

Emergency Housing for Homeless

City	Council Actions	City Funding	Type of Structure	Number of Units
San Diego, California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Diego Housing Commission executes the tent contracts for the city with nonprofits operating the shelters. • <u>Nov. 2017 Resolution R311427</u> authorizing memo of understanding between the City and the San Diego Housing Commission for the housing commission to oversee, administer, and manage 3 temporary bridge shelter programs. • <u>Oct. 2017: Resolution R311331</u> declaring existence of a shelter crisis in the City of San Diego and suspending applicable provisions of state and local law pursuant to the California Government Code and taking related actions pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and California Coastal Act, all related to providing public facilities to mitigate the effects of the shelter crisis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ California Government Code §8698: the city may declare that a shelter crisis exists within its territory, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City funded, run and operated by nonprofits • September 2018 increased funding for FY 2018-2019 to \$13.9 million for the three industrial tents • November 2016 city council approved \$6.5 million funding the tents as bridge shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 industrial tents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three shelters • Alpha project operates 325 bed tent • Father Joe's Village operates 150 bed tent • Veteran's Village of San Diego operates 200 bed tent

	<p>and an effect of such a declaration is that state and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances that prescribe standards that would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis shall be suspended and inapplicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sep. 2017: San Diego County Public Health Officer declared local public health emergency due to ongoing Hepatitis A virus outbreak, providing the City a means to take action by using its emergency procedures. • Past resolutions(2009-2014) declaring existence of a homeless shelter crisis, and designating site and funds for Homeless Emergency Winter Shelter. 			
<p>Portland, Oregon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ordinance No. 188627</u> extending the homeless emergency declaration for 18 months to allow for temporary housing and emergency mass shelters and waive portions of zoning regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provisions of PCC 15.04.040.B limiting the duration of the extension of a housing emergency are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City allocated plot of land to organizers, all costs and expenses funded by the organization. There is no government funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dignity Village • Village of tiny homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 tiny homes (“basic dwelling structures) housing 50-60 people

	<p>waived, and the housing emergency declared by Ordinance 187371 is hereby further extended for 18 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ordinance No. 188235</u> amending Joint Office of Homeless Services Intergovernmental Agreement with Multnomah County to support ongoing implementation of activities to prevent and end homelessness and increase funds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Council declares that an emergency exists in order to continue the implementation of housing and emergency services to assist households experiencing homelessness. • <u>Ordinance No. 188226</u> authorizing a memo of understanding between Fourth Ave. LLC. and Fifth Ave. LLC. And the City for operation of a homeless shelter at SW 4th and SW Washington. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ City partnering with private property owners since 2015 to address critical needs of homeless persons. Council declares an emergency exists because the shelter space has opened and is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract with City of Portland for city owned land, shares lot with municipal leaf composting facility 		
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	<p>well utilized by those in need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Ordinance No. 187843</u> authorizing an intergovernmental agreement with Multnomah County to establish the Joint Office for Homeless Services.• <u>Ordinance No. 187371</u> declaring housing emergency to address homelessness for 1 year, waiving zoning code, and authorizing request to Governor for an emergency declaration.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ City to work with public and private entities on a pilot day storage program with portable storage units with sanitation facilities and self contained power equipment.○ City may exercise such authority as is provided in Portland City Code Section 15.08.025○ Council waives all applicable provisions of Title 33, other than the temporary activities general regulations (Portland City Code Section 33.296.040), to allow the City to site up to two day storage units at			
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	<p>various locations responding to homeless issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Aug. 2017 Resolution No. 37225</u> authorizing lease of Terminal 1 from the Bureau of Environmental Services to the Portland Housing Bureau for use as a temporary mass shelter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transferring control of Terminal 1 to the Portland Housing Bureau for purposes of implementing the temporary mass shelter pursuant to an interagency lease. • October 2015 Portland City Council declaration of housing emergency. “Housing Emergency” focused on establishing new temporary housing and shelter space. 			
<p>Oakland, California</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiny homes being built for affordable student housing and The Village being built as tiny house village for homeless with City’s approval after multiple other encampments for homeless were disbanded. • Declaration of emergency shelter crisis allows Oakland to create transitional housing facilities without having to adhere to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City leased land from Caltrans • Funding of operating from outside donors, city does not fund operation. • City sanctioned tuff shed communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuff Shed communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Tuff Shed Communities • Sixth and Brush-20 tuff shed units • Northgate-20 tuff sheds housing 2 people in each unit.

