





To: John McDonough, City Manager

From: Angela Parker, Director of Community Development 

Date: April 22, 2014 for Submission onto the May 6, 2014 City Council Regular Meeting Consent Agenda

Subject: Approve 2014 CDBG Annual Action Plan and Resolution

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***Department Of Community Development Recommendation***

Approve 2014 CDBG Annual Action Plan and Resolution to transmit plan to HUD.

***Background***

The 2014 Annual Action Plan allocates the CDBG funds for completion of Phase II construction of the City's multiyear sidewalk improvements program on Roswell Road.

***Discussion***

The 2014 Annual Action Plan public hearing was held on February 4, 2014. No public comments were received at the hearing. The Department received comments during the 30-day advertisement for public comments on the draft Annual Action Plan from March 19, 2014 through April 18, 2014. Staff recommends approval of the Annual Action Plan as attached.

***Financial Impact***

For 2014, HUD's CDBG budget was released on March 18, 2014 and the City's allocation will be \$545,644.

***Attachment(s)***

Resolution  
2014 Annual Action Plan

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2014-xx-xx**

**STATE OF GEORGIA  
COUNTY OF FULTON**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SUBMISSION OF THE CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS 2014 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE CDBG PROGRAM TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**WHEREAS**, since 1974 the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) has been an important federal resource for cities to assist their low- and moderate-income communities, eliminate slums and blight, and address urgent needs; and

**WHEREAS**, the City has prepared its 2014 Annual Action Plan as per 24 CFR Part 91.220 for the purposes of continuing its participation in the CDBG Program; and

**WHEREAS**, the City held a public hearing on February 4, 2014, to provide an opportunity for Sandy Springs' residents to comment on the City's proposed uses of the anticipated 2014 CDBG allocation; and

**WHEREAS**, the City advertised the draft 2014 Annual Action Plan for a 30-day public comment period from March 19, 2014, through April 18, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the final 2014 Annual Action Plan was adopted and approved for submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at the regular City Council meeting on May 6, 2014, prior to the May 15, 2014, submission deadline.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, BE IT RESOLVED BY THIS COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANDY SPRINGS, GEORGIA, AND IT IS RESOLVED BY THE AUTHORITY OF SAID CITY COUNCIL.

By passage of this resolution, the City of Sandy Springs Mayor and City Council authorizes submission of the 2014 Annual Action Plan, the execution of the 2014 CDBG grant agreement or other necessary program documents, and the provision of an original copy of this resolution to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the purposes described in this resolution.

**RESOLVED** this 6th day of May 2014.

Approved:

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Rusty Paul, Mayor

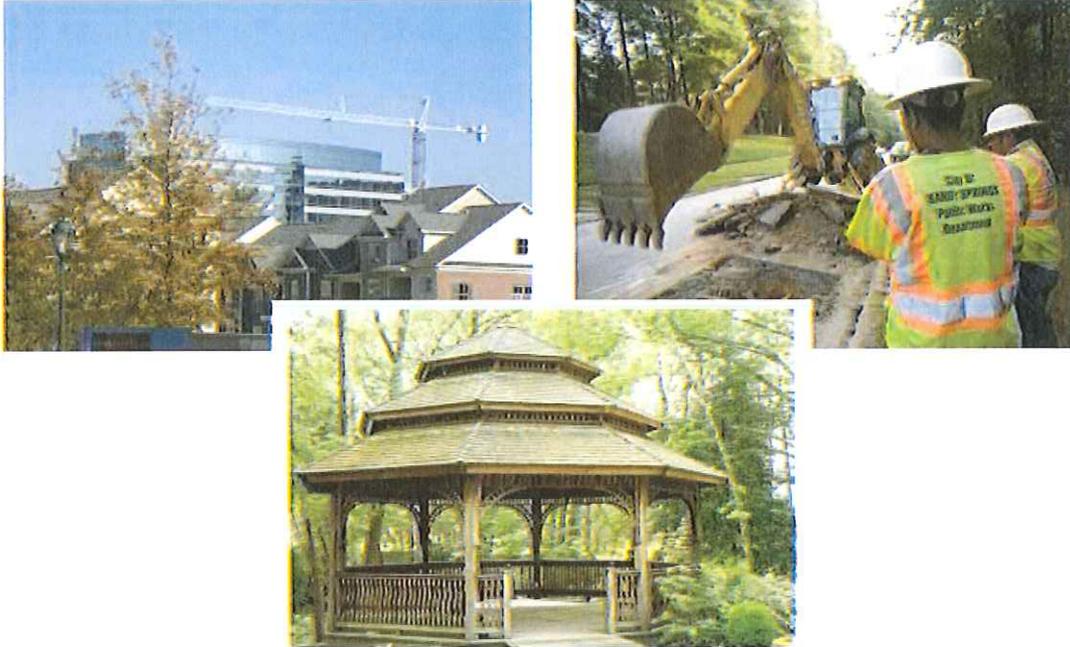
Attest:

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Michael Casey, City Clerk

Seal:

# 2014 Annual Action Plan Sandy Springs, GA



Submitted May 9, 2014

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Atlanta Regional Office  
Five Points Plaza Building  
40 Marietta Street  
Atlanta, GA 30303



Annual Action Plan  
2014

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## Executive Summary

### AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

#### 1. Introduction

The Annual Action Plan provides a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is a 5-year plan which describes the City's community development priorities and multiyear goals based on an assessment of housing and community development needs, an analysis of housing and economic market conditions, and available resources.

#### 2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

This could be a restatement of items or a table listed elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location. It may also contain any essential items from the housing and homeless needs assessment, the housing market analysis or the strategic plan.

The Needs Assessment identified Public Improvements and Infrastructure and Public Service as the priority needs for the City. The City has determined that completion of the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project, begun under the previous Consolidated Plan, will be the initial project for the 2013-2017 Consolidated. The CDBG Program for this project will fulfill the Suitable Living Environment objective and Availability/Accessibility outcome of the CPD Performance Measurement Framework. Any future Public Service projects will also be required to fulfill one of the three objectives [(1) Decent, Affordable Housing, (2) Suitable Living Environment, and (3) Economic Opportunities] and the three outcomes [(1) Availability/Accessibility, (2) Affordability, and (3) Sustainability].

