



King County

King County Board of Health

Staff Report

Agenda item No: 9
G&R No.: G&R18-03

Date: September 20, 2018
Prepared by: Andrew Kim

Subject

A proposed guideline and recommendation to inform local jurisdictions on alleviating unsheltered homelessness for the benefit of the health, well-being and survival of unsheltered people throughout King County.

Summary

Proposed guideline and recommendation G&R18-03 would inform jurisdictions working at regional, county, and city levels to alleviate the unsheltered homelessness in the county with the following key recommendations:

- Affirm that the continued lack of shelter for people experiencing homelessness is a public health disaster that warrants an emergency response;
- Leverage disaster planning and emergency management resources and protocols to provide emergency bridge shelters with healthcare, navigation, and support services, for all unsheltered homeless people in the county, in anticipation for the inclement weather that will begin in the Fall of 2018; and
- Create and monitor performance measures on emergency bridge shelters.

G&R18-03 is intended to respond to the continued increase in the number of unsheltered people in the county; increase in the number of deaths of presumed homeless people in the county; and the increase in both non-communicable and communicable diseases prevalent amongst unsheltered people in the county since the November 2015 emergency declarations by the King County Executive and City of Seattle Mayor.

G&R18-03 results from a petition that Board of Health member Dr. Bill Daniell discussed with the board during the May 17, 2018 meeting. At the subsequent June 21, 2018 meeting, the board was briefed by the board's legal counsel on state and local laws related to emergency powers of government in general and health departments and officers in particular. In addition, at the July 19, 2018 meeting, the board was provided a draft copy of G&R18-03 and a panel of subject matter experts on homelessness, public health, and disaster preparedness provided their input on the proposed guideline and recommendation.

A striking amendment has been prepared for today's meeting. The striking amendment would make changes to G&R18-03 by doing the following: (1) reword the term "disaster" to "crisis"; (2) modify "temporary large-scale disaster sheltering" to "basic, enhanced, and low-barrier emergency shelter" options and provide a description for each option; (3) make a distinction between "rapid response" and "longer-term" sheltering actions; (4) identify additional resources to guide planning, deployment and maintenance of emergency shelter; (5) recommend utilizing "principles of Incident Command System" rather than solely recommend implementing an Incident Command System; (6) recognize the urgency of emergency shelters for both Fall and Winter of 2018 through 2019 and not just Fall of 2018; and (7) make other related technical amendments.

Background

Emergency Declaration

On November 2015, King County Executive Dow Constantine and Seattle Mayor Ed Murray declared emergencies and outlined new investments to respond to the growing crisis of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in King County and the City of Seattle.

Executive Constantine signed a Local Proclamation of Emergency¹ which committed the county to actions that support and are within the framework of the All Home Strategic Plan and some immediate steps which included securing additional shelter beds, providing new housing vouchers, evaluating publicly-owned land and buildings to use as alternative housing, and requesting state and federal assistance. Mayor Murray signed a Proclamation of Civil Emergency² for the City of Seattle which included enacting civil emergency powers; assuming authority to enter into contracts and borrow funds without regard to ordinances, statutes, and rules and regulations; and requesting state and federal assistance.

Count Us In

King County, through All Home, performs a federally-mandated point in time count of people experiencing homelessness on one night each year to understand the need for services, shelter and housing. This point in time count, called *Count Us In*, combines a street count of those who are unsheltered on a single night, along with data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) on people in shelter or transitional housing on that same night.

¹King County Local Proclamation of Emergency Due to Homelessness, November 2, 2015. URL: https://kingcounty.gov/~media/elected/executive/constantine/news/documents/Homeless_Emergency_King_County. Accessed July 10, 2018.

² City of Seattle Mayoral Proclamation of Civil Emergency Due to Homelessness, November 2, 2015. URL: <http://murray.seattle.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Proclamation-of-Civil-Emergency.pdf>. Accessed July 10, 2018.

