



HB 2100 Task Force on Homelessness & Racial Disparities | MEETING SUMMARY

Meeting date | time January 18, 2023, | 5:00–6:28pm | **Meeting location**
Virtual

Facilitator

Mary Frances Kenion

Task Force Members in Attendance: Paula Hall, Sen. Wlmsvay Campos, Jennifer Parrish Taylor, Marisa Espinoza, Katrina Holland, Alan Evans, Jill Smith, Jessica Pratt, Nicole Witham

Non-Voting Proxies/pending appointments: Rowan Schwartz (proxy for Vanessa Timmons, Maria Vargas (pending appointment), Dolores Martinez (pending appointment)

Additional attendees included members of the public.

AGENDA TOPICS

Agenda topic: Agenda Overview |

Facilitators shared an overview of the agenda which included:

- Welcome/Roll Call/Acknowledge of Public
 - Member Transitions & Appointment Updates
 - Group Agreements
- Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress
- HB 2100 Reforms
- Subcommittee Report Outs
- Task Force Member: Open Discussion

Agenda topic: Welcome/Roll Call|

The meeting was opened with a welcome, formal roll call*.

**All Task Force members and non-voting proxies listed above.*

Agenda topic: Member Transitions & Appointment Updates|

The Facilitator announced the departure of Rep. Jack Zika and expressed gratitude for his contributions to the Task Force. Additionally, the Facilitator welcomed Dolores Martinez from EUVALCREE whose appointment to the Task Force is pending.

Agenda topic: Group Agreements|

The Facilitator reviewed Task Force group agreements:



Group Agreements

Agenda topic: Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress |

The facilitator provided background information on the AHAR Report. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the AHAR in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-In-Time (PIT) estimates which give a snapshot of homelessness on a single night. It is an enumeration like the Census. Most communities conduct a PIT count at the Continuum of Care (CoC) level. The facilitator went through visual charts from the AHAR featuring Oregon.

Exhibit 1-8: Largest Changes in Homelessness by State, 2007-2022

Change 2020-2022			Change 2007-2022		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
California	9,973	6.2%	California	32,535	23.4%
Louisiana	4,200	132.4%	New York	11,577	18.5%
Tennessee	3,311	45.6%	Louisiana	1,879	34.2%
Oregon	3,304	22.5%	Washington	1,832	7.8%
Arizona	2,574	23.4%	Maine	1,773	67.2%
Largest Decreases					
New York	-17,093	-18.7%	Florida	-22,110	-46.0%
Texas	-2,797	-10.3%	Texas	-15,356	-38.6%
Massachusetts	-2,468	-13.7%	Georgia	-8,950	-45.6%
District of Columbia	-1,970	-30.9%	New Jersey	-8,562	-49.5%
Florida	-1,528	-5.6%	Illinois	-6,275	-40.5%

Notes: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2022.

Exhibit 1-7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2022

State	All People	Unsheltered (n)	Unsheltered (%)
Highest Rates			
California	171,521	115,491	67.3%
Mississippi	1,196	761	63.6%
Hawaii	5,967	3,743	62.7%
Oregon	17,959	11,088	61.7%
Arizona	13,553	8,027	59.2%
Lowest Rates			
Vermont	2,780	45	1.6%
Maine	4,411	164	3.7%
New York	74,178	4,038	5.4%
Wisconsin	4,775	301	6.3%
Delaware	2,369	154	6.5%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Exhibit 2-7: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2022

Change 2020-2022			Change 2007-2022		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
California	10,212	7.5%	California	35,031	31.6%
Oregon	2,591	21.6%	New York	11,317	40.3%
Tennessee	2,534	44.7%	Washington	5,436	40.9%
Washington	2,527	15.6%	Oregon	4,715	47.8%
Arizona	2,427	29.3%	Minnesota	1,688	51.6%
Largest Decreases					
New York	-3,910	-9.0%	Florida	-13,521	-40.9%
Texas	-2,536	-12.0%	Texas	-7,727	-29.4%
Maryland	-839	-18.9%	Georgia	-4,616	-36.9%
Florida	-825	-4.1%	New Jersey	-3,165	-35.3%
New Mexico	-769	-30.1%	Massachusetts	-2,761	-33.3%

Notes: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2022.

Exhibit 6-8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022

CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness
Major City CoCs		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	25,583	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,169
New York City, NY	4,963	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	711
Seattle/King County, WA	4,027	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	632
Sacramento City & County, CA	3,955	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	600
Portland, Gresham/Multnomah County, OR	2,970	Spokane City & County, WA	545
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	2,361	Washington Balance of State CoC	1,607
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	1,510	Texas Balance of State CoC	1,085
San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,101	Oregon Balance of State CoC	909
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	896	Hawaii Balance of State CoC	745
Riverside City & County, CA	812	Humboldt County, CA	715

Exhibit 6-5: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2007-2022

State	Change 2020-2022		State	Change 2007-2022	
	#	%		#	%
Largest Increases					
California	8,948	18.3%	California	17,419	43.2%
Oregon	2,324	56.4%	Washington	4,773	183.4%
Washington	1,433	24.1%	Oregon	3,618	127.9%
Nevada	1,421	106.8%	Nevada	1,881	216.0%
Texas	950	24.6%	Hawaii	717	92.2%
Largest Decreases					
Illinois	-717	-34.8%	Florida	-3,254	-43.6%
New Mexico	-582	-44.9%	Texas	-3,119	-39.3%
Florida	-441	-9.5%	Illinois	-1,340	-50.0%
New York	-433	-6.7%	Ohio	-1,285	-55.7%
Maryland	-304	-25.3%	Massachusetts	-1,232	-44.2%

Notes: Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan were excluded from the list of largest changes 2007-2022.