	<p>stringent building and health codes and authorizes the city to allow homeless people to occupy Oakland-owned land or buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 ordinance allows for flexibility in building, planning, fire, and other codes to provide more options for housing homeless people. The city officials can apply the standards more flexibly or establish new standards that mean minimum requirements. • City moving towards creating first sanctioned Safe Haven homeless encampment. • <u>Dec. 2015 Ordinance No. 13348</u> declaring a shelter crisis in the city of Oakland, making findings that a significant number of persons are without the ability to obtain shelter and the situation has resulted in a threat to the health and safety of those persons, and suspending the planning, zoning, and other permit requirements for additional homeless shelters if needed and subject to further council approval. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ California Government Code §8698: allows governing body of a city to declare a shelter crisis when a significant number of persons are without the 	<p>near already existing homeless encampments, and phase in no encampment zone in the surrounding area.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castro Street- can house 40 individuals in Tuff Sheds • Lake Merritt- can house 40 individuals in Tuff Sheds
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	<p>ability to obtain shelter, resulting in a threat to their health and safety and upon such declaration, the provisions of state or local regulatory statute, regulation or ordinance prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety shall be suspended to the extent that strict compliance would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For the term of the ordinance, no planning, zoning, building, or other permit requirements for the interim establishment for shelters for the homeless at facilities owned, operated, leased, or maintained by the City shall be required to the extent that strict compliance would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis.○ City administrator has discretion to apply, with city council's approval, interim municipal health			
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	<p>and safety provisions and land use controls ensuring minimal public health and safety standards that shall only apply to additional public facilities open to the homeless.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sep. 2017 Ordinance No. 13456</u> declaring a shelter crisis in the city of Oakland making a finding that many persons are without the ability to obtain shelter, resulting in a threat to the health and safety of those persons and authorizing the city administrator to suspend provisions of state or local regulatory statutes, regulations, and ordinances prescribing standards of housing health or safety for additional shelters.• Human Services Recommendation to City Administrator re: homeless shelter crisis, create temporary interim housing sites, such as tiny homes, with extremely low barriers to entry, intensive service delivery, and long term rapid rehousing housing subsidies upon exit.• <u>Apr. 2018 Ordinance amending Ordinance No.13456</u> to allow suspension of provisions of state			
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	and local regulations to apply to all facilities open to the homeless.			
Seattle, Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Feb. 2018 Ord. No. 125534:</u> amending Ordinance 125475 regarding budget. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mayor should create Innovative Housing Strategies to develop a Bridge Housing Investment Strategy to increase the supply of bridge shelter and bridge housing options for people living unsheltered. ○ Analysis of bridge shelter and bridge housing options should include wood frame sheds (Tiny Homes, identification of sites for placement of Tiny Homes Villages, and hygiene infrastructure. • <u>Resolution 31798</u> expressing city's commitment to providing bridge housing options for the homeless (resolution is still in committee and there are multiple different amendments that CMs have proposed) • <u>Nov. 2015 Ord. No. 124892</u> finding that a risk to public health and safety exists in the City of Seattle and authorizing the loan of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City funds 6 city sanctioned tiny home communities Ballard, Interbay, Othello, Georgetown, Myers Way and Licton Springs. • Low Income Housing Institute fiscal sponsor • In 2016, the City of Seattle contributed \$559,600 of a total program budget of \$755,500 for the operations and case management costs for the Ballard, Interbay and Othello permitted encampments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 tiny home communities open to all homeless people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northlake village • Othello village • Interbay village • Camp Second Chance • 6 tiny home communities by referral only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiny house village • Georgetown village • Licton village • Whittier Heights village • True hope village • Lake Union village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 tiny houses

