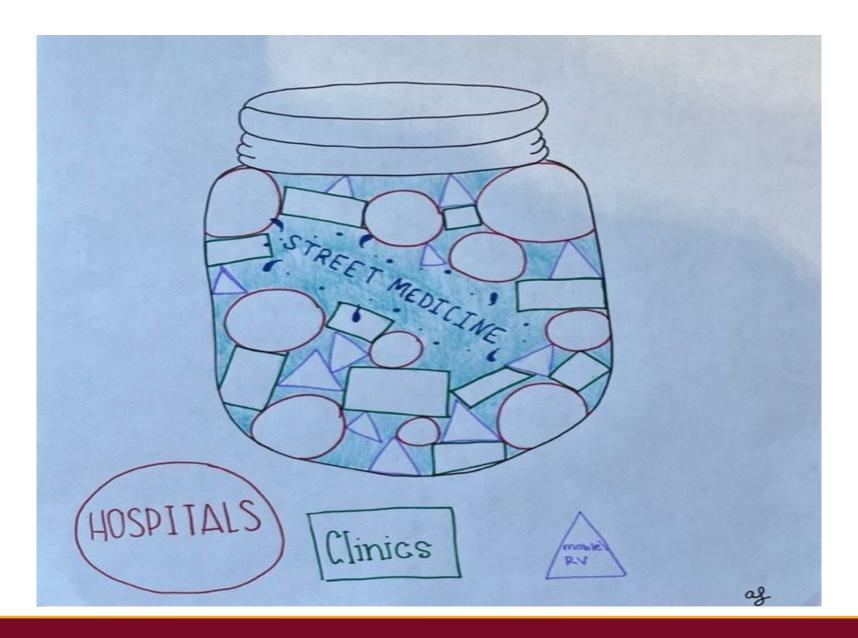


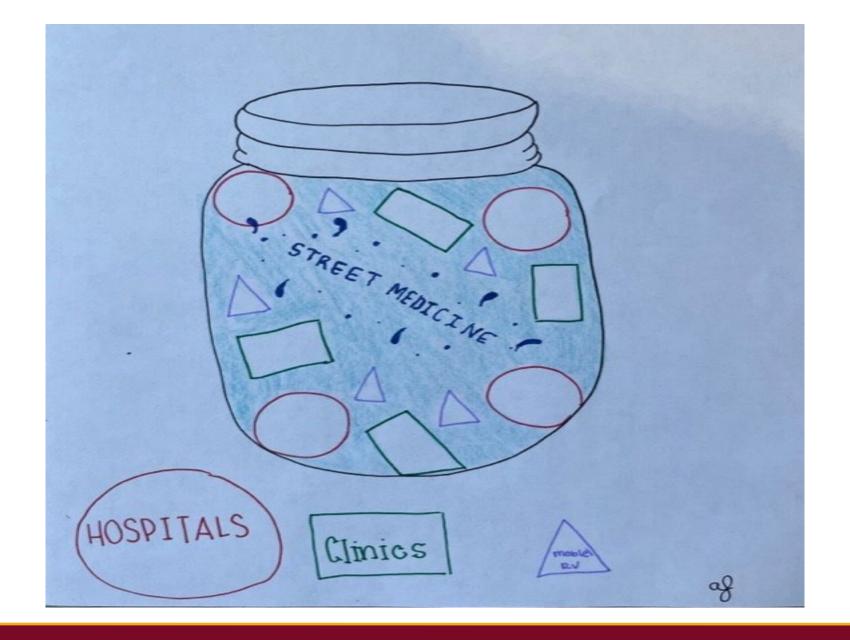


Primary Care+ on the Street

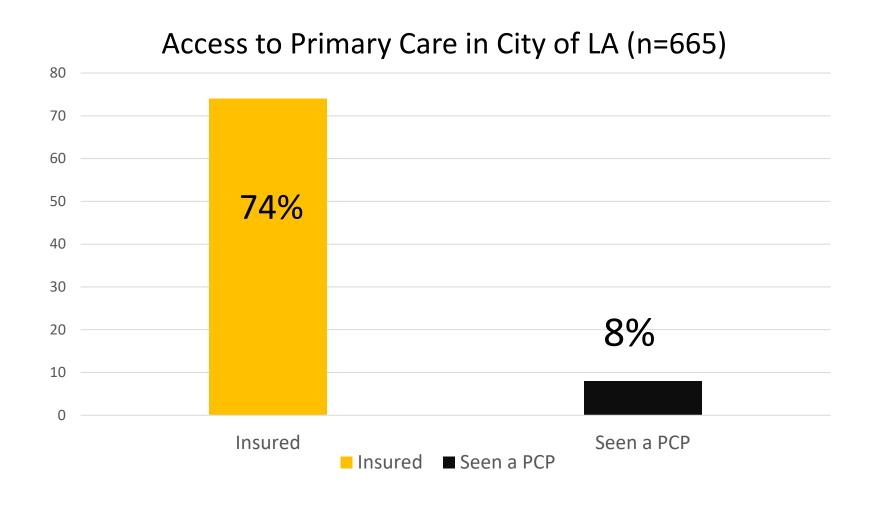








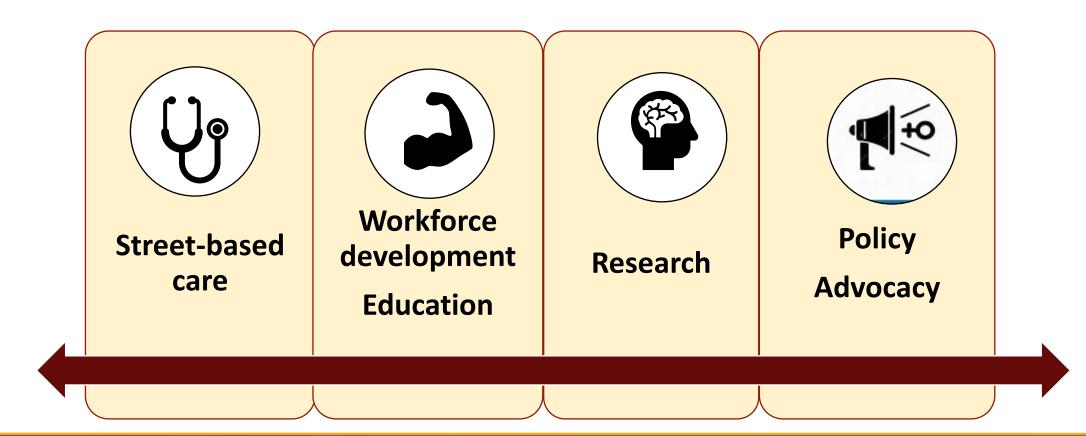
Objective reality of the Street: Illusion of Access?



Discrimination in the Healthcare Setting

- Distrust in physicians and/or feel unwelcome in a healthcare setting
 - treated poorly or <u>discriminated against</u> in the past (1,2)
- "Significant disparities in in-hospital care and mortality between homeless and non-homeless adults with cardiovascular conditions." (3)
 - 1. Wen CK, Hudak PL, Hwang SW. Homeless people's perceptions of welcomeness and unwelcomeness in healthcare encounters. J Gen Intern Med. 2007 Jul;22(7):1011-7 2. Martins DC. Experiences of homeless people in the health care delivery system: a descriptive phenomenological study. Public Health Nurs. 2008 Sep-Oct;25(5):420-30 3. Wadhera RK, Khatana SAM, Choi E, et al. Disparities in Care and Mortality Among Homeless Adults Hospitalized for Cardiovascular Conditions. JAMA Intern Med. 2020;180(3):357–366. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.6010

