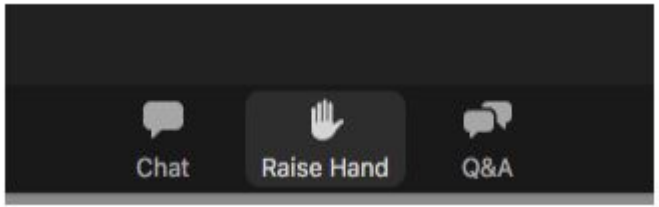
Community Budget Advisory Committee Meeting #2

January 11, 2023
11:00 - 1:00

Joint Office of
Homeless Services

Zoom - Webinar

- Utilizing Zoom webinar, as CBAC is a Public Meeting
- Non-CBAC member attendees can join meeting, and will utilize the Q&A
- CBAC member participants will use the Chat



Agenda: January 11, 2023 11:00 - 1:00

1.	Introductions / Review Agenda	Ellen Dully	11:00
	a. Zoom mechanics		
	b. Agenda review		
	c. Introductions		
	d. Questions Prior Meeting		
2.	Speakers		
	a. JOHS Policy, Planning & Coordination	Lori Kelley	11:25
	b. JOHS Equity -Leading with Equity	Emily Nelson	11:40
3.	Break		12:00
4.	Budget	Ellen Dully	12:15
	a. Timeline		
	b. FY 2023 Budget Adopted Budget		
	c. Program Offers		
5.	Next Steps & Questions	All	12:55

Land & Labor Acknowledgement

Multnomah county rests on the stolen lands of the Multnomah, Kathlamet, and Clackamas Bands of Chinook Indian Nation; Tualatin Kalapuya; Molalla; and many others along the Columbia River.

This country is built on stolen Indigenous land and built by stolen African people. This land was not stolen and people were not enslaved by ambiguous entities and actors. The land was stolen by, and African peoples were enslaved by White settlers who had government support.

We also want to honor the members of over 400 tribal communities who live in Multnomah County. Many of these People and their cultures still survive and resist despite the intentional and ongoing attempts to destroy them.

Let us please take a moment of silence to acknowledge the history of how we are here in this place and to honor the People.

Credit to: Dr. Aileen Duldulao and Heather Heater, Multnomah County

Community Care Agreements

- Commitment to stay engaged
- Expect and accept discomfort and non-closure
- Listen to understand, not to respond
- Protect Confidentiality
- Be accountable for your works and behaviors
- Practice self-care

Introductions

- Introductions
  - CBAC members
  - JOHS Team Members

- Please Share
  - Name
  - Pronouns and other identities you'd like to share

Questions from Prior Meeting

- Topics covered at December meeting
  - Introduction to CBAC
  - Overview of JOHS
  - Equity Work in JOHS

Speakers

- Overview of JOHS Policy, Planning & Coordination - Lori Kelley
- Leading with equity at JOHS - Emily Nelson