#### 3. Evaluation of past performance

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

Under Phase I of the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk project, the City was able to construct 1.5 miles of sidewalks including street lights, ADA ramps, brick pavers, and landscaping from Dalrymple Road to Northridge Road. This portion of the project increased access and improved safety for LMI residents accessing transit and other services in the corridor such as the North Fulton Service Center.

Based on the significant pedestrian improvements in the corridor, it is the City's desire to continue on with the project and complete Phase II which will afford the same access and safety to LMI residents

between Northridge Road and the Chattahoochee River. The project will also include improvements along the north side of Hightower Trail to the Community Assistance Center (CAC), the City's largest nonprofit public service provider.

#### **4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process**

Summary from citizen participation section of plan.

The City of Sandy Springs adopted its Citizen Participation Plan in 2006. The plan serves as the City's official policy for involving the community in the development of all planning documents related to the CDBG program, and the evaluation of the program's annual performance.

In conformance with the Citizen Participation Plan, the City held the required public hearings and meetings to solicit comments on community needs as part of the development of the Annual Action Plan. Those meetings were as follows:

1. Public Hearing and Program Update on Tuesday, February 4, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)
2. Draft Review and Public Comment Period Announcement on Tuesday, March 4, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)
3. Annual Action Plan Adoption on Tuesday, May 6, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)

In addition to receiving public comments and consulting with public service agencies, the City of Sandy Springs has maintained a webpage dedicated to the CDBG Program in an effort to broaden public participation in the City's process. The City also has a dedicated email address ([cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov)) to allow for questions or comments to be sent to the City on any aspect of the CDBG Program to give the community easy access to CDBG Program information.

#### **5. Summary of public comments**

This could be a brief narrative summary or reference an attached document from the Citizen Participation section of the Con Plan.

This could be a brief narrative summary or reference an attached document from the Citizen Participation section of the Con Plan.

Over the course of the Citizen Participation process discussed above, the Community Development Department staff received comments from and/or consulted with the following agencies:

- Child Development Association
- The Drake House
- Families First
- The Solidarity School
- U-Hope CDC, Inc.
- Community Assistance Center (CAC)

These agencies have indicated a strong desire for the City to provide funding for Public Service projects through its CDBG funding allocations. A summary of the public hearing minutes (Exhibit A) and the public comments received (Exhibit B) are provided in the Appendix.

#### **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

All comments and views were accepted by the City during the Citizen Participation process.

#### **7. Summary**

Based on the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, the City determined that the most appropriate use of its CDBG allocation during the 2013-2017 Consolidated Planning period is for Public Improvements and Infrastructure and Public Service projects. Due to the previous project undertaken with CDBG funds, the focus of the 2014 Annual Action Plan will be to complete the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project.

**PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b)**

**1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan**

Describe the agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	SANDY SPRINGS	
CDBG Administrator		
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

**Narrative (optional)**

The City of Sandy Springs Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for planning, implementation and performance reporting for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program that is covered by this Annual Action Plan. The City will be the administrator of all projects, programs and other activities funded with annual CDBG entitlement funds.

City of Sandy Springs

Department of Community Development

7840 Roswell Road, Building 500

Sandy Springs, GA 30350

770-730-5600

[www.sandyspringsga.gov](http://www.sandyspringsga.gov)

Angela Parker, Director of Community Development

Patrice Dickerson, Manager of Planning & Zoning

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

For additional information, email [cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov) or call 770-730-5600.

Website: <http://www.sandyspringsga.org/City-Departments/Community-Development/Community-Development-Block-Grant>

## **AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)**

### **1. Introduction**

This section of the Consolidated Plan addresses the City's efforts to consult with other public and private agencies when developing the plan.

The City's Citizen Participation Plan, adopted in 2006, served as the first step in the qualification process for the CDBG program. The plan serves as the City's official policy for involving the community in the development of all planning documents related to the CDBG program and the evaluation of the program's annual performance. As required by the Citizen Participation Plan, the City consulted with a broad spectrum of service providers, nonprofit agencies and residents in the identification of community needs that may be eligible for consideration as five-year goals for the Consolidated Plan and the CDBG program. For the Annual Action Plan, the City contacted local public service agencies & advertised the required public hearing as outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan.

### **Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))**

The consolidated plan must provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies. As it relates to the preparation of its homeless strategy, the jurisdiction must describe efforts in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless. With respect to the public entities involved, the plan must describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of its Consolidated Plan. For economic development, the jurisdiction should describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies.

In conformance with the Citizen Participation Plan, the City held the required public hearings and meetings to solicit comments on community needs as part of the development of the Annual Action Plan. Those meetings were as follows:

1. Public Hearing and Program Update on Tuesday, February 4, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)
2. Draft Review and Public Comment Period Announcement on Tuesday, March 4, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)
3. Public Hearing and Annual Action Plan Adoption on Tuesday, May 6, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)

A summary of the public hearing minutes is provided in the Appendix (Exhibit A). Over the course of these meetings, the Community Development Department staff received comments from or consulted with the following agencies (Exhibit B):

- Child Development Association
- The Drake House
- Families First
- The Solidarity School
- U-Hope CDC, Inc.
- Community Assistance Center (CAC)

In addition to receiving public comments and consulting with these agencies, the City of Sandy Springs has maintained a webpage dedicated to the CDBG Program and its planning and reporting documents in an effort to broaden public participation in the City's process. The City also has a dedicated email address ([cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov)) to allow for questions or comments to be sent to the City on any aspect of the CDBG program to give the community easy access to CDBG Program information.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.**

N/A

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS**

N/A

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Child Development Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy General Needs Assessment
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014. The agency has recommended that the City consider using a portion of its CDBG allocation for Public Service projects.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	THE DRAKE HOUSE, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy General Needs Assessment
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014. The agency has recommended that the City consider using a portion of its CDBG allocation for Public Service projects.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	FAMILIES FIRST
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs General Needs Assessment

	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014. The agency has recommended that the City consider using a portion of its CDBG allocation for Public Service projects.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	The Solidarity School
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs General Needs Assessment
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014. The agency has recommended that the City consider using a portion of its CDBG allocation for Public Service projects.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	U-Hope CDC, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy General Needs Assessment
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014. The agency has recommended that the City consider using a portion of its CDBG allocation for Public Service projects.