	<p>\$5 million in funds into the general subfund to provide bridge financing for immediate homelessness prevention efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Apr. 2015 Ord. No. 124747</u> amending §23.42.054, 23.54.015, 23.76.006, 23.76.032, and 23.84A.038 of Seattle Municipal Code and adding §23.42.056 to permit transitional encampments for homeless individuals as an interim use on City-owned or private property. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expand §23.42.054. Site plan to be filed with Seattle Department of Planning and Development showing the arrangement of encampment. Plan is not subject to City review or permitting requirements. ○ Add §23.42.056. Transitional encampment as an interim use. ○ Amend §23.76.006 to add transitional encampment interim use as a Type I maser use permit. ○ Amend §23.54.015 to add transitional encampment interim use permit 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amend §23.76.032A to provide expiration of transitional encampment permit and allow Director to renew transitional encampment interim use permit one time for up to one year. ● Fall 2012 Citizen Review Panel on Housing and Services for Seattle’s Unsheltered Homeless Population recommended that the City establish a transitional encampment to meet needs of homeless. ● <u>Nov. 2011 Ord. No. 123729</u> authorize temporary encampments hosted by qualified organizations on properties owned or controlled by religious organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enact §23.42.054 ● <u>2012 Ord. No. 123854</u> amend Human Development Element of Comprehensive Plan to add provision to guide the operation of safe and healthy transitional encampments to allow temporary shelter for homeless. ● Dec. 2014 Emergency Task Force on Unsheltered Homelessness recommended to Mayor to make public and private lands available for tent encampments. 			
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<p>Los Angeles, California</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>May 2016 Council File 15-1138</u> Council declaring a State of Emergency as it relates to the shelter crisis, with full range of power as authorized by Government Code 8698 and requesting City Attorney to prepare an ordinance to amend municipal code to maximize City’s authority to provide temporary shelter pursuant to the declaration of a shelter crisis. • <u>Mar. 2017 Ordinance No. 184836</u> amending §12.03, 12.80, 12.81 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to expand the definition of shelter for the homeless to align with state shelter crisis regulations and provide for establishment and operation of temporary shelters during a crisis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allow city to declare shelter crisis on an annual basis for a period of 365 days each time. • <u>Apr. 2017 Council File 15-1138 §24</u> declaring a homeless shelter crisis pursuant to Government Code §8698 for a period of 365 days. • <u>Apr. 2018 Council File 18-0335</u> creating Crisis and Bridge Housing Fund for the purpose of developing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Board of Supervisors approved \$550K pilot program to build tiny homes, for landlords building/ improving tiny homes on their property for the homeless • County sponsoring a design competition, streamlining permits, and providing technical aid and financing options. • El Pueblo Project is on city owned parking lot • Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (city-county agency) contracted with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Pueblo Project-trailers installed on parking lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Pueblo Project- 45 beds • Next two sites with approved funding: • Schrader Boulevard- 70 beds • Veteran Affairs West Los Angeles Campus-100 beds • 12 sites under development range from 20 beds-119 beds (most are 75-100 beds)