Planning and Evaluation Team Overview

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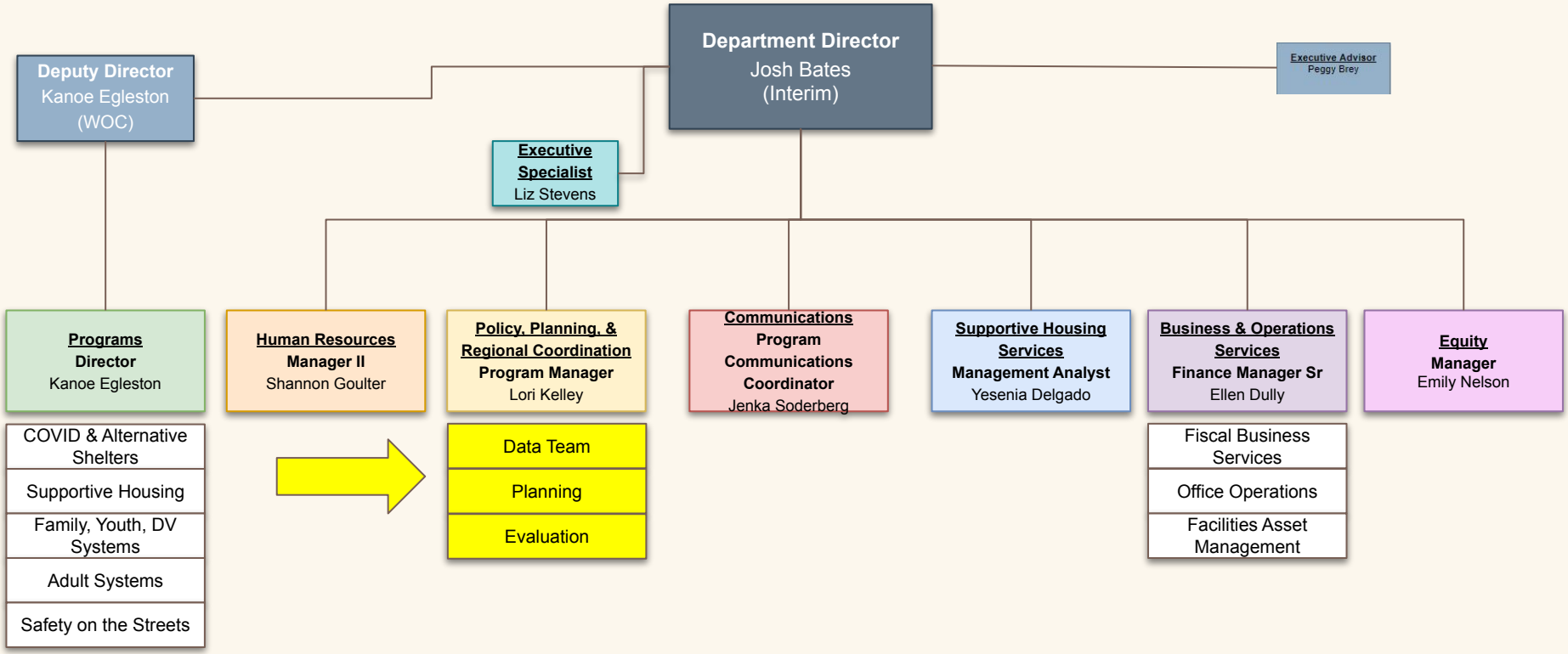
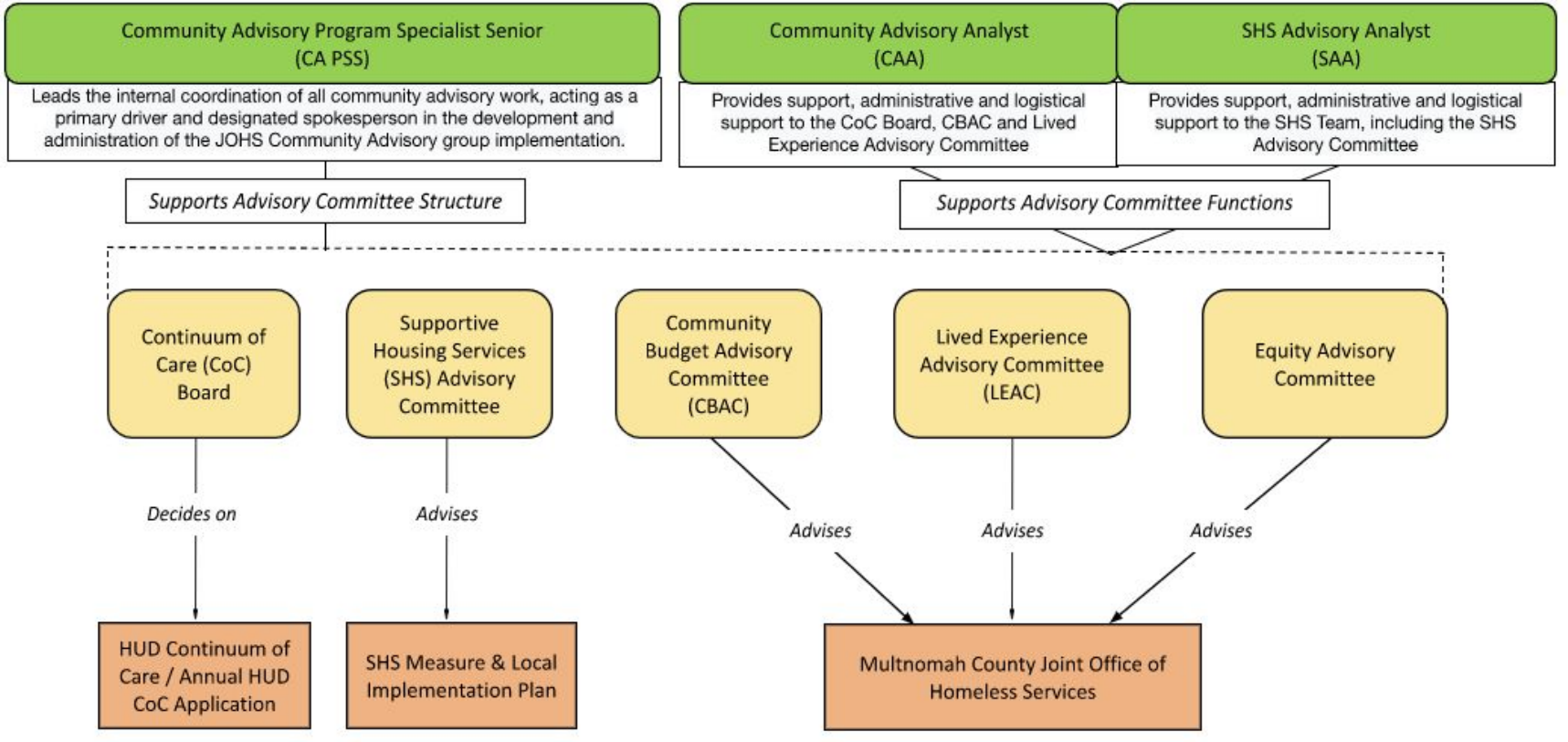