6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Community Assistance Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Employment
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy General Needs Assessment
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency was contacted by three (3) electronic mailings regarding the meetings held by the City in February, March, and May of 2014.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

The Housing Authority of Fulton County (HAFC) was the public housing agency for the unincorporated areas of Fulton County prior to the City’s incorporation on December 1, 2005. HAFC operates 2 public housing properties within the city limits of Sandy Springs: the Allen Road Mid-rise, a 100 unit senior and disabled housing development at 144 Allen Road, and the Belle Isle apartments, a 9 unit project-based public housing property located at 151 W. Belle Isle Road. The City maintains an ongoing relationship with the HAFC. The members of the HAFC are appointed by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

For the period of this Annual Action Plan the City will not be undertaking housing activities, however the City will continue to cooperate with HAFC. HAFC has proposed and received support from the City on the rehabilitation of the Allen Road Mid-Rise and the addition of units at that facility and the disposition of the Belle Isle Apartments which are functionally obsolete. HAFC is not currently designated as “troubled” by HUD; therefore, no strategy on the City’s part is required.

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness	The common goal is to find more specific homeless data for Sandy Springs. While the Tri-J report addresses the county in which the City is located, the data found is so broad that the City is unable to base a specific homelessness strategy on the data.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Narrative (optional)**

The City has been in touch with Fulton County regarding the creation of a new Continuum of Care due to the dissolution of the Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness. The City will work with the County and other cities to establish this organization and research the current state of homelessness in the community.

## **AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The City of Sandy Springs adopted its Citizen Participation Plan in 2006. The plan serves as the City's official policy for involving the community in the development of all planning documents related to the CDBG program, and the evaluation of the program's annual performance.

In conformance with the Citizen Participation Plan, the City held the required public hearings and meetings to solicit comments on community needs as part of the development of the Annual Action Plan. Those meetings were as follows:

1. Public Hearing and Program Update on Tuesday, February 4, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)
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3. Annual Action Plan Adoption on Tuesday, May 6, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. (Sandy Springs City Hall)

A summary of the public hearing minutes is provided in the Appendix. Over the course of these meetings, the Community Development Department staff received comments from and/or consulted with the following agencies:

- Child Development Association
- The Drake House

- Families First
- The Solidarity School
- U-Hope CDC, Inc.
- Community Assistance Center (CAC)

These agencies have indicated a strong desire for the City to provide funding for Public Service projects through its CDBG funding allocations.

In addition to receiving public comments and consulting with these agencies, the City of Sandy Springs has maintained a webpage dedicated to the CDBG Program and the planning and reporting documents in an effort to broaden public participation in the City's process. The City also has a dedicated email address ([cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cdbgprogram@sandyspringsga.gov)) to allow for questions or comments to be sent to the City on any aspect of the CDBG program to give the community easy access to CDBG Program information.

### Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet Outreach	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>		None		<p><a href="http://www.sandyspringsga.org/City-Departments/Community-Development/Community-Development-Block-Grant">http://www.sandyspringsga.org/City-Departments/Community-Development/Community-Development-Block-Grant</a></p>
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community		None		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish		None		
4	Public Hearing	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		None received at 02/04/14 public hearing.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Internet Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		None		
6	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community		None		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish		None		
8	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		None received at 03/04/14 public meeting.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
9	Internet Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		None		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing		None received at 05/06/14 public hearing.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c) (1, 2)

#### Introduction

The City anticipates that the only funds available for 2014 for the selected Capital Improvement Project (CIP) project will be Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. These funds will be used for the design and construction of sidewalks in the City’s CDBG target areas that are designated Low and Moderate Income (LMI) Census Tracts as shown on the attached map (Exhibit C) [see section AP-35, Projects for detailed description].

#### Priority Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	545,644	0	533,275	1,078,919	1,200,000	Priority to be given to infrastructure projects in LMI target areas.

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

The proposed sidewalk improvements will take place in the current public right-of-way, meaning land acquisition is not anticipated.

**Discussion**

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Improvements & Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	40.7% LMI Census Tracts	Public Improvements & Infrastructure		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3080 Persons Assisted

Table 6 – Goals Summary<TYPE=[text] REPORT\_GUID=[9B4786E64DDAC839A8E119B13CB7DB46]>

#### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Improvements & Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.215(b):

None.

## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

### Introduction

The City of Sandy Springs began its participation in HUD’s CDBG Program in 2008 and the City’s 2008-12 plan identified a single priority for the first five years of its program: infrastructure improvements. Consequently, a multiyear sidewalk program was developed for the Roswell Road corridor between Dalrymple Road and the Chattahoochee River. During the 2008-2012 program, the design for the full Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project and Phase I construction was completed. Additionally, portions of the Phase II construction have commenced. However, the project has not been completed. As such, the City has determined that for the second year of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, continuation of Phase II construction should be the priority project.

#	Project Name
1	Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Program Phase II

Table 7 – Project Information

### Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Funding priorities are consistent with those outlined in the Strategic Plan. Relative to the proposed use of the CDBG funds for pedestrian improvements, the main obstacle is related to funding. Although the area has adequate right-of-way to accommodate the sidewalk plan, the City has limited financial resources. Traditionally, sidewalk projects in the Sandy Springs area have been completed in conjunction with development or redevelopment projects. Because the target area is built-out with less likelihood of redevelopment than other areas of the City, relying upon development to meet the mobility needs of the area is not an option.

## Projects

### AP-38 Projects Summary

#### Project Summary Information

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Program Phase II
	<b>Target Area</b>	40.7% LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Improvements & Infrastructure
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Improvements & Infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$545,644
	<b>Description</b>	The Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Program Phase II will upgrade the sidewalk infrastructure in a 2 mile section of the Roswell Road corridor in Sandy Springs from Northridge Road to the Chattahoochee River and along Hightower Trail. New sidewalk will be installed and existing sidewalk will be upgraded to meet ADA and the city's Suburban Overlay District Standards. See attached map of the area selected for sidewalk improvements (blue shaded section). Construction will be confined to the right-of-way. Some demolition of existing sidewalk, modifications to a utility vault and other minor alterations will occur.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2015
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	3,080 LMI
	<b>Location Description</b>	Roswell Road corridor in Sandy Springs from Northridge Road to the Chattahoochee River and along the north side of Hightower Trail.