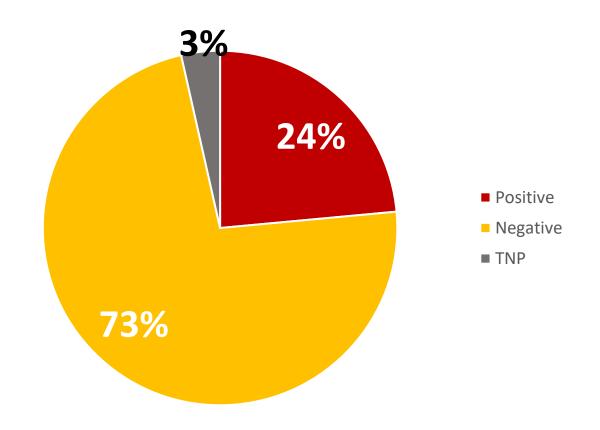
USC Street Medicine



USC Street Medicine HCV Screening and Treatment

- 24% HCV RNA Positive
 - USA Hep C Positivity Rate 1.7%

82% treatment completion rate

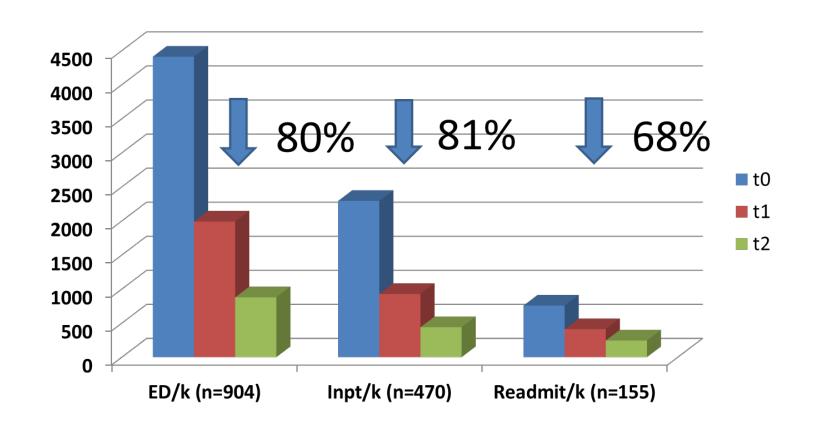


27% Traditional vs 73% Street Medicine

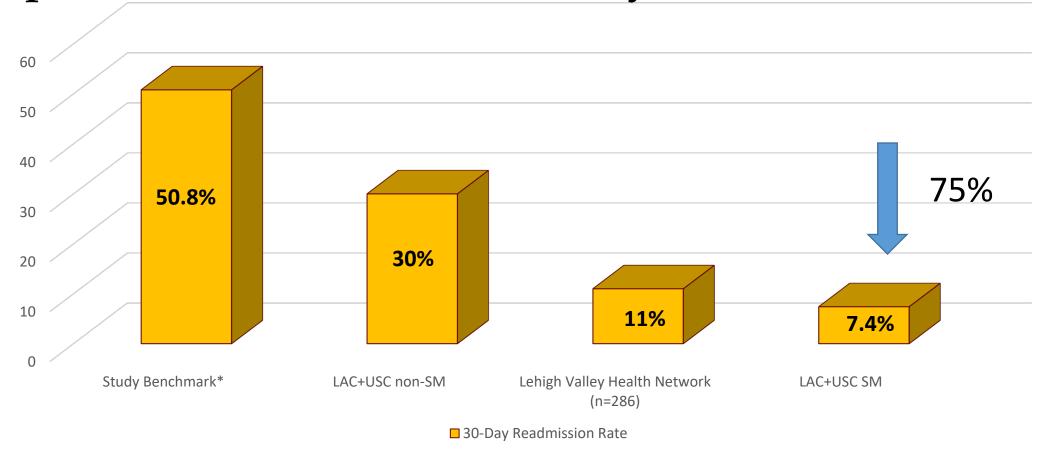
Post-hospital PCP Follow-up

Feldman BJ, Kim JS, Mosqueda L,et al. From the hospital to the streets: Bringing care to the unsheltered homeless in Los Angeles. Healthc (Amst). 2021 May 27;9(3):100557. doi: 10.1016/j.hjdsi.2021.100557. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 34052622.

Health Outcomes: Improved Healthcare Utilization (Consult Service) Longitudinal Analysis

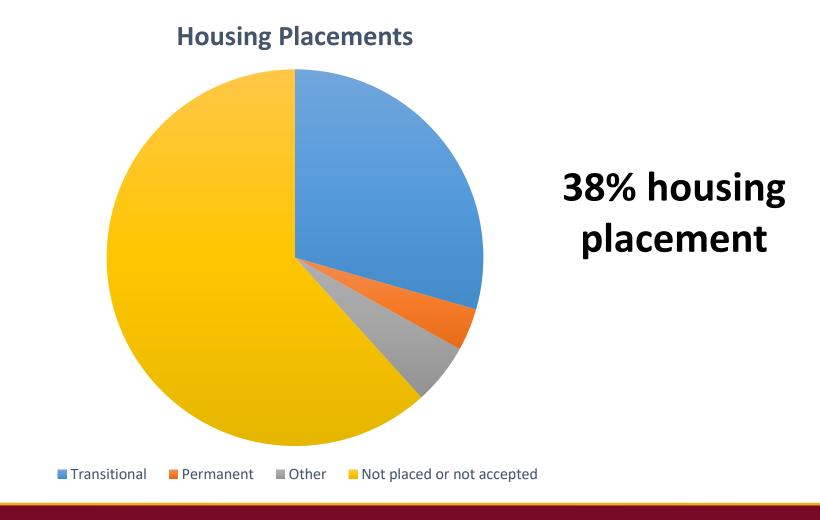


Impact of Street Medicine Primary Care on readmissions



*Medical Care. 51(9):767-773, SEP 2013

Catalyst for housing



Best Practices for HIV/HCV/ SUD in Street Medicine

Access is #1

"Go to the People.... Then Go Where they Go"

- Fully integrated care
 - Primary care + HIV + SUD treatment + Behavioral Health treatment + Harm Reduction+ STI Screening, etc. → All street based
- Connected to the system but built from the street