Planning: Advisory Committee Structure



Planning

The Planning Team Supports Community Advisory Structures and Planning Work that inform every aspect of the work we do at the JOHS

- Alignment and Support of Multiple Committees
  - CoC Board
    - *Supports the annual Continuum of Care funding (~$37 million/year)*
  - Supportive Housing Services Advisory Committee
    - *Advises around the Metro SHS measure funding (~$107million in FY24)*
  - CBAC
    - *Advises county electeds on JOHS annual budget priorities*
  - Lived Experience Advisory Committee
    - *Stakeholders with personal lived experience of homelessness advise JOHS on service improvements*
  - Equity Advisory Committee
    - *Advises JOHS leadership on improving services and systems towards greater equity*
- Support in developing Community Engagement tools and practices for JOHS
  - Adopt appropriate model and tools for community engagement practices (in collaboration with JOHS Equity Team)
  - Support different teams with community engagement efforts

Planning: Continuum of Care (CoC)

The Continuum of Care Program is a U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandate for all communities receiving HUD funding. The CoC is a broad group of stakeholders dedicated to providing safety on and off the streets to people experiencing homelessness and ending homelessness in Multnomah county represented by the CoC Board.

Formed through a collaboration of local jurisdictions: Multnomah County, City of Portland, City of Gresham, Home Forward & includes a Board of housing & health providers, business people, community members, and people with lived experience of homelessness.

The CoC Board and associated JOHS staff is responsible for submitting the annual Collaborative Application for HUD funding (NOFO) that brings in approximately $37 million of funding to the community.

Data Team Overview

The Data Team's work falls into three broad categories:

- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Local Administration
- Data Reports
- Data Projects

Data Team: HMIS

What is HMIS?: HMIS/ServicePoint/Wellsky Community Services; Community database, used by JOHS, DCHS, Health, PHB, Home Forward, City of Gresham, etc. to track client data on housing, youth, health, etc. services.

Administration of HMIS involves:

- System Operations
- System Monitoring & Data Quality Assurance/Improvement
- System Maintenance

Data: WHAT we track in HMIS

ES - Emergency Shelter / CHAT	entry/exit only; assessment varies
CA - Coordinated Access	entry & interims done by agency staff, exits done by JOHS
SO - Street Outreach -	entry, sometimes services/interims, exit
HP - Homeless Prevention	entry, sometimes services, exit
RRH - Rapid Re-Housing	entry, sometimes services, HMID, exit, follow-ups after exit
TH - Transitional Housing	entry, sometimes services, exit, sometimes follow-ups after exit
PH - Permanent Housing -	entry, sometimes services, HMID, exit, sometimes follow-ups after exit
PSH - Permanent Supportive Housing	entry, HMID, annual assessment, exit, sometimes follow-ups from entry or sometimes exit

Data Team: Reporting

Types of Reporting:

- Federal
  - Point in Time Count, System Performance Metrics, Other HUD required data elements
- Routine
  - Quarterly System Reports, Shelter Utilization, Internal Reporting requirements
- Ad hoc

Data Team: Projects

- Built for Zero
- Cross-sector (SCoPE, FUSE)
- Tri-County HMIS Implementation
- Coordinated Access
- Domicile Unknown

Evaluation: Improving Program Effectiveness

Impact, not just scale

- What is the impact of JOHS-funded activities on the individuals we serve, and the broader community?
- How can we align our actions with our mission and values, especially regarding racial equity?
- How can we improve the effectiveness and sustainability of program activities?
- How can we make progress in reducing racial and other disparities in homelessness?
- What progress have we made in reducing homelessness, compared to what would have happened in our absence?

Evaluation: Current Projects

- Classification, Compensation and Benefits Study
- Strategies to Address Unsheltered Homelessness
  - Effective Shelter Models:
    - Analysis of Best Practices - in Multnomah County and similar CoCs
    - Alternative Shelter Evaluation
- Research Resources Repository
- Geographic Equity Study

Evaluation: Upcoming Projects

- Strategies to Address Unsheltered Homelessness
  - Pathways from Homelessness to Housing
    - Analysis of pathways into and out of homelessness - using HMIS data
    - Pathways through Shelter to Housing - talking to folks to learn what works and why
- Permanent Supportive Housing Evaluation

Thank you!

Any questions?

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Racial Equity Lens Tool

Equity-Mindedness: mode of thinking exhibited by practitioners who call attention to patterns of inequity.

Enhancing our Equity-Mindedness through the use of the Racial Equity Lens Tool.

Equity

- Where equality means providing the same to all, equity means recognizing that we do not all start from the same place and must acknowledge and make adjustments to imbalances.

- Equity recognizes that each person has different circumstances and allocates resources and opportunities needed to reach an equal outcome.

- The equity process is ongoing, requiring us to identify and overcome intentional and unintentional barriers arising from bias or systemic structures.

https://www.naceweb.org/about-us/equity-definition/

https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/infographics/visualizing-health-equity.html

Why do we need equity?