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	<p>new temporary and bridge crisis housing opportunities for homeless with a sunset of July 1, 2028.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mayor and Council allocated \$20,000,000 to the Crisis and Bridge Housing Fund in the 2018 19 Adopted Budget to establish temporary crisis and bridge housing facilities. ● <u>Apr. 2018 Council File 15-1138 §33</u> declaring a homeless shelter crisis pursuant to Government Code §8698 for a period of 365 days. ● <u>Apr. 2018 Ordinance 185490</u> amending §91.8605 of Division 86 of Article 1 of Chapter IX of Los Angeles Municipal Code to update standards applicable to temporary emergency housing structures in response to a shelter crisis declaration. ● <u>Jul. 2018 Council File 18-0351</u> instructing City Administrative Officer to work with relevant departments and determine if a property is suitable for development as a crisis and bridge shelter facility. ● <u>Sep. 2018 Council File 18-0392</u> instructing City Administrative 	<p>non profit People Concern to operate site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● El Pueblo site cost \$2.4 million to develop, and \$1 million from Measure H countywide tax will be used to run the site each year. ● California's Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) has allocated more than \$85 million in one-time funding to provide immediate assistance to people experiencing homelessness and will be used in part to develop and 		
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	<p>Officer and other departments and stakeholders to evaluate city owned site for suitability for development as a crisis and bridge shelter facility and CAO to report on options for using site as a Proposition HHH funded permanent supportive housing project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Feb. 2018 Council File</u> instructing City Homeless Coordinator to work with departments and report with recommendations on addressing homeless shelter crisis. • Nov 2018 Pending resolution to approve funds of \$4.6 million to develop bridge housing facility on City owned property, which has been determined suitable for tension membrane structures and modular trailers by City Departments. • <u>Nov. 2018 Council File 16-1468</u> pending proposed ordinance to amend §12.03 and 12.22 and repeal §12.24 of Chapter 1 of LAMC regulations and restrictions on Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in order to provide for the regulated development of ADUs. • First site opened at the El Pueblo Historical Monument on 	<p>run emergency shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 sites under development or planning by the city to implement emergency housing, including designated land that is: privately owned, city parking lots, recreation and parks facility, metro transit yard, former museum, veteran's affairs, and other city owned properties. 		
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	<p>September 10, 2018, providing 45 new bridge housing beds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding has been approved to begin construction of the next two sites: the Schrader Boulevard site in Council District 13 (70 beds), and the Veterans Affairs West Los Angeles Campus in Council District 11 (100 beds). As of September 30, 2018, 16 motions representing 22 additional sites in 13 Council Districts have been introduced requesting assessments as potential Bridge Home sites. 			
<p>Eugene, Oregon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use Supervisor: city codes are amenable to building tiny home villages as long as they follow land use and building codes. Short of any covenants on the property, the land use code does not preclude tiny homes from being built in particular residential zones. • The development standards in the code can be flexible, subject to an adjustment, which is a discretionary decision of the Planning Director. • Opportunity Village conditional use permit in an industrial zone. • <u>Dec. 2012 Ordinance 20503</u> allowing sleeping in Conestoga Huts, authorizing establishment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec. 2016 Council authorized \$25,000 for rest stop operations in the FY17 Supplemental Budget One process. • City leased city owned land to nonprofit, Square One Villages. Square One Villages manages and operates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity Village- sleeping cabins • Emerald Village- tiny homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerald Village- 22 tiny homes •