All Home released the results from the 2018 count and according to the report³, a total of 12,112 people were counted as experiencing homelessness on that night, including 6,320 individuals who were counted as unsheltered (52 percent), and 5,792 (48 percent) who were in shelter or transitional housing. The 2018 count represents a four percent increase from the number of people counted in 2017 (11,643). Of those counted as homeless, however, more were counted as unsheltered: 6,320 in 2018, compared with 5,485 in 2017, a 15 percent increase. The report notes that most of this increase is due to people camping in vehicles (3,372 in 2018 compared with 2,314 in 2017). Moreover, based on prior year reports⁴, the number of unsheltered has increased approximately 68 percent (3,772 in 2015 to 6,320 in 2018) since the November 2015 emergency declarations by the King County Executive and City of Seattle Mayor.

As in past years, the 2018 report, supported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress⁵, finds that homelessness disproportionately affects the most vulnerable populations in our society, including people of color, particularly American Indians and Alaska Natives, veterans, youth who identify as LGBTQ+, people with chronic disabilities and people who report histories of domestic violence, partner abuse and foster care.

Homeless Deaths and Communicable Diseases

A March 2018 report⁶ on homeless deaths by the King County Medical Examiner's Office reported a 117 percent increase (78 in 2012 to 169 in 2017) of medical examiner office investigated deaths involving presumed homeless people between 2012 and 2017. The report found that the majority of deaths (72 percent) occurred outside of health care facilities and residences, and approximately half occurred outdoors. The report also found 27 percent occurred in Downtown/Central Seattle, 10 percent in Beacon Hill/Southeast Seattle, and 10 percent in North Seattle/Shoreline.

On February 23, 2018, Public Health – Seattle & King County issued a health advisory⁷ on outbreaks of several infectious diseases including group A Streptococcus, Shigella, and body lice-

³ All Home 2018 Seattle/King County Point-In-Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness. URL: <http://allhomekc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/FINALDRAFT-COUNTUSIN2018REPORT-5.25.18.pdf>. Accessed July 10, 2018.

⁴ All Home Count Us In Reports from 2015 to 2018. URL: <http://allhomekc.org/king-county-point-in-time-pit-count/>. Accessed July 10, 2018.

⁵ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development: The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, November 2016. URL: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>, Accessed September 3, 2018.

⁶ Description of Homeless Deaths Investigated by the King County Medical Examiner Office (MEO), 2012-2017. URL: https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/locations/homeless-health/healthcare-for-the-homeless/~/_media/depts/health/homeless-health/healthcare-for-the-homeless/documents/medical-examiner-analysis-homeless-deaths.ashx. Accessed July 10, 2018.

⁷ Public Health – Seattle & King County Health Advisory: Shigella and Bartonella Quintana Infections in Persons Experiencing Homelessness in King County, February 23, 2018. URL:

transmitted Bartonella Quintana infections, particularly for individuals living homeless in the county. For example, since December 2017, eight cases of shigellosis were reported in individuals living homeless in the county, compared to an average of three cases per year over the past five years.

On August 7, 2018, Public Health – Seattle & King County issued another health advisory⁸ to be aware that a cluster of new HIV diagnoses has occurred among heterosexuals who inject drugs and are living homeless, some of whom exchange sex, in north King County. According to Public Health – Seattle & King County, the diagnoses are among 19 HIV cases reported so far this year among heterosexuals in King County. For all of last year, there were 7 HIV cases reported and it has averaged 10 HIV cases for the past decade.

Lastly, a July 2018 Journal of American Medical Association – Internal Medicine article reported the results of a 10-year prospective study of a cohort of unsheltered individuals in Boston, Massachusetts. The study found that mortality rate for the unsheltered individuals was almost ten times higher than that of the Massachusetts population, and nearly three times higher than that of the adult sheltered individuals. The most common causes of death of the unsheltered individuals were noncommunicable diseases such as cancer, heart disease, alcohol use disorder, and chronic liver disease. Moreover, Non-Hispanic Black individuals had more than half the rate of death compared with non-Hispanic white individuals.⁹

Recent Actions Related to Emergency Shelters by King County and the City of Seattle

As part of the 2017-2018 biennial budget, the King County Council appropriated \$7 million in new funding for emergency shelters:

- **Emergency shelter at Harborview Hall:** The Council restricted \$2.5 million in new funds to develop and operate an emergency homeless shelter at Harborview Hall to use the first floor of the building for shelter space for up to 100 people. King County staff state that the shelter is scheduled to be open in October 2018 as an overnight shelter, however additional upgrades would be needed if the shelter is to be open 24 hours a day.