Internalized racism lies within individuals. Private beliefs and biases about race and racism, influenced by our culture. This can take many different forms including: prejudice towards others of a different race; internalized oppression—the negative beliefs about oneself by people of color; or internalized privilege—beliefs about superiority or entitlement by white people.

Interpersonal racism (personally mediated) occurs between individuals. The bias that occurs when individuals interact with others and their personal racial beliefs affect their public interactions.

Institutional racism occurs within institutions and systems of power. Unfair policies and discriminatory practices of particular institutions (schools, workplaces, etc.) that routinely produce racially inequitable outcomes for people of color and advantages for white people. Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they reinforce racial inequities.

Structural racism is racial bias among institutions and across society. The cumulative and compounding effects of an array of societal factors, including the history, culture, ideology and interactions of institutions and policies that systematically privilege white people and disadvantage people of color.

https://www.cacgrants.org/assets/ce/Documents/2019/FourLevelsOfRacism.pdf

Racial Equity

The Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) defines racial equity to mean that “we eliminate racial disproportionalities so that race can no longer be used to predict success, and we increase the success of all communities.”

Institutional Racial Equity

A process of eliminating racial disparities and improving outcomes for everyone. It is the intentional and continual practice of changing institutional policies, practices, systems, and structures by prioritizing measurable change in the lives of people of color.

https://www.raceforward.org/about/what-is-racial-equity-key-concepts

Why does JOHS use a Racial Equity Lens Tool?

- A Racial Equity Lens Tool helps us see where challenges and opportunities exist. It allows us to take intentional steps to create the conditions for more equitable access to services for the individuals and communities we serve as well as a more equitable workplace.

What is a Racial Equity Lens Tool?

- A set of questions we ask ourselves when we are planning, developing or evaluating a policy, program or decision.
- Designed to integrate explicit consideration of racial equity in decisions, including policies, practices, programs, and budgets.
- Helps analyze the equitableness of an action and decision-making process. A racial equity lens tool will not tell you what action to take.

https://racialequityalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/GARE-Racial_Equity_Toolkit.pdf

Why is a Racial Equity Lens Tool useful?

1. **Use of a racial equity tool is an important step in operationalizing equity. The Racial Equity Lens Tool is an ongoing practice.**

    a. **Routine use of a racial equity tool explicitly integrates racial equity into governmental operations. When racial equity is not explicitly brought into operations and decision-making, racial inequities are likely to be perpetuated.**

    b. **It is an intentional intervention. Simply put this tool helps us be consistent with our equity work.**

https://racialequityalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/GARE-Racial_Equity_Toolkit.pdf

When do we use a Racial Equity Lens Tool?

- Use the racial equity lens tool ***early***. In doing so, individual decisions can be aligned with organizational racial equity goals and desired outcomes.
- Use the racial equity lens tool ***more than once*** so that equity is incorporated throughout all phases, from development to implementation and evaluation.

How is a Racial Equity Lens Tool used?

E.g. Policy analysts integrating racial equity into policy development and implementation.

E.g. Business services, Equity Team and HR use the tool when creating internal processes.

E.g. Budget analysts integrating racial equity into budget proposals at the earliest possible phase, increases the likelihood of impact.

E.g. Program lead integrating racial equity into program selection and allocation processes, monitoring, and evaluation.

E.g. JOHS Advisory Bodies

Racial Equity Lens Tool

Framing the use of the RELT

The RELT, Racial Equity Lens Tool, is a strategy and practice. It is not a test. It is also not the end product of our organization's racial equity work.

1) Proposal and Desired Results:

a) What is the policy, program, practice or budget decision under consideration?
b) What is the problem or circumstance you are solving for? (Root Cause)
c) What are the desired results?

2) Data and Historic Experience:

a) How is data and historic experience informing decision making?
b) How are you collecting, reviewing, and analyzing demographic data to inform the proposal?

3) Strategies for Racial Equity (Impact):

a) Who will benefit from or be burdened by the proposal? Identify impacted communities and groups.
   i) Which group(s) may experience disparities related to the proposal?
   ii) What are the racial demographics impacted by the proposal?
   iii) What intersectional identities will be impacted by the proposal?
   iv) Will the proposal have different impacts within different geographic areas?
   v) Are those most burdened, represented at the decision-making table? (If not, why not?)

b) What are your strategies for advancing racial equity or mitigating unintended consequences?

4) Community and Stakeholder Engagement and Input:

a) How have communities and stakeholders been engaged?
b) What opportunities exist to expand or enhance community/stakeholder engagement and input?

5. Please share any systemic barriers that have been identified related to this project or process.

6) Proposal Revision:

a) Based on the above responses, what are possible revisions to the proposal under consideration?
b) What other processes in this proposal will need a racial equity lens tool application? When will the racial equity lens be applied during these processes?

7) Implementation:

a) What is the plan for the proposal implementation? Who is accountable for the implementation?
b) How will the proposal be evaluated? Who is responsible for evaluating the proposal's success?
c) What communication strategies will be used to notify communities of the proposal, implementation, and evaluation plan(s)?