<b>Planned Activities</b>	The goal of Phase II of the project is to complete the sidewalk network in the qualified target areas along the Roswell Road corridor from Northridge Road to the Chattahoochee River and along the north side of Hightower Trail to improve pedestrian access to commercial and retail services, City parks, public transit, the North Fulton County Service Center and other services. To complete this phase, damaged walkways will be replaced and areas lacking sidewalk will have new sidewalk installed. All sidewalk improvements will meet the ADA design standards, along with the City's Suburban Overlay District Standards. The overlay district standards require paving accents, streetlighting, landscaping and other improvements to complete the sidewalk network.
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## AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

### Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Phase II of the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project will complete the sidewalk network in the qualified target areas along the Roswell Road corridor from Northridge Road to the Chattahoochee River and along the north side of Hightower Trail, specifically within Census Tract 13121010111).

### Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 8 - Geographic Distribution

### Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The geographic allocation of the City's CDBG funds is being guided by the determination that these funds can have the greatest impact when targeted to specific areas. The CDBG LMI target area map is attached (Exhibit C). As provided for in 24 CFR Part 570.208(a)(1)(ii), the City may elect to use these target areas to meet National Objective requirements for selected projects that specifically meet the Area Benefit category of activities.

### Exception Status

It is important to also note that HUD has granted the City of Sandy Springs exception status based on the upper quartile calculation that permits the City to apply an LMI (low/moderate income) Area Benefit threshold of 40.7% to the project activities in the designated target areas. The attached map (Exhibit C) illustrates the U.S. Bureau of the Census Tracts where at least 40.7% of the resident population in Sandy Springs is LMI.

### Discussion

The project will improve pedestrian access to jobs, commercial and retail services, City parks, public transit, and other services for the Target Area.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

According to the 2010 Decennial Census data, approximately 52.4% of the units in the City are renter-occupied. The market conditions do not indicate a need for new unit production. However, the Needs Assessment section of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan indicates the availability of affordable units and cost burden are issues. Although the City is not planning to use the CDBG program to provide any additional housing units, a study of existing housing data from the Census and other sources indicates the highest priorities for unmet needs are associated with small related and elderly households.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	0

Table 9 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	0

Table 10 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

#### Discussion

The City's affordable housing strategy highlighted steps taken by the City to limit barriers to affordable housing, such as adopting Zoning Ordinances that allow for mixed-use, mixed-housing developments.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The City does not plan to undertake capital improvements that directly affect public housing.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

The Housing Authority of Fulton County (HAFC) was the public housing agency for the unincorporated areas of Fulton County prior to the City's incorporation on December 1, 2005. The HAFC operates 2 public housing properties within the city limits of Sandy Springs: the Allen Road Mid-rise, a 100-unit senior and disabled housing development at 144 Allen Road, and the Belle Isle apartments, a 9-unit project-based public housing property located at 151 W. Belle Isle Road.

### **Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

The City does not plan to take any actions to encourage resident participation in public housing management and/or homeownership programs at the facilities managed by the Housing Authority of Fulton County (HAFC).

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

N/A

### **Discussion**

Though the City will not undertake any direct public housing activities during 2014, the sidewalk programs which will result from CDBG funding will improve mobility and accessibility in the area.

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

With respect to homelessness, the Annual Action Plan must include the jurisdiction's strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through:

- (1) Helping low-income families avoid becoming homeless;
- (2) Reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs;
- (3) Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons; and
- (4) Helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

#### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

The City will continue to support agencies in the area that provide homeless and other services to low and moderate-income individuals. While the City has not adopted any specific strategies to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons, the City has provided a \$100,000 grant from its general fund to the Community Assistance Center (formerly the Community Action Center) [CAC] annually since 2010. These grant funds have been used by the CAC to further its programs for low and moderate-income individuals. Additionally, the proposed sidewalk project will provide improved access to these types of agencies and supportive services.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City's strategy is to continue to support Public Service agencies located within the City such as the CAC. In late 2006, the CAC, at the encouragement of the Northwood Neighborhood Association, submitted an application for Emergency Shelter Grant funds to expand services to the community. A \$20,000 DCA ESG grant was received by the CAC in 2007.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were**

## **recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

While there are agencies that provide homeless services and housing options in Sandy Springs and North Fulton County, the need “gaps” identified in the Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Continuum of Care Homeless Census Report cover the metro area – not just Sandy Springs. Therefore, without data that clearly documents homeless needs specific to Sandy Springs it is difficult to discuss such needs. It is also important to note that according to the 2009 Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative for the Homeless point-in-time homeless census, 87% of the homeless individuals identified were in the city of Atlanta, 8% in DeKalb county and 5% in Fulton County (outside the city of Atlanta). This would lead to an assumption that in comparison to surrounding jurisdictions, Sandy Springs could be expected to have very few homeless. As such, the City has not proposed a strategy for rapid-rehousing.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.**

The City has not adopted any specific strategies to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons. This is due largely to the lack of existing data on homeless people in the City. Furthermore, the City does not have a strategy at the present time to help families and individuals at risk of becoming homeless.

Additionally, the 2010 Census reported the City had approximately 5,301 residents with a disability. Of the City’s disabled population, the largest groups were related to physical disabilities. Although the City is not proposing to add any special needs housing, the plan to improve pedestrian mobility in the target areas will benefit disabled residents as well.

## **Discussion**

For the period of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City’s strategy for addressing the homeless needs identified is to better document the specific needs of the homeless in Sandy Springs, separate from those reported for the Tri-Jurisdictional area that includes the city of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties combined. This is a necessary strategy to develop a measured and thoughtful approach to addressing these needs.

The City has been in touch with Fulton County regarding the creation of a new Continuum of Care due to the dissolution of the Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness. The City will work with the County and other cities to establish this organization and research the current state of homelessness in the community.

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family
Tenant-based rental assistance
Units provided in housing facilities (transitional or permanent) that are being developed, leased, or operated
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds
Total

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction**

The City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) outlines "Lack of Available Land for Development" as one of the key issues impacting the development of affordable housing and residential investment.

In addition to a lack of available land, the 2027 Comprehensive Plan Community Assessment notes that the housing stock in Sandy Springs is predominantly multifamily and aging. While the age of some of the developments in the City makes them inherently affordable, it also makes these units obsolete. The Sandy Springs City Council has adopted policies and regulations such as the Apartment Inspection Ordinance to ensure that property owners are maintaining their properties in a safe and sanitary state consistent with the International Property Maintenance Code and other regulations.