<https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/communicable-diseases/health-care-providers/~media/depts/health/communicable-diseases/documents/advisories/2018/health-advisory-feb-23-2018.ashx>. Accessed July 10, 2018.

⁸ Public Health – Seattle & King County Health Advisory: HIV Among Persons Who Inject Drugs and are Living Homeless - King County, August 7, 2018. URL: <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/communicable-diseases/~media/depts/health/communicable-diseases/documents/advisories/2018/health-advisory-august-7-2018.ashx>. Accessed September 3, 2018.

⁹ Jill S. Roncarati, ScD, MPH, PA-C; Travis P. Baggett, MD, MPH; James J. O’Connell, MD; Stephen W. Hwang, MD, MPH; E. Francis Cook, ScD; Nancy Krieger, PhD; Glorian Sorensen, PhD, MPH. Mortality Among Unsheltered Homeless Adults in Boston, Massachusetts, 2000-2009. Journal of American Medical Association – Internal Medicine. 2018; 178(9):1242-1248. Published online July 30, 2018.

- **Modular shelter.** The King County Council restricted \$3.5 million in new funds to develop and operate enhanced (24/7) shelter or temporary or permanent housing in modular structures. County staff indicate that the shelters would be located in county owned property on Elliott Avenue in the City of Seattle and is scheduled to be completed by August 2019.
- **Shelter and services outside Seattle.** The King County Council restricted \$2 million to: (1) develop shelters or services outside Seattle (\$1 million in existing funds); and (2) implement a grant program for cities outside Seattle to fund new or expanded shelters, services or programs (\$1 million in new funds). The County Executive disbursed the first \$1 million to the Kenmore shelter and other services outside Seattle during 2017 and disbursements for the second \$1 million funding is ongoing.

In June 2018, City of Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan proposed, and the City Council approved¹⁰, a plan to increase the City of Seattle’s bridge housing and shelter units by 25 percent in next 90 days to serve an additional 522 people every night. This would increase the current capacity from 2,032 beds to 2,532 beds¹¹. The Mayor’s Office stated that the proposed investments are focused on building more capacity at 24/7 shelter with services since enhanced shelters are more successful at exiting more people to permanent housing.¹² As of August 29, 2018, the City announced that it has already opened a total of 209 safer shelter spaces this year, serving approximately 250 people experiencing homelessness.

Past Board Activities and Actions

At the May 17, 2017 Board of Health meeting, Dr. Bill Daniell discussed about a petition to declare unsheltered homelessness in King County as a public health disaster, and to create and maintain disaster shelter infrastructure with supportive and navigation services sufficient to serve all unsheltered homeless people in King County before the seasonal return of inclement weather in October-November, 2018. An electronic version of the petition along with a petition justification document was sent to board members after the meeting.

At the subsequent June 21, 2017 Board of Health meeting, the board’s legal counsel (King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office) provided a briefing on state and local laws related to emergency powers of government in general and health departments and officers in particular. At the direction of the board chair, the legal counsel for the King County Council also briefed the board on emergency & general powers relating to health conditions and homelessness. At the meeting, the Board Chair directed king county council central staff to work with Dr. Daniell on possible next steps.

¹⁰ City of Seattle Ordinance 125601, enacted June 22, 2018, to appropriate approximately \$6.3 million.

¹¹ This includes Basic Shelter, Enhanced Shelter, Bridge Housing, and Sanctioned Encampments.

¹² Mayor Durkan’s Plan to Bring People Experiencing Homelessness Into Safer Places: <http://durkan.seattle.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Path-to-500-One-Pager-5.30.18.pdf>, Accessed September 11, 2018.

Subsequently, health professional board members revised the petition based on feedback from the board's counsel and board members at the June 21, 2017 meeting, king county council central staff, and other stakeholders. The revised petition version (version 2) is included as Attachment 5 to this staff report. The petition justification document, included as Attachment 6 to this staff report, remains unchanged other than the title of the document. The proposed guideline and recommendation G&R18-03 was drafted by king county council central staff, with feedback from Dr. Daniell, based on the contents of the revised petition and the petition justification document.