RELT Shorthand

What is our goal? Desired results
What do we know? Data, history
Who should we connect with? Stakeholders
Who will be impacted? Race, geography, LGBTQIA2S+
Should we change course? Revise
How will we implement this?

Quick Turnaround RELT

Quick Turnaround Racial Equity Lens: Apply this lens when there is a **time sensitive** decision that needs to be made or there may be imminent negative impact on a marginalized community.

a) Why does the situation require a quick turnaround?
b) What are the racial equity impacts of this particular decision?
c) Who will benefit from or be burdened by the particular decision?
d) Are there strategies to mitigate the unintended consequences?
e) Who is the designated person(s) accountable for the implementation of any identified mitigation strategies?

Improving our Equity-Mindedness through regular use of the Racial Equity Lens Tool.

Questions?

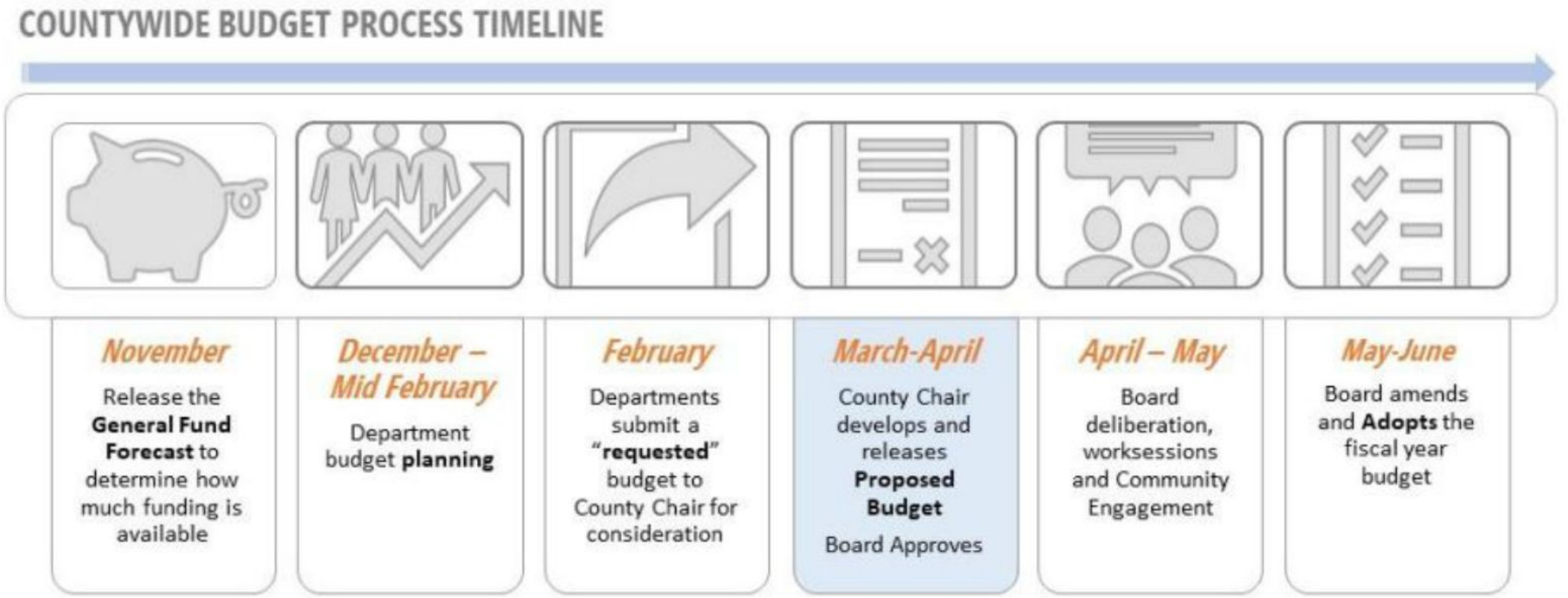
Break

- 15-minute break

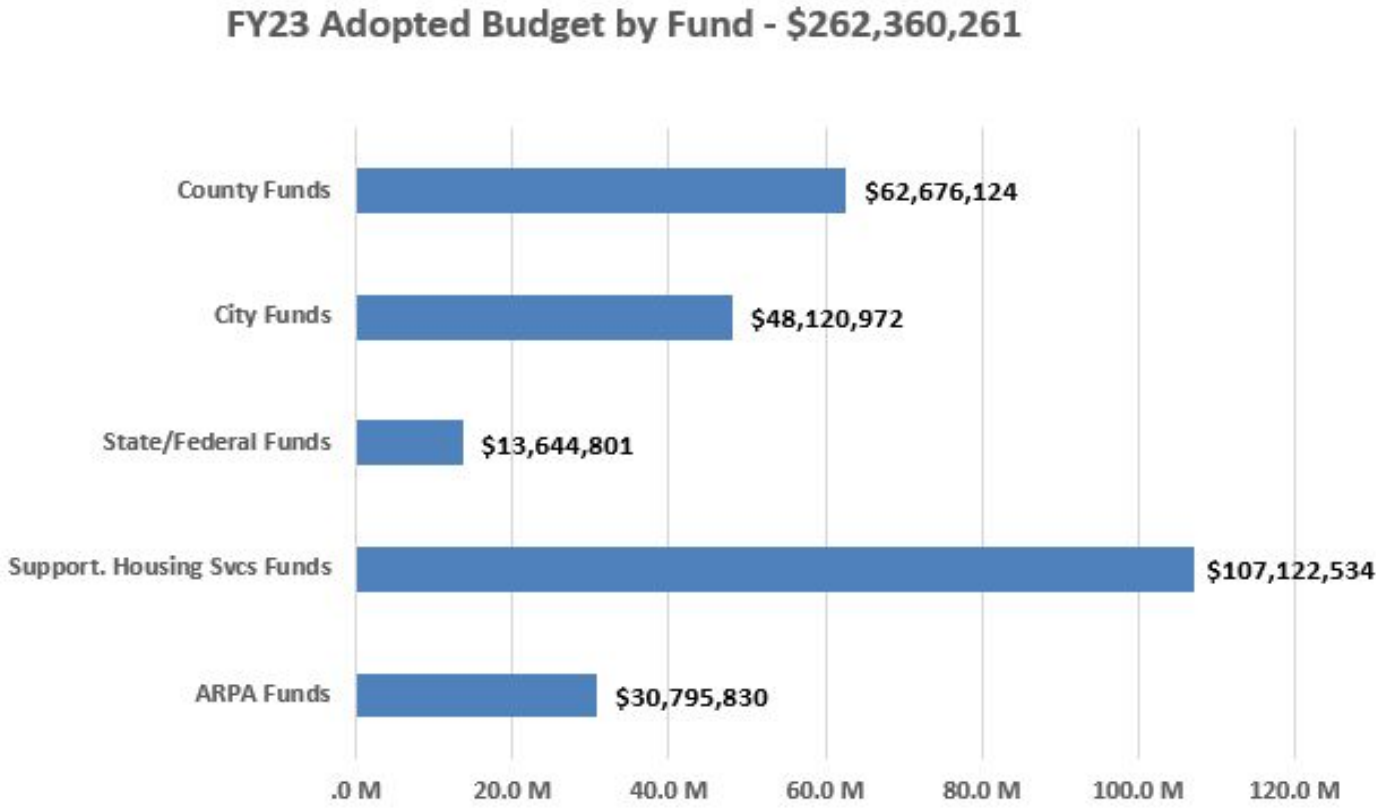
FY24 Budget Process - Key Dates

- November 15 - General Fund Forecast
- December 9 - County Budget Office "Big Release" of Budget Materials
- December 14 - County Budget Office Budget Kick-Off Presentation
- February 13 - Department Budget Due to County Budget Office
- April 27 - County Chair's Proposed Budget Released
- June 8 - County Board Adopts FY 2024 Budget