While the City has taken steps towards limiting barriers to affordable housing, such as adopting Zoning Ordinances that allow for mixed-use, mixed-housing developments, the City in its AI highlighted the following recommendation for future policy development:

7. Future Comprehensive Plan updates should analyze opportunities to directly incentivize the inclusion of mixed-income housing in future redevelopment projects consistent with Sandy Springs' policies.

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

For the period of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City will analyze the 2027 Comprehensive Plan and City Center Master Plan to ensure that affordable, workforce housing is encouraged.

### **Discussion**

Future strategies for addressing such barriers could include analyses of building codes, environmental problems, impact fees, and the creation of incentive programs that encourage the development of affordable housing.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction**

The Annual Action Plan must describe the jurisdiction's planned actions to carry out the following strategies outlined in the Consolidated Plan:

- Foster and maintain affordable housing;
- Evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards;
- Reduce the number of poverty-level families;
- Develop institutional structure; and
- Enhance coordination.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

As noted in the HAFC 5-year Plan and Annual Plan adopted April 30, 2011, the Allen Road Mid-Rise apartments are typically fully occupied. As of June 1, 2010, there were 115 extremely low-income families on the public housing waiting list and 119 families on the Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting list. As such, the primary need for tenants and applicants on waiting lists who are predominantly elderly and disabled is the availability of affordable units.

The priority for the Housing Authority of Fulton County (HAFC) outlined in the agency's 5-year Plan is to maximize the number of affordable units available to the agency and increasing the number of affordable units overall.

HAFC plans to meet its 5-year goals by:

- (1) Leveraging affordable housing resources in the community through the creation of mixed - finance housing
- (2) Applying for additional Housing Choice Vouchers should they become available
- (3) Pursuing housing resources other than public housing or HCV tenant-based assistance.

For 2014, the City does not plan to undertake any actions to address affordable housing needs.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

According to the 2010 Decennial Census data, approximately 52.4% of the units in the City are renter-

occupied. The market conditions do not indicate a need for acquisition and/or preservation of existing affordable housing units. However, the City will complete analyses of existing codes, regulations, and plans to ensure that affordable, workforce housing is encouraged.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The 2010 Census indicates that approximately 30% of the renter-occupied units within the City have the potential to contain lead-based paint. These units would mostly be located in the LMI income areas of the City. However, more detailed information would be required prior to developing a strategy for addressing lead-based paint. At the present time, the City is not planning to undertake any housing activities and will not disturb lead-based paint. The City will coordinate with the Fulton County Health Department to reduce lead-based paint hazards for children. In addition, the City's code enforcement department will be alert for lead-based paint hazards.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The core premise of the anti-poverty strategy is that employment is the vehicle through which those who are impoverished can best achieve the goal of self-sufficiency. The most efficient method for reaching this goal is for the City to strive for an economic climate that leads to the availability of a wide range of possible jobs available for these individuals. In 2012, the City adopted an Economic Development Plan with a city-wide focus and a City Center Master Plan to guide the redevelopment of the City's core area. Both of these plans focus on priorities adopted by the City Council to attract, retain, and strengthen business activities throughout the City and across all employment sectors. In addition to these plans, in 2010 the state of Georgia announced that Sandy Springs had been chosen for the Opportunity Zone Job Tax Credit Program which will help encourage new businesses to locate in the City - or existing businesses to expand. The program is administered by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and offers the highest tax advantages for companies and is the most user-friendly job tax credit in the state. It allows businesses to apply a tax credit of \$3,500 per net new job created against the company's state income tax liability.

An additional strategy would be to coordinate with the Fulton County Office of Workforce Development to determine if programs or partnerships with service agencies could help the City achieve a reasonable antipoverty strategy.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

For the period of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City's strategy for addressing the special needs populations is to ensure continued review and evaluation of permit applications for compliance with ADA requirements.

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social**

## **service agencies**

While the City has not adopted any specific strategies to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons, the City has provided a \$100,000 grant from its general fund to the CAC annually since 2010. These grant funds have been used by the CAC to further its programs for low and moderate-income individuals. In addition to continuing its support of the CAC, the City's objectives for enhancing coordination will be as follows:

1. Coordinate with the Fulton County Office of Workforce Development to determine if programs or partnerships with service agencies could help the City achieve a reasonable antipoverty strategy

## **Discussion**

The actions outlined above will facilitate the City's ability to overcome obstacles in meeting the underserved needs of the identified populations.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

#### Introduction

The City anticipates that the only funds available for 2014 for the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project Phase II will be CDBG funds. These funds will be used for the design and construction of sidewalks in the City's CDBG target areas that are designated LMI Census Tracts.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>0</b>

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

#### Discussion

The City will use 100% of its 2014 CDBG allocation toward Phase II and does not plan on having any program income or urgent need activities.

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit A Public Hearing Minutes

**Regular Meeting of the Sandy Springs City Council was held on Tuesday, February 4, 2014, at 6:00 p.m., Mayor Rusty Paul presiding**

**INVOCATION**

Reverend Ron Gilreath, Mount Vernon Presbyterian Church, offered the invocation.

**CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Paul called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

**ROLL CALL AND GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**

City Clerk Michael Casey reminded everyone to silence all electronic devices at this time. Additionally, those wishing to provide public comment during either a Public Hearing or the Public Comment segment of the meeting are required to complete a public comment card. The cards are located at the back counter and need to be turned in to the City Clerk.

City Clerk Casey called the roll.

**Mayor:** Mayor Paul present

**Councilmembers:** Councilmember John Paulson, Councilmember Ken Dishman, Councilmember Graham McDonald, Councilmember Gabriel Sterling, Councilmember Tibby DeJulio, and Councilmember Andy Bauman present.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

Mayor Rusty Paul led the Pledge of Allegiance

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

There were no public comments.

**APPROVAL OF MEETING AGENDA**

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Sterling moved to approve the Regular Meeting agenda for February 4, 2014. Councilmember Paulson seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-020)**

- I. Meeting Minutes:
    - a) January 14, 2014 Council Retreat
    - b) January 21, 2014 Regular Meeting
    - c) January 21, 2014 Work Session
- (Michael Casey, City Clerk)*

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember DeJulio moved to approve the Consent Agenda for February 4, 2014. Councilmember Dishman seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**PRESENTATIONS**

There were no presentations.