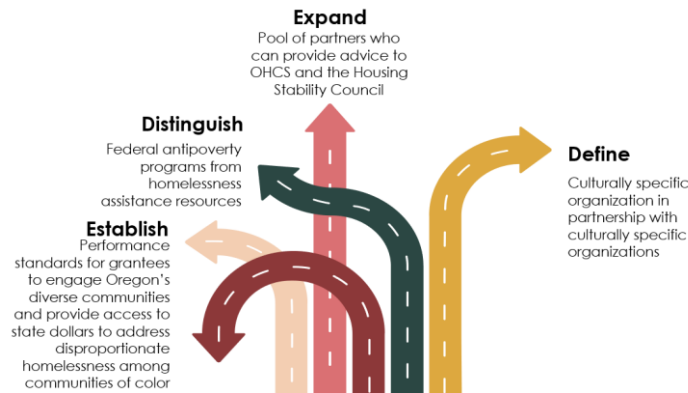
Exhibit 3-6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People in Families with Children who are Unsheltered, 2022

State	All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
Highest Rates			
Oregon	3,373	1,991	59.0%
Idaho	765	360	47.1%
Tennessee	2,360	1,040	44.1%
Arkansas	328	126	38.4%
Alabama	1,270	451	35.5%
Lowest Rates			
Maine	1,954	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	1,004	0	0.0%
Connecticut	923	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	506	0	0.0%
New York	34,805	7	0.0%

Q: Will there be any analysis of the cities that had a dramatic reduction in their counts to see what they’ve done differently that might speak to why they had a reduction, meaning less people who are unhoused? A: The facilitator noted that a CoC-level analysis of disparities is being conducted, but that there are limitations to quantitative data – which tells an incomplete picture without qualitative data, or the human experience behind the numbers.

Agenda topic: HB 2100 Reforms

The facilitator reviewed the HB 2100 Reforms:



Agenda topic: Subcommittee Report Outs & Open Discussion

The Facilitator reviewed the rotating subcommittee structure and invited Task Force members into an open discussion about their impression of conversations. The facilitator offered three guided questions: 1) what are your pain points? 2) where is there alignment? And how do we reach common ground while remaining focused on reducing racial disparities in homelessness?

Dialogue from Task Force members included:

- Desire to see open access to apply for support via current funding streams (SHAP, etc.) without having to apply through Community Action Agencies.

- Subcommittee conversations have been rich but challenging to focus dialogue towards racial disparities – there has been a lot of discussion around technical challenges and system fragmentation or delays in services and funding, but these conversations should be framed through the lens of reducing racial disparities.
- Revisiting the targeted universalism framework might be helpful to re-center focus while recognizing challenges that impact individual organizations or groups of organizations, but really focus on populations that have been systemically excluded or exploited in a way that actually addresses better outcomes for everybody.
- Q: Are there best practice s that have worked in communities that have embraced targeted universalism? A: Yes, there are quite a few communities and those examples can be shared at the next meeting.
- The current system we have is not setup for innovation and often feels as if it’s working against itself to achieve the goals that it’s set out to do. While the current model has benefited some groups over others who are providing services there appears to be tensions around changing the structure in a way that might shift who the beneficiaries are.
- It would be helpful for people to show up to the conversation in good faith and with personal feelings set aside.
- The numbers we reviewed at the beginning speak for themselves – we are not doing the job of ending homelessness because our numbers are going the wrong way and we have to do something different. People are different with different needs, and I love the concept of targeted universalism – I hope we can move away from being personal and doing things differently.
- Concerned about not putting more work on the people who are providing services because we’re looking at a lot of big changes and changes always mean more work.
- I continue to worry about structural changes that perpetuate a power imbalance between more established organizations and emerging organizations and ways that can be paternalistic and reinforce structural power imbalances.
- There are a number of new organizations led by people of color brimming with solutions and leadership, but not supported in the way that they should be to lead solutions in their communities.
- Human services and social work have a long history of power dynamics and paternalism – making decisions for people and not with people which imposes different types of traumatic changes for people or policies that are inequitable/unjust.
- I think we must get away from the habit of trying to fund all things everywhere unless the state legislature or governor’s office are ready to put some serious money behind it.
- OHCS proposed the following structure: 1) direct funding to tribes, 2) resources to for local communities to design their interventions and systems at the local-level through CoCs, 3) funding focused on reducing disparities, and 4) funding stream that looks similar to the CSBG block grant.

Agenda topic: Reminders and Next Steps |

- The ICF team will finish synthesizing recommendations from subcommittee meetings no later than 1/30/23 – the recommendations repository is open!

- Recommendations will be emailed to the Task Force no later than 2/1/23.
- The report “shell” is being drafted and the outline of the report, without recommendations, will be shared with you by 2/1/23 for discussion/dialogue in the subcommittee meetings in advance of the full Task Force meeting in February.
- Please come prepared to discuss recommendations and potentially vote at the 2/15/23 meeting.

Agenda topic: *Closing*

The Task Force meeting was concluded at 6:28 p.m.