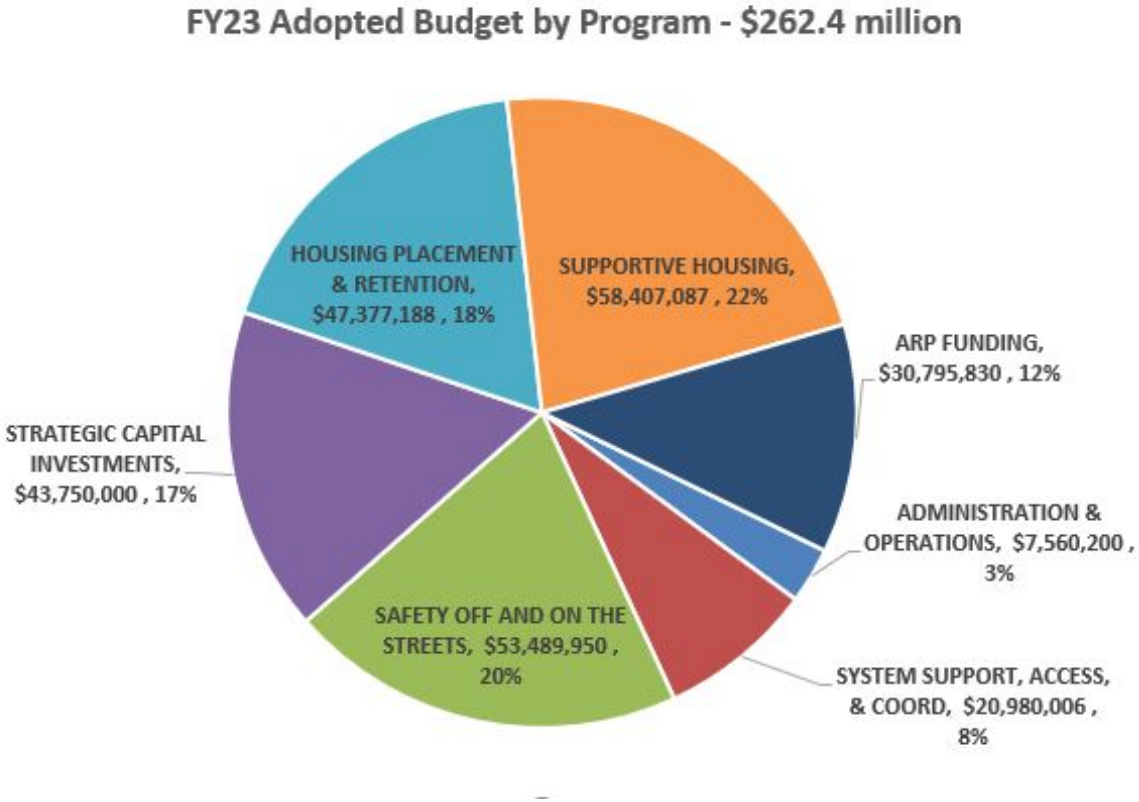
Annual Budget Process



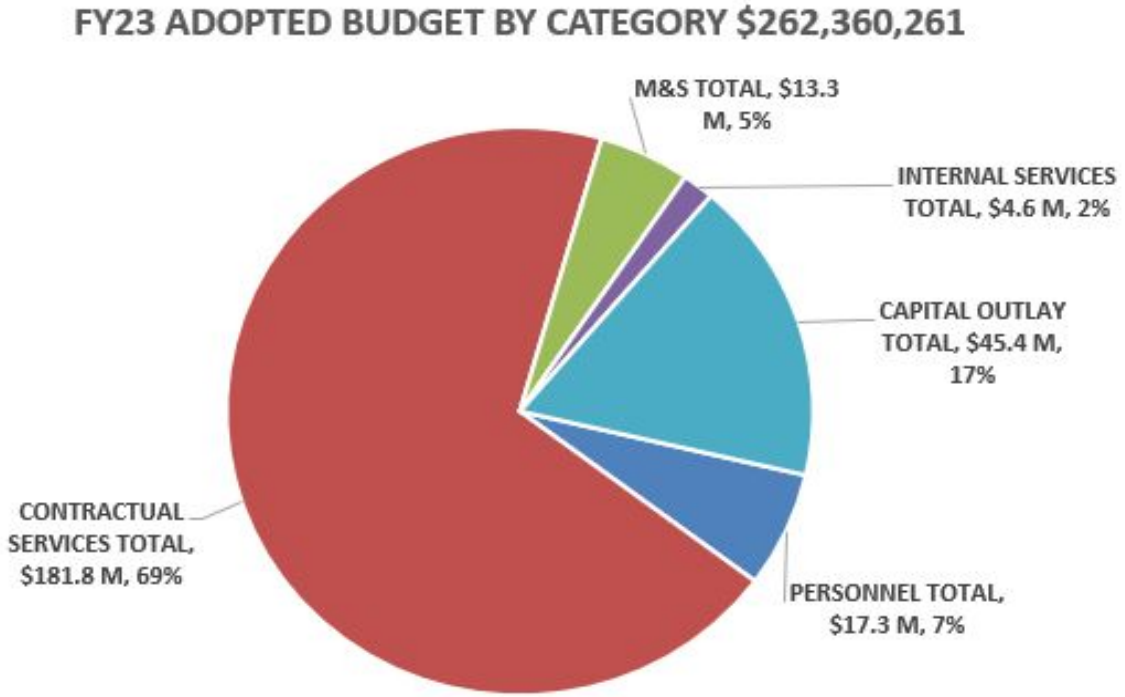
FY23 JOHS Adopted Budget by Fund



FY23 JOHS Adopted Budget by Program



FY23 JOHS Adopted Budget by Category



FY23 Budget Updates

FY23 Mid-year Budget Actions

- Sept. 8, 2022, Budmod-JOHS-001-23 was approved by the Board of County Commissioners, appropriating $10 million in one-time-only funds received from the State of Oregon, DAS.
- Sept. 21, 2022, JOHS-Amendment-14, was approved by Portland City Council, which amends the Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) to authorize FY23 budget allocation to allocate $37,728,252 in City Funds and $2,620,295 in Federal Funds to the JOHS.
- Nov. 17, 2022, City of Portland Fall BMP, an amendment was approved by City Council to reduce $8M in one-time General Fund to the Intergovernmental Agreement with JOHS.
- City of Portland has agreed to allocate $1,000,000 in ongoing City General Funds to the JOHS for providers' wages.
- Dec. 15, 2022, Budmod-JOHS-002-23 approved by the the Board of County Commissioners to appropriate the Metro SHS Carry-over in the amount of $34M.

Program Offers

- All County functions request funding through a program offer.
- Program offers allow decision-makers and the public to read and comprehend the budget.
- Program offers combine information on program descriptions, budgets, and performance data for a given set of services.
- A good program offer is easy to understand for someone unfamiliar with the program and will show the relationship between the program and the results it produces for the community.