**PUBLIC HEARINGS**

City Clerk Michael Casey read the rules for the Public Hearings segment of the meeting.

**Alcoholic Beverage License**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-021)**

1. Approval of Alcoholic Beverage License Application for Exxon at 8325 Roswell Rd, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30350. Applicant is Jithendar Kancharla for Retail/Package Malt Beverage

Revenue Manager John Cruse stated this item is a change of ownership application for the Exxon gas station for retail/package, wine, and malt beverage. The applicant has met all requirements and staff recommends approval.

Mayor Rusty Paul called for public comments in support of or in opposition to the application. There were no public comments. Mayor Paul closed the public hearing.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Paulson moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-021, Alcoholic Beverage License Application for Exxon at 8325 Roswell Rd, applicant is Jithendar Kancharla for Retail/Package Malt Beverage. Councilmember DeJulio seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**(Agenda Item No. 14-022)**

2. Approval of Alcoholic Beverage License Application for Super Mercado Cuemavaca 156 Northwood Drive, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30342. Applicant is Rahim Lalani for Retail/Package Wine and Malt Beverage

Revenue Manager John Cruse stated this item is a change of ownership application for a retail/package, wine, and malt beverage. The applicant has met all requirements and staff recommends approval.

Mayor Rusty Paul called for public comments in support of or in opposition to the application. There were no public comments. Mayor Paul closed the public hearing.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Bauman moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-022, Alcoholic Beverage License Application for Super Mercado Cuemavaca 156 Northwood Drive, applicant is Rahim Lalani for Retail/Package Wine and Malt Beverage. Councilmember Sterling seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**CDBG Program**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-023)**

3. Update and Public Hearing for 2014 CDBG Program Annual Action Plan

Director of Community Development Angela Parker stated this item is the beginning of the 2014 CDBG annual action plan. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is one of the longest running programs, in terms of federal grants. Since 2008, the City has been involved in the program. As a condition of accepting federal funds, the City is required to have a five year consolidated plan. Every year the City is also required to complete two annual action plan reports. These reports detail what the City intends to do over the next year in a report called a Consolidated Performance and

Evaluation Report (CAPER). This report defines what has been done with City money and how the goals have been met as part of the program. The City has focused the projects and funds on infrastructure improvements, specifically two sidewalks projects. One project was completed in May 2013, which was the Roswell Road sidewalk project from Dalrymple to Northridge. Phase II of the project is a two mile project that will extend the sidewalks to the Chattahoochee River as well as on the northside of Hightower Trail. Staff will likely recommend the City continue to fund those projects. The funding will be needed this year and a portion of next year to complete this project. As a part of the process, a public hearing needs to be held. There will also be other public meetings held for those who wish to make comments on the plan. The report will then be completed and submitted to HUD.

**Councilmember Gabriel Sterling** asked if the issue has been cleared up with the Hightower Trail connection going to Roswell Road.

**Director of Public Works Garrin Coleman** stated that should be completed in the next couple of weeks.

Councilmember Sterling asked when the City will receive the CDBG funds and will they be distributed to the south end of the City for the next phase.

Director of Community Development Parker stated the plan focuses on the current City projects. Staff envisions it will take this year's money and part of next year's money to complete the project that is underway. As a part of the plan, staff will identify a new project. Staff has already been looking at locations on the south side of the City. There are limited areas within the City where the funds can be expended.

**Councilmember John Paulson** asked when the current project will be finished all the way to the river.

Director of Public Works Coleman stated the project will be completed by February 19<sup>th</sup>.

**Councilmember Tibby DeJulio** asked if there are more areas in the City that qualify for the CDBG funds because of the last census; and if some of those parcels are on the south side of the City.

Director of Community Development Parker responded yes. The Roswell Road corridor is the area staff is looking at on the south side. Staff will make recommendations to Council and then Council will make a decision on what those projects will be.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** asked if there has been consideration given to using the Section 108 Program to leverage the CDBG funds to get more than one project moving at one time.

Director of Community Development Parker stated there has been dialogue about that. The amount of money the City receives is relatively small. Even if the 108 program is used to leverage the CDBG funds, the City would not receive large funds in future years. The City generally receives \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year.

Mayor Paul stated the City could money borrow the money for five years, give \$2 to \$3 million to finish the current project ahead of schedule, and then start projects on the south end of the City.

Director of Community Development Parker stated at this point the decision has not been made to do that.

Mayor Paul encouraged staff to look into that option.

Mayor Paul called for public comments in support of or in opposition to the application. There were no public comments. Mayor Paul closed the public hearing.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

There was no unfinished business.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-024)**

1. Consideration of Facility Use Agreement between Sandy Springs Youth Sports (SSYS) and the City of Sandy Springs for use of the Morgan Falls Athletic Complex (MFAC)

**Director of Recreation and Parks Ronnie Young** stated this is a renewal for the facilities use agreement with Sandy Springs Youth Sports. The youth programs at the Morgan Falls Athletic Complex have been under the direction of Youth Sports for several years. The only changes in the proposed agreement are the end date being December 31 and a renewal period of five years via automatic renewal at the end of each year. The organization is meeting all expectations in the use agreement.

**Councilmember John Paulson** asked if the annual amount of the contract is \$125,000.

**Director of Recreation and Parks Young** stated the contract amount is \$127,500 and has not increased or decreased from the previous year.

**Councilmember Paulson** asked if this amount covers the water, utility, gas and phone bills.

**Director of Recreation and Parks Young** stated the cost does not cover utilities. The cost covers the landscape maintenance and custodial services in the park.

**Councilmember Paulson** asked if the lights at Morgan Falls Park are being changed to the lower power lights and if not, could that be done.

**Director of Recreation and Parks Young** stated he does not know of an economy light bulb that would replace the light fixtures at this time. The current lights are metal 1500 watt fixtures. The City just replaced the light fixtures on seven or eight fields three years ago when \$5 million was used to improve the fields.

**Councilmember Andy Bauman** stated he fully supports this agreement. Under the equal employment opportunity section the nondiscrimination clause lists: race, color, religion, sex, and national origin. He asked if there is a reason that sexual orientation is not listed.