Brett J. Feldman, MSPAS, PA-C

Brett.Feldman@med.usc.edu



	1.	Wh	at is your age?		
			□ 18-24		55-64
			□ 25-34		65-74
			□ 35-44		75 and older
			□ 45-54		
	2.	Ηον	w do you describe your gender?		
			□ Woman		Genderqueer/Gender non-
			□ Trans woman		conforming/Gender fluid
			□ Non-binary		Questioning/Unsure/Exploring
			□ Two-spirit		Prefer to self-describe:
3.	WI	hich	of the following best describes your sexua	l or	rientation?
			Asexual		Queer
			Bisexual		Questioning/Unsure/Exploring
			Heterosexual or straight		A sexual orientation not listed here
			Lesbian		(please specify):
			Pansexual		
4.	WI	hat is	s your race/ethnicity? Select all that apply.		
			American Indian or Alaska Native		☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islande
			Asian		☐ White/Caucasian
			Black/African American		☐ Another race (please specify):
			Hispanic/Latinx/e		
	5.	Wh	at language do you speak at home?		
	6.	Wh	at zip code do you live in?		
			,, , .		



7.	Do you have health insurance?							
		Yes						
		No						
		Not sure						
8.	3. What type of insurance do you have? (Select all that apply)							
		Medi-Cal (nationally known as		Private insurance (via work,				
		Medicaid)		former employer, union, etc.)				
		Medi-Cal Managed Care		Covered CA (marketplace				
		Medi-Cal Dental Program		exchange)				
		(Denti-Cal)		Veteran's Administration				
		Medicare (mostly for people 65		Tricare or other military health				
		or older, and sometimes for		care				
		people with certain disabilities)		Indian Health Services				
		Medi-Medi (Medicare and		Not sure				
		Medicaid)		None				
		Other, specify:						
9.	Do yo	u receive medical care through the Rya	an White HI	V/AIDS Program?				
		Yes						
		No						
		Not sure						
10.		is your current citizenship status? (Rer	=					
	_	mous. This means that your answer to	this questi	on will not be linked to you in				
	any wa							
		US citizen						
		Permanent resident						
		Not a US citizen or permanent reside	nt					
		Refugee or asylum seeker						
		Decline to state						



11. Have :	you lived in any of the following situation	ons at any ti	me within the last 2 years?
Selec	t all that apply.		
	Lived in a vehicle, abandoned		Lived in transitional housing for
	building, anywhere outside or		homeless persons
	other place not meant for		Lived in a friend or family
	human shelter		member's room, apartment or
	Lived in a hotel, motel or		house where I did not
	campground paid for by an		contribute to the rent
	agency, church or other service		Lived in a hospital, nursing
	provider		facility, mental health facility,
	Lived in a garage, backyard, or		jail/prison, or substance use
	shed		disorder facility where I was
	Lived in a shelter for single		homeless before
	adults, youth or families		None of the above
12. What	is your current housing situation?		
	Renting a property		Living in supportive living
	Own a property		facility or group home
	Living in a shelter		Moving from friend/relative to
	Unsheltered		friend/relative (couch surfing)
	Staying with a friend/relative		Other, please specify:
	Living in a treatment facility		
	Incarcerated		
13. How l	ong have you been living in your curren	t housing?	
	Less than one month		
	One to two months		
	Three to six months		
	Six months to one year		
	More than one year		
14. Does	this place have any of the following iss	ues? Select	t all that apply.
	Incomplete kitchen (no sink,		No access to a kitchen
	refrigerator, and/or stove with		No heating
	oven)		No indoor bathroom



	No hot and/or cold running		External doors that don't loc
	water		Water leaks
	Mold/mildew		Broken windows and/or doors
	Pest infestation (bedbugs,		None of the above
	cockroaches or other pests)		
15. Are yo	u currently living in subsidized housing?	,	
	Yes		
	No		
If yes,	how much does that assistance pay each	ch month'	?
16. Is you	r housing dedicated to only people living	g with HIV	?
	Yes		
	No		
17. Have y	you had difficulty paying your rent/mortg	gage or uti	lity bills in the past 12 months?
	Yes		
	No		
10 At any	time in the last 2 years, have you neede	d any of t	he following housing services?
-	et all that apply)	cu arry or t	ne rollowing nousing services:
	Help finding a place to live		Residential treatment
	Permanent housing		Money to pay utilities
	Short-term housing (halfway		Money to pay security deposits
	house, homeless shelter)		Housing for persons living with
	Housing where my child(ren)		HIV/AIDS
	can live with me		Other (specify)
	Nursing home		I didn't need housing services
10 Have	any of those situations impacted your ob	aility to ob	tain and ratain housing in the
	any of these situations impacted your al 2 months? Select all that apply.	onity to ob	ram and retain nousing in the
	Lack of available housing		Lack of employment
_	Insufficient monthly income		opportunities