Program Offers

- **Department Submitted** - Departments prepare program offers for the County Chair to consider funding as part of the Executive/Proposed Budget.
- **Chair's decisions** - Program offers that have been included (funded) in the FY 2024 Chair's Executive/Proposed Budget. Program offers may be revised or changed from when they were submitted as part of the Chair's Executive budget.
- **Adopted** - Program offers that are included (funded) in the County's Adopted Budget. This is the final stage of the budget process which creates the legally adopted budget.

Types of Program Offers

- In Target
  - Programs fit within existing budget
  - Can be Existing Programs or New Programs , that fit within target

- One Time Only
  - Request for one year funding of discrete activity

- Out of Target
  - A New Offer for new programming
  - An existing program, yet not previously funded by County

American Rescue Plan (ARP)

- In mid-March 2020, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan (ARP), providing resources to Multnomah County for response and recovery from the COVID-19.
- Legislation provided a direct allocation of $158 million to Multnomah County, paid in two tranches.
    - Funding limited in nature, and therefore planned to spend it over a two-year period.
    - The first tranche of ARP funding was included in the FY 2022 budget, and the remainder was budgeted in FY 2023.
    - The expectation is that departments have a plan to ramp down each program in FY 2023.
- For FY 2024 budget, the need for COVID-related services will not always neatly end at the FY 2023, so County will consider some out-of-target requests to extend ramp down services into FY 2024.

FY23 ARP POs to FY24 On-going POs

Request for Ongoing

Expanding the provision of hygiene services for people experiencing homelessness

- **Program Name**: #30902 ARP-COVID-19 Emergency Response-Expanded Hygiene access
  - County ARP: $750,000

Culturally Specific Outreach

- **Program Name:** #30903 ARP-COVID-19 Emergency Response-Culturally Specific Outreach
  - County ARP: $425,000

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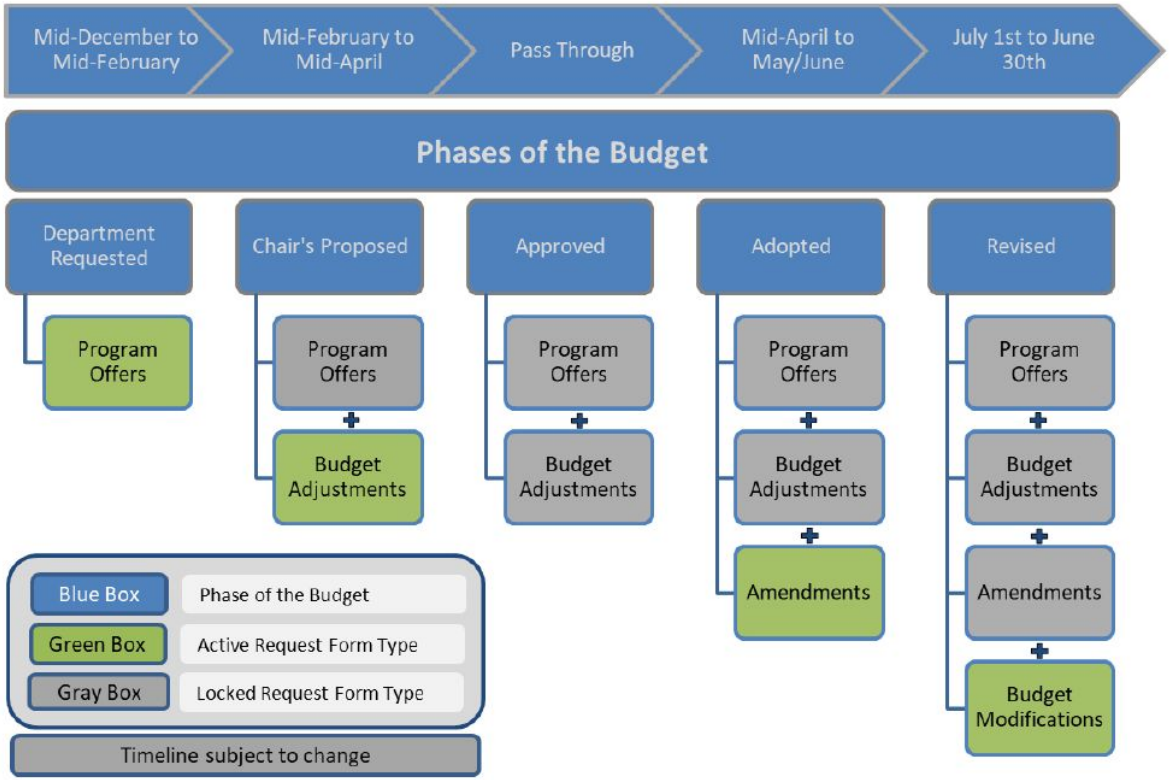
County Budget Phases



Next Steps & Questions

Homework

- Read Program Offers
    a. #30902 ARP-COVID-19 Emergency Response- Expanded Hygiene access
    b. #30903 ARP-COVID-19 Emergency Response- Culturally Specific Outreach
- Review Racial Equity Lens Tool

Questions