**City Manager John McDonough** stated he does not see why this cannot be included.

**Motion and Second:** Councilmember Bauman moved to amend the agreement to add "sexual orientation" to the list of discrimination prohibitions in the equal employment opportunity paragraph. Councilmember McDonald seconded the motion.

**Councilmember Graham McDonald** asked what the difference is between the previous agreement and the new agreement.

**Director of Recreation and Parks Young** stated the existing contract runs to end at the end of the fiscal year. All the contracts in Recreation and Parks will now end Dec 31 with a five year renewal period. Either party can terminate the contract with a notice. That is the reason for rewriting this section.

**Councilmember Paulson** asked why the contract is being moved to the calendar year.

Director of Recreation and Parks Young stated this was based on advice from legal staff.

**Councilmember Ken Dishman** stated the contract is paid in equal monthly installments and that has not changed for several years.

**Vote on the Motion:** The motion carried unanimously.

Councilmember Paulson stated there was a request to change the termination of the agreement from June 30 to the end of the calendar year. The end of the contract presently coincides with the budget year.

City Manager McDonough stated from a funding standpoint, staff likes to have the contracts end on a fiscal year. He suggested the end date be changed to the fiscal year.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Sterling moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-024, the Facility Use Agreement between Sandy Springs Youth Sports (SSYS) and the City of Sandy Springs for use of the Morgan Falls Athletic Complex (MFAC), with an amendment to make the termination date of the contract 6/30/2014. Councilmember Paulson seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**(Agenda Item No. 14-025)**

2. Reappoint Member to the Hospitality Board (Bruce Alterman)

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated this is an ongoing process of making appointments to City boards. Mr. Alterman is a current member of the Hospitality Board who was appointed by former Mayor Galambos. He is the owner of The Brickery. The Hospitality Board's function is to use the hotel/motel taxes to help promote tourism.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember DeJulio moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-025, the reappointment of Bruce Alterman to the Hospitality Board. Councilmember Bauman seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2014-02-09**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-026)**

3. Appoint Member to the Hospitality Board (Andrea Cohen Settles)

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated Lane Martin resigned from the Hospitality Board and he would like to nominate Andrea Cohen Settles to the Hospitality Board to fill the vacancy.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Sterling moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-026, the appointment of Andrea Cohen Settles to the Hospitality Board. Councilmember Paulson seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2014-02-10**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-027)**

4. Reappoint Member to the Board of Appeals (Ruth Coan)

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated Ms. Coan has served extremely well and he is nominating her to be reappointed for another term on the Board of Appeals.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Bauman moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-027, the reappointment of Ruth Coan to the Board of Appeals. Councilmember Paulson seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2014-02-11**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-028)**

5. Reappoint Member to the Development Authority (Jennifer Steele)

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated the Development Authority is an independent authority set up by the City to assist in the development of the community. Ms. Steele was appointed by former Mayor Galambos when the Authority was created. She has served as the secretary and is responsible for the execution of documents for the Authority. It is important to maintain continuity with the Authority. He recommended Jennifer Steele be reappointed to the Development Authority.

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember Bauman moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-028, the reappointment of Jennifer Steel to the Development Authority. Councilmember Dishman seconded the motion. There was no Council discussion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2014-02-12**

**(Agenda Item No. 14-029)**

6. Consideration of Approval to Purchase the Property Located at 4697 Wieuca Road (Sandy Springs Fire Station 4)

**City Attorney Wendell Willard** stated before Council, is the sales contract that has been negotiated with the City of Atlanta for purchase of the property at a price of \$1,240,000. The property is the fire station Sandy Springs has been using since inception of the City. Sandy Springs will also have a mutual aid agreement with the City of Atlanta.

**Motion and Second:** Councilmember DeJulio moved to approve Agenda Item No. 14-029, Purchase of the Property Located at 4697 Wieuca Road (Sandy Springs Fire Station 4). Councilmember Bauman seconded the motion.

**Councilmember Gabriel Sterling** asked if the mutual aid agreement is contingent on this motion.

City Attorney Willard responded no.

**Vote on the Motion:** The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2014-02-13**

**REPORTS**

1. Mayor and Council Reports

There were no Mayor or Council reports.

2. Staff Reports

a) Winter Storm Operations – City Manager John McDonough

**City Manager John McDonough** thanked individuals who assisted with the winter storm on behalf of the City and community. He asked the following department personnel to stand to be recognized: Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works, Information Technology, the Call Center, and ChatComm. Chief DeSimone and his police department employees did a great job including Bo Eskew, Keith Zgone, Jim Fraker, Tim Sheffield, Benji Cain, Clark Evans, Charles Phillips, Craig Manne, Micah Patrick, Katrina Bruce, Stephanie Thompson, Sgt. Trammer, and Sgt. Spears. There was also a number of Citizens on Patrol working with the Police Department including Rick Stafford, Jon Lewis, Mark Anderson, Nelson Kramer, Mark Crupi, and Mark Thomas. He recognized Jesse Cail and Jonathan Crowe, members of the IT department. He recognized Fire Chief McElfish, Mark Duke and Daryl Smith

and the other employees of the Fire Department who assisted. He recognized citizen volunteers Forest Hill, Joan Wasser, Margaret Welch, Cougar Cirillo, Charles Phillips, Craig Manne, Nick Smith, and Reginald McClendon. He thanked the following individuals from ChatComm: Michelle Allen, Gordon Decker, Jerry Holland, Shireka Graham, Becky Whitaker, Vernon Taylor, Kimberly Link, Michael Price, Joseph Nelson, Gina Kline, Yolando Chandler, Wesley Tony, Casey Winther, Dee Sheldon, Jill Spence, Stephanie Thompson, Robin Miller, Ginger LePage, Marilyn Childers, Nethaneel Lankford, Kendal Ash, Jon Godwin, Kelli Beaman, and Steve Pierce. He thanked Communications Department employees Sharon Kraun, Dan Coffey, and Jason Green for their efforts. He called Glenn Dailey with Blount Construction to the front, presented him with a plaque, and thanked Mr. Dailey and his staff for their help during the storm. He asked Communications Director Sharon Kraun to the front to accept a plaque for their work. The Communications staff worked hard on putting together updates for the Mayor, Council, and community by using social media outlets such as Facebook, Twitter, and creating press releases. He asked Public Works Director Garrin Coleman to the front and recognized the following Public Works staff members who assisted during the storm: Charlie Roberts, Brad Edward, Brenda Sangster, Melissa Rixey, Karen Lugassy, Bill Andrews, Andrew Thompson, Molly Boyenga, Adam Lyon, Josh Davidson, Marty Martin. He asked Rick Foster with OpTech to the front of the room to thank him and his employees for assisting motorists and for their work.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated the whole team did an amazing job during the storm. He received over 300 emails about the winter storm. He thanked Council for doing a great job of taking information from the City and relaying it to the citizens. He was stopped in Decatur and thanked by a resident for the City webpage updates. Staff took the initiative to start early on the storm efforts by pretreating the roads near the hospitals. The City has amazing private schools, churches, and synagogues that opened their doors for about 220 people who needed shelter. The City also had businesses, grocery stores, and restaurants that opened their doors. It was impressive that citizens who saw others trying to walk home offered shelter in their homes. The City has a tremendous amount of generosity and it was proven by ordinary citizens helping out. He has never been more proud of community from the professional staff, elected leadership, and citizens. He thanked everyone who was part of the effort. He has often spoken about the need to have community and be a community. Last Tuesday and Wednesday the City proved to be a community.