At the last (July 19, 2018) Board of Health meeting, the board was provided a draft version of G&R18-03 and a panel of subject matter experts on homelessness, public health, and disaster preparedness provided information related to the proposed guideline and recommendation.¹³ The following is a brief summary of the information provided by each panel member:

- **Carina Elsenboss, Preparedness Director for Public Health – Seattle & King County**, provided a brief overview of the Incident Command System (ICS) and provided examples of how an ICS would be used during planned and unplanned events. Ms. Elsenboss stated that the primary purpose of an ICS is to meet objectives that would be identified at ICS's initiation.
- **Mark Ellerbrook, Regional Housing and Community Development Manager for King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS)**, provided an overview of accomplishments since the 2015 emergency declaration. Mr. Ellerbrook stated that a key purpose of the emergency declaration was to receive assistance from the federal government, however, no federal funds have been received since the declaration. He also stated that some unsheltered individuals living in encampments are reluctant to use shelters due to safety and privacy concerns. He also expressed that a response system is important but addressing root causes of homelessness such as housing and general welfare is also important. He stated that the homelessness system is dynamic with many individuals coming into the system and many individuals leaving the system and the efforts should be focused on preventing individuals entering into homelessness.
- **Jason Johnson, Interim Director, City of Seattle Human Services Department**, also provided an overview of accomplishments since the 2015 emergency declaration. Mr. Johnson stated that efforts are underway to evaluate a new coordinated governance structure between local jurisdictions and stakeholders to more effectively coordinate efforts to combat homelessness. He stated that enhanced shelters are six times more effective than basic shelters to get individuals into permanent housing. He also mentioned that the City of Seattle activated an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from January 2017 to December 2017 to coordinate training, clean-up efforts, communication, and data management related to the homelessness issue. He stated that both county and city stakeholders met on a daily basis and the EOC accomplished its objectives on clean-up and coordination but did not meet the overall goal of reducing homelessness. Lastly, he stated

¹³ BOH Briefing No. 18-B17: Briefing on Homelessness Guideline & Recommendation.

that the EOC is no longer active but similar coordination efforts are ongoing with a smaller group of stakeholders.

- **Daniel Malone, Director of the Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC)**, clarified the definition of shelter as indoor spaces in code compliant buildings with basic environments that (for the most part) provide immediate safety and protection. He specified that shelters are not housing, but can be implemented much faster than housing. He stated that shelters are usually staffed by volunteers and paid staff members that help individuals obtain housing and other services, but more importantly provide a personal connection to homeless individuals. He also stated that shelters are undesirable places and would not end homelessness. Lastly, he mentioned that currently all shelters are at full capacity and new shelters are occupying quickly even though they have not been as low-barrier as prior shelters.

In addition, at the March 15, 2018 Board of Health meeting, the board unanimously adopted a resolution supporting efforts for sanitation and hygiene infrastructure for homeless and unsheltered populations. At the same meeting, the board also received a briefing from the City of Seattle’s Human Services Department and the Public Health – Seattle & King County on the recent accomplishments by both departments on addressing hygiene for the homeless population and next steps on tackling homelessness and health in King County.

Board of Health Code – Guidelines and Recommendations

According to Board of Health Code Section 2.04.158, the board may adopt guidelines and recommendations to express its current thinking on health-related topics pertinent to King County, and to provide policy guidance for other entities. Guidelines and recommendations are advisory only and do not have the force and effect of law. A public hearing is required before any action of proposed guidelines and recommendations, and the board is required to provide notice of the public hearing at least fourteen days prior to the date of action. Based on previously adopted guidelines and recommendations, guidelines and recommendations are typically used to provide local jurisdictions best practices that was compiled using the expertise and resources of Public Health – Seattle & King County.

According to Board of Health Code Section 2.04.155, the board may also adopt resolutions to indicate its intent with regard to a particular subject. For reference, guidelines and recommendations differ from resolutions based on the following:

- Resolutions are a statement of policy intent of the board and do not provide policy guidance and advice to other entities; and
- Resolutions do not require a public hearing.

However, both resolutions and guidelines and recommendations do not have the force and effect of law.

