

Department Name: Department of Human Assistance

Option 2: Reduce General Fund \$441,553 FTE: 4.0

Program Title: Mather Supportive Housing

Program Description: The Mather Community Campus (MCC) provides transitional housing and employment services to 50 families and 180 single adults who previously resided in emergency shelters and recovery programs throughout the County. The Mather Community Campus program targets qualified homeless families and single adults who believe employment is an essential part of building a new life. The MCC is a progressive and comprehensive employment training program, which also provides case management services, community support and a structured living environment for up to two years. The vast majority of Mather residents retain permanent housing and employment upon graduating from the Mather program.

Reduction: \$441,553 GF (Partial Year)

Total Budget	Annual Reduction	Revised Budget	% Reduced	Total Program FTEs	Reduction in FTEs	% Reduced
\$6,687,227	\$2,285,633	\$4,401,594	34.18%	25.0	4.0	16%

Program Impact:

Close MCC Family Program at Mather Community Campus and reduce number of singles served by 30 (from 180 to 150).

The closure of the Mather Community Campus Family Program would eliminate 4.0 FTE county staff and approximately 28.0 FTE contract staff.

Loss of \$1,352,771 in HUD grant funds, \$165,440 CalWORKS reimbursements, \$100,000 in CSBG funds and approximately \$225,869 in resident fee revenue (all amounts are annualized).

Closure of Mather Community Campus family program and reduction of the singles program would be accomplished by evicting 50 family households and 30 singles, and pursuing unlawful detainer actions against any who remained in housing subsequent to their eviction date. Significant unfunded legal costs may result from these actions. Approximately 180 individuals would be made homeless by this action, including 100 children.

During the 30 day eviction timeline, staff would make every effort to assist residents to secure housing, but given the short timeline, lack of employment, limited financial resources, poor credit histories and other barriers, few can be expected to find permanent housing. Another small portion could conceivably qualify for TANF ECF or HPRP rapid re-housing funds, both of which are short-term assistance, not a long-term solution. Some may be able to move in with family or friends, at least on a short-term basis. The remaining residents would undoubtedly

attempt to find housing at emergency shelters, which are already maintaining long waiting lists. As a result of these numerous barriers and limitations on mitigation strategies, there is little doubt that a large number of these residents will end up on the streets, living in cars or other places not suitable for human habitation.

Costs to the county would increase in other service areas; many MCC families are in the process of reunification, and the extreme disruption caused by eviction would likely result in some children needing additional services from Child Protective Services or returning to the foster care system. Homelessness is typically associated with increased crime, thereby affecting law enforcement agencies and the court system. Costs to the community through impacts to the health and mental health care systems, education system and other social services would also be expected to increase.

Note that staffing patterns would be ramped down over a period of at least 3 months to account for the unlawful detainer process to proceed through the various required legal steps, and while staff continue to assist residents to move to safe housing.