	<p>Opportunity Village Eugene (OVE), a self-managed micro-housing site within the designated Eugene Public Works & Maintenance complex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sep. 2013 Ordinance 20517</u> creating the Permitted Overnight Sleeping Pilot (“Rest Stop”) Program, allowing up to 20 people to sleep in tents, trailers or Conestoga huts at designated, Council-approved sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The City enters into an agreement with a third party that operates and supervises each site. • Feb. 2017 City Council ordinance removing the sunset date for the Permitted Overnight Sleeping Pilot Program. 	<p>Opportunity Village and Emerald Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City granted System Development Charge (SDC) credit from the to help reduce costs for Emerald Village. • City provided 1 acre of land for Opportunity Village 		
Austin, Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008, City Council voted unanimously to grant Community First! a long-term ground lease on 17 acres of city-owned land • Another entire tiny home community on the outskirts of Austin shut down in 2017 due to permitting issues and not meeting living standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owned and operated by nonprofit Mobile Loaves & Fishes • City Council approved to grant long term ground lease on 17 acres of City land, but Community First Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community First Village, outside of Austin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community First Village consists of 120 microhomes, 100 RVs, and 20 canvas sided cottages, housing 200 people total • Phase 2 expansion is

		<p>did not build there due to community outcry and opposition. Mobile Loaves & Fishes Founder purchased 27 acre land for the village</p>		<p>now taking place, adding 110 RVs and 200 microhomes, increasing capacity to 400 people</p>
<p>Nantucket, Massachusetts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>April 2016 Annual town meeting</u>, voters voted in favor of Zoning Bylaw Amendment to create a Tiny House District, amending §2, to establish a new zoning district for tiny house units; amending §7A to allow a new use “Tiny House” to be allowed by special permit or as an accessory use in all zoning districts; amending §7B to prohibit uses in all districts the use of a trailer or a building like container for residential purposes or as a principal or accessory building except structures designated as Tiny House Units; and to amend §18B adding a parking requirement of 1 space in all districts for tiny houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Kansas City, Missouri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 2016 City Council approve master plan for Veteran’s Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privately funded. Funded by Veteran’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veteran’s Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 tiny homes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jun. 2016 Ordinance 160447</u> accepting and approving the recommendation of the Tax Increment Financing Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, as to the Fifth Amendment of the Downtown Library Tax Increment Financing Plan; estimating and appropriating the sum of \$5,300 for purposes of assisting the Veteran's Community Project • <u>Nov. 2017 Ordinance 180018</u> approving the plat of Veterans Village, an addition in Jackson County, Missouri, on approximately 4.15 acres adding 50 unit residential development for homeless veterans. 	<p>Community Project and private donations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City's Public Improvement Advisory Committee agreed to run sewer lines at a cost of \$325,000. 		
<p>Madison, Wisconsin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jun. 2013 Resolution</u> City Council authorizes provision of funds to Occupy Madison to assist with acquisition and rehabilitation of property to be used for affordable Single Room Occupancy units. • <u>Jun. 2014 Resolution</u> City Council approves rezoning property from NMX to PD(GDP-SIP) for Occupy Madison, Inc.'s "Tiny Houses." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of funds to Occupy Madison to assist with acquisition and rehabilitation of property to be used for affordable Single Room Occupancy units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupy Madison Village • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupy Madison Village-houses 3 individuals in tiny homes. Have capacity for 9 houses on the village plot of land, but per agreement with city, cannot add

				more until a kitchen, additional bathrooms, and community room is added
Olympia, Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 conditional use permit granted to permanently locate on the county owned property • Sep. 2018 City declared homelessness a public health emergency. • <u>Oct. 2018 Resolution</u> approving a plan in which City of Olympia will provide funding to faith communities and nonprofits to support for a one year pilot program to establish and manage one mid size and two small size tiny house and transitional shelter facilities on public or private properties to house homeless people. • <u>Oct. 2018 Ordinance 7158</u> amending emergency housing facilities sections in the code to remove restrictions and to easily facilitate the establishment and self-management of Emergency Housing Facilities by faith-based organizations, not-for-profit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per 2018 Resolution, City of Olympia will provide funding to faith communities and nonprofits to support for a one year pilot program • 2018 Resolution, Authorizing a Lease Agreement with the Low Income Housing Institute • Low Income Housing Institute will operate Plum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quixote village • Plum Street Village Project tiny homes village to open January 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plum Street Village to house 40-50 people in tiny homes • Quixote village- 30 tiny homes

	<p>organizations, and units of government, and to comply with RCW 354.21.360</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) Chapter 1"8.50 allows for temporary Emergency Housing Facilities hosted by a faith-based organization, not-for-profit organization, or unit of government which provides temporary housing to homeless persons ○ OMC 18.50,020 defines a "Host Agency" for an Emergency Housing Facility as a faith-based organization, or a not-for-profit organization, or a unit of government which owns or controls the property which obtains a Emergency Housing Facility Permit for providing basic services and support to temporary Emergency Housing Facility residents. ● <u>Nov. 2018 Resolution</u> Authorizing a Lease Agreement with the Low Income Housing Institute for the 	<p>Street Village on city land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thurston County leased the land for Quixote Village to nonprofit Panza for \$1 a year for 41 years. ● \$1.5 million funding from the state capital budget, which came through the state Department of Commerce's Housing Trust Fund ● \$699,000 from federal Community Development Block Grant funding that came through Thurston County and the City of Olympia 		
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	<p>Plum Street Village Tiny Home Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nov. 2018 deliberating ordinance for emergency homeless housing facilities to suspend regulations. • <u>Dec. 2018 Ordinance</u> amending § 18.02.180.E, 18.04.040, and 18.06.040 relating to emergency housing to create permanent changes addressing the homeless emergency to add Emergency Housing Facility to permitted temporary uses and allow a temporary emergency facility to include tents and small structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thurston County funded \$170,000 from state document recording fees 		
<p>Fresno, Austin, Detroit, Rockledge, Spur, Ithaca, Newfield, Nashville, and some smaller cities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many other cities have or have had tiny house encampments for the homeless but for these cities, the respective City Councils had not taken action. In many cases, the cities' codes were silent on the issue of tiny homes, in some cases City Council was working to find alternative solutions to homelessness. 			