	Cost of housing		Access to health insurance
	Family size		Criminal record
	Geographic accessibility to		Limited support system
	health care		Homelessness
	Poor credit history		None
	Substance Use		Other, please specify:
	HIV/AIDS stigma		
	past 6 months, have you had any pr ring? (Select all that apply)	oblems gettir	g housing due to any of the
	Criminal record information		History of drug or alcohol use
	Didn't have enough money for the deposit		Meeting eligibility requirements for subsidies (e.g. Section 8) or
	Could not find affordable		other public housing programs
_	housing		Finding a place to live that will
	Was put on a wait list		accept my rental subsidy
	Had credit problems		(Section 8)
	Didn't qualify for housing		Problems with my immigration
	assistance		status
	Had no transportation to look		Meeting eligibility requirements
	for housing		I have not had any problems
	Had a mental or physical		getting housing
	disability		
04 Di	a di ana any additira di alamana		
21. Please	e share any additional challenges yo	ou nave experi	enced with getting nousing.
22. In the	past 6 months, have you had any pr	oblems keepi	ng your housing due to any of
	llowing? (Select all that apply)		
	Difficulty paying rent,		Drug or alcohol use
	mortgage, or utilities		Credit problems



	Eviction	Ш	Legal problems
	Problems with my immigration status		I have not had any problems keeping my housing
23. Please housii	e share any additional challenges you have ex ng.	peri	enced with keeping your
24. Consi	dering your living situation, which of these rea	ason	s make it harder for you to take
	f your health?		
	I do not have a safe and/or		conditioning
	private room		I am afraid of others where I
	I do not feel safe		live knowing I have HIV
	I do not have a bed to sleep in		I cannot get away from drugs or
	I do not have a place to keep		alcohol
	my medicine		I do not have good internet
	I do not have a phone where	_	access
_	someone can call me		There is not good public transportation where I live
	I do not have enough food to eat	П	I do not feel comfortable
	I do not have money to pay for		receiving mail about my HIV
	rent		care, including medications
	I do not have heat and/or air		Other (specify)
_			I do not have these challenges
25. What	is your current employment status?		
	Working full-time		Retired
	Working part-time		Seasonal
	Self-employed		Looking for job/unable to find
	Working off and on		work
	Not working		Attending job training
	Disability		Other (please specify):
	Student		



26. What	is the highest level of education you have o	complet	ted?
	Never attended school		Associate's degree
	Less than high school		Bachelor's degree
	Some high school		Graduate degree
	High school graduate/GED		Other:
	Some college/technical or vocational school		
27. Curre	ntly, what is your main source of income?		
	Earnings/job		Unemployment
	Family/friends		Retirement
	CalWORKs		No income
	Social Security		Other, specify:
	General Assistance/Relief		
28. Do yo	u receive any benefits from any of the follo	wing pr	ograms? Select all that apply.
	CalFresh, SNAP or Food		Other retirement income
	Stamps		Unemployment insurance
	SSI or Supplemental Security		General Relief
	Income		CalWORKs or TANF
	State Disability Income		Alimony and/or child support
	Private disability insurance		Veteran's benefits
	Social Security retirement		Other, please specify:
	income		None
20 M/b ot		+ov/ MC	NITI II V hayaahald in aamaa frans
	is your best estimate of your gross (before urces (work, social security, disability, alim	•	
	is the total monthly cost that you and youres (water, electricity, and/or gas)?	househ	nold pay for rent or mortgage and
31. How r	nany people are in your household (includi	ing your	self)?
	Number of adults over 18 years of	ld	



_____ Number of children ages 0-17

20	Inc	aluding you have many adulta in your haveaha	اما م	hara paving the baycahald		
		cluding you, how many adults in your househo lls/expenses?	เน ร	mare paying the nousehold		
	Ditt	People				
33. T	Γhe	e cost of my housing is about percent of m	ny ir	ncome		
	a.	I don't' currently pay for my	d.	50%		
		housing	e.	70%		
		Less than 30%	f.	More than 70%		
	c.	30%	g.	I don't know/not sure		
34.	Но	ow would you describe the stability of your hou	ısin	g? Select all that apply.		
		I have a lease or I am able to stay in my current place as long as I need to				
		My home is mostly in good condition (little to no peeling paint or loose plaster)				
		I have my own room for sleeping				
		My home has a bathroom with a tub or showe	er			
		My home has heat in the winter and a/c in the	e su	mmer		
		My home has hot and cold water				
		I have what I need to cook and store food				
		My home is mostly clean (other than general	clu	tter) with no bugs or mold		
		I am welcome in my home (either because I l				
		accepting of me)		atono or my mondo and farmty are		
		I am able to pay my rent regularly (either on n	nv o	own or with assistance)		



HOUSING ISA HUMAN RIGHT

HOUSING SUPPORTS BETTER HEALTH



Securing stable
housing can help
people achieve
successful HIV
outcomes.