Analysis

Input from Public Health – Seattle & King County

Public Health – Seattle & King County’s Healthcare for the Homeless Network (HCHN) staff state that accessing a sleeping space in a large tent shelter, traditional emergency shelter, bed or a tiny home village may help some patients overcome certain barriers, however, without the proper level of on-site health care services and hygiene infrastructure can easily undermine any health advantage of having shelters. Moreover, such resource gaps can actually increase risk when bringing into close proximity people who are already at high risk for communicable diseases such as Hepatitis A, HIV, or Tuberculosis. HCHN’s Mobile Medical teams identified dramatically increased risk in sanctioned encampments that lacked needle exchange infrastructure for patients who are injection drug users, some of whom also sell or trade sex. They also identified risks for all residents at encampments where organizers did not consistently maintain and repair hand washing stations. HCHN staff also state that strategies to integrate health care services with shelter, food, and other services have been developed and refined by HCHN providers over the past 30 years for temporary living facilities.

Public Health’s Emergency Preparedness staff state that the county’s current homelessness issue would not be considered an event that would require the use of ICS. However, they do recognize that G&R18-03 captures some of the principles of ICS and it is feasible for local jurisdictions to consider application of those principle to address the homelessness issue, although they state that sustaining the application of the principles would be challenging.

Public Health’s Emergency Preparedness staff also state that mass care should be applied to acute events and offers short term options, and should not be used to address the homelessness issue, which is a longer term issue. They state that mass care in an emergency also relies on everyday community resources (or locations) such as schools, community centers, and gymnasiums given that these resources would be unavailable in acute events. Public Health staff indicate that having unsheltered individuals at these community locations would present a challenge.

Lastly, Public Health’s Emergency Preparedness staff state that local jurisdictions would not consider utilizing the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans (CEMP) as guidelines to planning, deployment and maintenance of emergency shelter since such plans would tie up resources for other possible emergency or acute events. However, staff indicate that the CEMP, along with the other guides listed in G&R18-03 may be used to provide practical examples on the approach to emergency sheltering.

Emergency Responses and Emergency Shelters in the U.S.

Preliminary research by staff indicate that the City of San Francisco initiated a form of ICS to respond to its homelessness crisis. In January 2018, the City of San Francisco established the *Healthy Streets Operations Center* (HSOC) to coordinate efforts involving several city agencies.

The HSOC is headquartered at the Emergency Department.¹⁴ The HSOC's primary purpose is to route all homeless-related calls to the command center rather than to 311 (the city's information hotline) and the police department's non-emergency line,¹⁵ to create a central hub for the city's attempts to respond to nonemergency homelessness complaints and to better connect those living on the streets to health and housing services¹⁶. Staff has found no information on performance outcomes of the HSOC. Staff analysis indicate that the City of San Francisco's HSOC effort contain similar elements to the City of Seattle's 2017 EOC effort as mentioned in the Background section above.

Preliminary research by staff also indicate that emergency shelters were deployed in the cities of Tacoma and San Diego. In June 2017, as part of a three-phase approach to tackle homelessness¹⁷, the City of Tacoma adopted an ordinance¹⁸ to allow emergency temporary shelters and invested approximately \$2 million on an emergency shelter (70-foot-long tents with 28-foot-high ceilings) to house 65 individuals¹⁹. In addition, due to an outbreak of Hepatitis A, the City of San Diego, with the help of private donors, built three emergency bridge shelters (industrial tents²⁰) at a cost of approximately \$8.1 million including initial costs.²¹ Recently, the City of Sacramento has also been planning to establish three 200-bed homeless structures in large tent-like structures for the near future²², and the City of Los Angeles initiated a project called *A Bridge Home* that included

¹⁴ San Francisco city officials launch Healthy Streets Operations Center, February 27, 2018. *Fox2 KTVU*. URL: <http://www.ktvu.com/news/san-francisco-city-officials-launch-healthy-streets-operations-center>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

¹⁵ Cutler, Kelley. Command Center: Police Response to Homelessness, March 2, 2018. *Street Sheet*. URL: <https://www.streetsheet.org/?p=4357>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

¹⁶ Fracassa, Dominic. New command center strives to tackle homeless issues more quickly in SF, February 19, 2018. *San Francisco Chronicle*. URL: <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/New-command-center-strives-to-tackle-homeless-12623740.php>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

¹⁷ City of Tacoma: Emergency Aid and Sheltering Three-Phase Approach. URL: [http://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Planning/Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters/Emergency%20Aid%20and%20Sheltering%20Program%20Outline%20\(5-9-17\).pdf](http://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Planning/Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters/Emergency%20Aid%20and%20Sheltering%20Program%20Outline%20(5-9-17).pdf). Accessed September 4, 2018.