Background

The Commission on HIV formed the Housing Task Force to address the needs of people living with HIV (PLWH), with special emphasis on:

- Understanding how the local Ryan White system of HIV care can prevent and address housing as a critical piece of a person's care.
- Conducting assessments, community listening sessions, and consultations with subject matter experts to understand service delivery gaps, barriers, and opportunities for partnerships and improvements.
- Developing recommendations to agency partners and the County to attain and maintain safe and affordable housing for PLWH.



- Conducted consultations with housing and legal services agencies to learn about the service needs of their clients
- Determine how a more integrated housing and legal service delivery process to prevent homelessness among Ryan White clients (or Ryan White eligible clients).
- The consultations were held during the regularly scheduled HTF meetings from September 2024 to January 2025.

Ryan White Housing and Legal Service Providers Insights

- All housing providers reported referring clients to legal services
- Work intensively with clients to prevent eviction.
- Eviction is the last resort
- Work with clients to address behavioral or financial difficulties to avoid eviction

Primary reasons for eviction:
missed rental payments
and
poor tenant behavior

Key Themes

Comprehensive support is provided by staff:

- Agencies employ resident services coordinators who interact with clients to ensure their health, safety, and well-being.
- Staff assist with referrals and conduct personal visits to build and maintain trust with clients.
- HFH funds intensive case management to address the acute health needs of clients.

Residential Care Facility for the Chronically II (RCFCI) and Transitional Residential Care Facility (TRCF) clients demonstrate high need for ongoing support

- RCFCI and TRCF clients are often frail, elderly, and diagnosed with significant mental health conditions; some are not receiving mental health services by choice; and require ongoing attention and support with basic skills of life, home living, and health maintenance.
- For clients who seek mental health services, securing appointments is a significant challenge.

Key Themes

Inadequate funding is straining the capacity of agencies to operate at optimal levels.

- Building repairs and maintenance are not covered by funding sources.
- Agencies are further strained when payments/reimbursements are not paid on time.
- Reimbursement rates do not match the full cost of the services.

Housing workforce capacity is under extreme pressure and stress.

- The caseload and demand for housing are not sustainable with the current workforce capacity and landscape.
- Huge turnover rate, low wage, burnout, poor treatment of staff (by clients) are systemic issues that are not being addressed.
- Difficult to attract and retain highly skilled staff for the housing services sector.
- People with lived experience are needed, however, those with subsidized housing run the risk of losing their housing if they are employed.
- Trust is a core issue. Housing providers are not trusted and not treated as equal partners by the County.

Key Themes

Poor intra and inter-agency communication and coordination.

• Due to frequent staffing changes and turnover, maintaining communication and connection with referring agencies is a challenge. This often leads to applications having to get started again, lost applications and paperwork, and inability to contact clients/applicants.

The insane amount of paperwork required for applications is detrimental to both providers and clients.

- The length of time it takes to get people housed is unacceptable but providers are hampered and powerless because of documents required by HUD-funded programs.
- Paperwork burden is duplicative and retraumatizing to clients.

Other Issues

- Need resources and support to house undocumented clients.
- Some eligible clients may not seek services due to stigma.
- Foster a sense of compassion and understanding for people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
- It is important to understand the difference between subsidized vs. affordable housing. Under subsidized housing, the tenant does not pay more than 30% of their income towards rent. "Affordable" housing is subject to rent increases.

City of Los Angeles HOPWA Partners' Insights



- Federal program administered by the U.S.

 Department of Housing and Urban Development
 (HUD) that provides housing assistance and related support services specifically to low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families.
- The only federal program dedicated to addressing the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- HOPWA is not a Ryan White-funded program.
- Locally administered by the City of Los Angeles.

HOPWA Background

- Staffing is challenged with only 3 staff and with administrative expenses capped at 3%. In comparison, most federal grant programs cap administrative cost at 10%.
- The 3% administrative cap for the HOPWA program impacts staff capacity to respond to fiscal, programmatic, service, and community engagement efforts.
- Approximately \$30 million in funding from the federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department.
- This translates to 18 contracts including housing capital development service agencies, vouchers, and long-term projects to build housing.
- Most of the funding is used to work with local agencies to provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and other housing support for PLWH.
- All funds are maximized.

Major challenges

- Need to scale up the number of people served.
- Agencies are not fully spending down their grant awards/contracts, possibly to due to high staff turnover rate and difficulty hiring and retaining staff
- Need to expand outreach more broadly to other partners.
- Duplication of services; e.g., some agencies are targeting the same clients and recruiting from the same hospital.
- Most agencies rely on word-of-mouth for promoting services which is not an effective mechanism for scaling up awareness of HOPWA services.
- Hiring freeze in the City of Los Angeles hampers the ability to hire staff.
- Large caseloads and paper work

Strategies for Improvement

- Increase service agreements amount with the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles to support housing vouchers for PLWH.
- Establish a process for outreach coordination to avoid duplication of services.
- Explore targeted social marketing, however, these efforts must demonstrate that outreach and social marketing activities reach people eligible for HOPWA services (not intended for general audience outreach).
- Explore leveraging street medicine to get PLWH into housing/HOPWA; currently exploring this opportunity with the USC street medicine program.

Ryan White Legal Services Provider Insights

The common areas of assistance provided:

- 1.Housing
- 2.Record clearing
- 3. Citation defense
- 4.Income maintenance
- 5.Credit/debt

services are provided regardless of immigration status

Challenges

- Ryan White-contracted legal services provider is not receiving enough referrals and needs agency support to promote their services and refer clients.
- Many Ryan White/ HIV-service agency staff are unaware they exist and that they have a legal services program for PLWH.
- Lack of provider awareness about ICLC and their RW-funded legal services may be partly due to confusing messaging when the funding source for the agency's legal services for PLWH moved from HOPWA to Ryan White- some agencies may have misinterpreted this as an end to the program.

Recommendations

- Expand access to emergency financial assistance (including non-Ryan White-funded programs) to prevent homelessness.
- Explore better payment models to fund the full cost of housing services.
- Dedicate funding for ongoing training for frontline staff
- Establish more formal and frequent community and interagency outreach and coordination.
- Appeal to the federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department to eliminate the burden of showing proof of income; if they are homeless and receive General Relief, SSI, or SSDI, that documentation should suffice. Eliminate the requirement to provide 3 months of bank statements. Eliminate HIV bloodwork requirement.





Housing Task Force Workplan 2024 - 2025 ONGOING 06.05.24; 07.03.24; 08.07.24; 08.23.24; 01.08.25; 03.11.25

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT: To identify activities and priorities the Housing Task Force will lead and advance for 2024-2025.

CRITERIA: Select activities that are **specific and realistic and within the scope and capacity of the COH**. The Commission is Los Angeles County's integrated prevention and care planning council.

Overarching Goal: Develop specific and realistic recommendations and/or response to address the intersection of HIV/STD and housing.

	2024-2025				
#	ACTIVITY	TIMELINE/DUE DATE/ACTION ITEMS			
1	Engage DHSP-funded housing and legal services agencies to understand the types of needs they see among their clients.	Invite these DHSP-funded housing and legal services agencies to the September 27 meeting and extend the time to 2 hours. Some questions to ask include:			
	 keep people housed? How can this strategy be supported? Status Update (02.3.25): Completed subject matter/provider panels with DHSP-funded housing agencies; Inner Law Center completed on 1/24/25 meeting. Report back to COH 5/8/25 	 How do your programs work together to foster housing-legal services and partnerships for clients? When are you seeing clients in the service pipeline? What issues are they presenting with? How are your agencies mitigating their issues and needs? How can your services help prevent clients from becoming homeless? What services are provided for prevention versus those who are already homeless? How are clients getting to your agencies? Are they being referred by agencies? Other Ryan White-funded service providers? Self- referrals? Where are the gaps and failures happening in the overall service delivery network? What are legal issues are clients presenting with? What strategies should we consider in using legal services as a way to keep people housed? 			
2	Develop housing specific needs assessments and supplement with community listening sessions/focus groups. • Review existing data and conduct housing-focused needs assessment. Dig deeper in the housing needs and challenges for PWH and those at risk. Identify provider needs around housing such as service/staffing and organizational capacity needs, issues, and challenges.	 Identify and review existing data sources and needs assessments (i.e., City of LA Consolidated Plan, Housing Element Needs Assessment) March- April 2025 Develop needs assessment objectives, aims, questions/instruments. Develop focus group guide and survey. April 2025 Finalize instruments, promote, recruit participants, and administer survey. May 2025 Collect data analyze data. June-July 2025 Develop report and recommendations. July 2025 			

3	3 Convene housing solutions for PLWH summit to August-September 2025 or a World AIDS Day event?	
	present needs assessment and develop county	
	wide plan of action.	

Collect data

Describe the issue(s)

Develop recommendations

	PRIORITY LIST AFTER ACTIVITY 1 IS COMPLETED					
2	Use the data for service standards and/or create new service model; perhaps extend temporary housing to longer-term housing and braid RW and HOPWA funds together. Incorporate in EFA service standards the new guidance from HRSA that now allows the use of RW funds for rental deposits. > Offer more legal services (such as help with eviction notices, landlord mediation, etc.) and emergency financial assistance to keep people housed.	Update service standards Review EFA and housing service standards Create program directives to DHSP	SBP is currently reviewing and updating the EFA service standards.			
3	Once standards are updated, pursue advocacy efforts and use data with personal stories to advocate for more funding and/or policy changes.	Annual priority setting and resource allocations (PSRA) process.	PP&A Committee will undertake PSRA for Program Year (PY) 34 and PY 35, 36, and 37 at the July and August PP&A meetings.			
4	Conduct housing resource fairs and/or housing clinics at the end of a Commission meeting (does not have to be at all Commission meetings) or have the Consumer Caucus lead this effort.	Inform, educate and disseminate information to consumers, specified target populations, providers, the general public, and HIV and health service policy makers to build knowledge and capacity for HIV prevention, care, and treatment; and actively engage individuals and entities concerned about HIV.				