¹⁸ City of Tacoma Ordinance 28432. Adopted June 6, 2017. URL: [http://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Planning/Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters/Ord28432%20Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters%20Interim%20Regulations%20\(6-6-17\).pdf](http://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Planning/Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters/Ord28432%20Emergency%20Temporary%20Shelters%20Interim%20Regulations%20(6-6-17).pdf). Accessed September 4, 2018.

¹⁹ Brooks, Lisa. Tents within a tent: Tacoma's new outdoor homeless shelter, June 15, 2017. *KUOW*. URL: <http://archive.kuow.org/post/tents-within-tent-tacomas-new-outdoor-homeless-shelter>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

²⁰ URL: <https://www.sprung.com/>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

²¹ Youn, Soo. Battling homelessness and Hepatitis A, San Diego employs tent structures to help, February 4, 2018. *NBC News*. URL: <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/battling-homelessness-hepatitis-san-diego-employs-tent-structures-help-n844556>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

²² Lillis, Ryan and Hubert, Cynthia. Sacramento wants to build large homeless shelters. But these key sites face opposition, June 30, 2018. *The Sacramento Bee*. URL: <https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/news-columns-blogs/city-beat/article214023349.html>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

a \$20 million fund in their 2018-2019 budget to construct emergency bridge housing (similar to trailer homes) in each of their 15 city council districts²³.

Amendment

A striking amendment has been prepared for today's meeting. The striking amendment would make changes to G&R18-03 by doing the following: (1) reword the term "disaster" to "crisis"; (2) modify "temporary large-scale disaster sheltering" to "basic, enhanced, and low-barrier emergency shelter" options and provide description for each option; (3) make a distinction between "rapid response" and "longer-term" sheltering actions; (4) identify additional resources to guide planning, deployment and maintenance of emergency shelter; (5) recommend utilizing "principles of Incident Command System" rather than solely recommend implementing an Incident Command System; (6) recognize the urgency of emergency shelters for both Fall and Winter of 2018 through 2019 and not just Fall of 2018; and (7) make other related technical amendments. Attachment 2 to the staff report includes a redlined version of G&R18-03 with the contents of the striking amendment and Attachment 3 to the staff report includes the striking amendment. Attachment 4 includes a title amendment to reflect the changes of the striking amendment.

The following provides a summary of key sections of the striking amendment:

- **Section B** – Provides statement of facts relevant to the guideline and recommendation;
- **Section C** – Establishes the guideline for local jurisdictions to alleviate the unsheltered homelessness public health crisis. Key guidelines include:
 - Recognize the urgency of the unsheltered homelessness public health crisis by rapidly providing basic, enhanced and low-barrier emergency shelter sufficient to serve all unsheltered homeless individuals, in preparation for the inclement weather in the fall and winter of 2018-2019;
 - Lists existing resources, such as the Public Health - Seattle & King County's *Sanctioned Homeless Encampments Initial Planning and Management Checklist*, to guide planning, deployment and maintenance of an emergency shelter;
 - Consider utilizing an Incident Command System (ICS) or principles of an ICS to provide emergency shelter;
 - Create and monitor performance metrics on unsheltered homelessness; and
 - Explore best practices and initiatives in other regions that provide temporary emergency sheltering on a mass scale for unsheltered homeless individuals.

Invited

1. Carina Elsenboss, Preparedness Director, Public Health – Seattle & King County
2. Jason Johnson, Interim Director, City of Seattle Human Services Department
3. John Gilvar, Administrator, Healthcare for the Homeless Network, Public Health – Seattle & King County

²³ City of Angeles Office of the Mayor: A Bridge Home. URL: <https://www.lamayor.org/ABridgeHome>. Accessed September 4, 2018.

Attachments

1. Proposed Guideline and Recommendation G&R18-03 and its attachment
2. Redline version of Striking Amendment S1 to Proposed G&R18-03
3. Striking Amendment S1 to G&R18-03
4. Title Amendment T1 to G&R18-03
5. Unsheltered Petition version 2
6. Unsheltered Petition Justification document