^{**}CONTRACTUAL ISSUES AND AGENCY NAMES ARE OUTSIDE OF THE PURVIEW OF THE COH. HOPWA is not under Ryan White, or DHSP or the Commission.**

	OTHER IDEAS FOR FUTURE WORKPLANS AND ACTIVITEIS			
#	HOUSING CHALLENG/ISSUE	ACTION OR STRATEGY TO ADDRESS ISSUE	TIMELINE/ DUE DATE	ACTION ITEMS+NEXTSTEPS+FOLLOWUP
1	Lack of coordination among housing systems and providers	 HTF should look at ways to collaborate with DHSP and other providers – agencies are not aware of what each other are doing; not much communication between HIV and housing providers; conduct a training among housing providers about the Ryan White program Improve interagency communication; the lack of and often conflicting communication among lead agencies and subcontractor agencies lead to frustration and delays in application process; case closures are done erroneously and the burden of starting over is on the client. Submitted documents are lost when they have been submitted by the client multiple times. No one is talking to the client; often left in limbo. Ensure Medical Care Coordination teams and benefits specialty services contractors are aware of resources; provide trauma-informed care training. 		
2	Duplicative and confusing application process	 Improve interagency communication; the lack of and often conflicting communication among lead agencies and subcontractor agencies lead to frustration and delays in application process; case closures are done erroneously and the burden of starting over is on the client. Submitted documents are lost when they 		

	OTHER IDEAS FOR FUTURE WORKPLANS AND ACTIVITEIS			
#	HOUSING CHALLENG/ISSUE	ACTION OR STRATEGY TO ADDRESS ISSUE	TIMELINE/ DUE DATE	ACTION ITEMS+NEXTSTEPS+FOLLOWUP
		have been submitted by the client multiple times. No one is talking to the client; often left in limbo.		
3	Lack of affordable housing stock			
4	Current efforts are not addressing the root causes of homelessness (stagnant incomes, poverty, racism, mental health, substance use, etc.)	 Explore service models for different populations, such as the TransLatina Coalition's employment to housing program, where graduates of the program learn to start their own business. Intersect housing with other capacities like employment, food, mental health; some agencies just provide housing but not other services needed by the client to remain housed. 		
5	Lack of homeless prevention services	 Explore service models for different populations, such as the TransLatina Coalition's employment to housing program, where graduates of the program learn to start their own business. Intersect housing with other capacities like employment, food, mental health; some agencies just provide housing but not other services needed by the client to remain housed. Universal basic income, expand 		

	OTHER IDEAS FOR FUTURE WORKPLANS AND ACTIVITEIS			
#	HOUSING CHALLENG/ISSUE	ACTION OR STRATEGY TO ADDRESS ISSUE	TIMELINE/ DUE DATE	ACTION ITEMS+NEXTSTEPS+FOLLOWUP
		financial assistance, temporary and permanent supporting housing.		
6	Lack of clarity about eligibility requirements	 HTF should look at ways to collaborate with DHSP and other providers – agencies are not aware of what each other are doing; not much communication between HIV and housing providers; conduct a training among housing providers about the Ryan White program Improve interagency communication; the lack of and often conflicting communication among lead agencies and subcontractor agencies lead to frustration and delays in application process; case closures are done erroneously and the burden of starting over is on the client. Submitted documents are lost when they have been submitted by the client multiple times. No one is talking to the client; often left in limbo. 		
7	Outdated and restrictive federal policies and regulations	 Agencies are under-staffed; secure more funding to expand staffing capacity. 		
8	Unclear how/where one would access or start looking for help	 Need effort to educate housing and HIV agencies; create a document or web page to help individuals at risk of losing housing; intervene to avert the crisis Develop 1 hotline for housing resources and program for PLWH and those at risk? Isn't this CHIRP LA? 		

COMPREHENSIVE HIV PLAN (CHP) HOUSING RELATED ACTIVITIES:

- 7C.5b: Improve systems, strategies and proposals that prevent homelessness, expand affordable housing, as well as prioritize housing opportunities for people living with, affected by, or at risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS, especially LGBTQ people
- 7C.5c: Promote family housing and emergency financial assistance as a strategy to maintain housing
- 7C.5d: Increase coordination among housing agencies to include intergenerational housing options
- 7C.5e: Blend funding to support housing and rental assistance for seniors living with HIV