City Manager McDonough thanked Assistant City Managers Eden Freeman and Bryant Poole. There were successes and challenges during the winter storm which will be documented in a report. The report will help for any future winter storm events. The City staff realized early that the storm could be a life or death situation from a shelter standpoint. The City opened shelters and reached out to contacts in the private community such as Stars and Strikes and Holy Innocents Church. In each of the shelters a police officer or firefighter was present. The City did have an adequate supply of road treatment that was intended for the next three years. About eighty percent of that road treatment was used. The City has a facility to store road treatment collocated next to GDOT south of I-285 at the Roswell Road intersection. All traffic was cleared out of the City by 6:00 a.m. the next day. The City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was set up at City Hall in the Traffic Management Center (TMC). This gave staff a situational awareness through the TMC's camera system. The Public Safety, Communications, and Public Works leadership meet on these types of issues several times a year. The Fulton County School District called City staff to notify them of what was going on. The City offered help with moving the buses. The use of volunteers that assisted with public safety was a tremendous multiplier in this event. A message was sent to CERT volunteers and four CERT members went to the Hammond Park shelter to volunteer. ChatComm received a week's worth of phone calls in 18 hours. They did a great job and were able to dispatch public safety in a timely manner. On January 1, the City hired a new call center contractor that handled over 2,000 phone calls and did a very good job. There was a two way dialogue with social media outlets between the City and citizens. There were no significant injuries during the storm event. At the State and County level communications with other agencies was a challenge. The City did talk to outside agencies such as Cobb County, City of Roswell, and the American Red Cross.

The problem was more of an action issue after having the conversations. Another challenge was access to regional emergency shelter supplies. The City staff had to get to the supply location and load supplies into the City vehicles. The supplies need to be closer to City Hall or have them pre-staged from other agencies in the event of a regional emergency. The City will probably be purchasing supplies to hold the City over for the first 24 hours of a future storm. The City should be more self-sufficient in terms of emergency sheltering. The City has spreader equipment, but not all of it was available to the City per current contracts. Staff will review this issue. If the City had access to the equipment, there would have been a faster response to the storm. The City had to use pickup trucks and tow straps, for towing vehicles. The towing of the vehicles was escorted by police vehicles. A plow or sand truck and public works support was sent to different locations. Staff will look at the addition of more cameras, particularly near the City of Roswell and Cobb County. Staff could see a major traffic backup into Sandy Springs from the TMC, but without going into those jurisdictions, we could not see the extent of the problem. Another challenge that will be addressed in the future is where to close City roads. The steep roads and ones that are in the shade should have equipment pre-staged and have the roads closed once it is determined the conditions are no longer safe.

Mayor Paul stated he had an opportunity to have breakfast with the Mayor of Tuscaloosa, AL in December 2013. He was able to use that conversation to pull from the Mayor's tornado experiences and apply them to a winter storm event. Councilmembers did a great job in recognizing their roles.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENT**

**Kate Dalba, 7445 Wildercliff Drive, Sandy Springs Society President**, stated the Society executive board has major concerns about the modification and policies of City funding for the Sandy Springs nonprofits. The Sandy Springs Society is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) all-volunteer organization in its 25<sup>th</sup> year. She is concerned the policy language would exclude the Society from applying for direct funding for staging an event in Sandy Springs. The Society has approached Councilmembers about this and they want Council to consider clarifying language for the nonprofit policy by adding the sentence, "Notwithstanding any eligible organization pursuant to this policy that applies for direct funding to support the staging of a community event that fosters and promotes cultural and recreational events similar to those in the Resolution 2006-12-109, shall be considered eligible for application and funding as a part of the City's annual application." That language is key to maintaining the important direct fiduciary relationship between the City and the Sandy Springs Society. The Society understands and stands ready to work with the City to get that language for consideration inserted into the policy.

**Valerie Love, 6210 River Chase Circle**, stated she is in attendance on behalf of the Sandy Springs Society. The members of the Society want to help the City to keep growing in a way to help enrich the lives of the citizens. The Society chose a holiday market as a project. A leader in community building once stated that every thriving city has two things; a festival and a holiday market. The goal is to become the best holiday market in the country and attract the best vendors. The market has been successful with vendors coming from all over the country. She asked that Council consider putting language in the policy that allows the Society the opportunity to apply for funds.

**Pam Betz, 730 Weatherly Lane**, stated the Society would appreciate the opportunity to apply for nonprofit funds. The Society would like to be a partner with the City to stage these events to bring the community together. The Society understands the City's fiduciary concerns and has accounting available to allow the City to review where the funds are dispersed. The Society is the largest philanthropic organization in Sandy Springs.

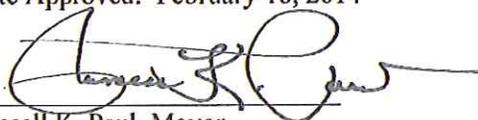
#### **EXECUTIVE SESSION – Litigation and Real Estate**

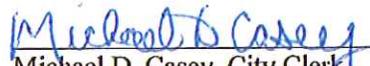
There was no Executive Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Motion and Vote:** Councilmember DeJulio moved to adjourn the meeting. Councilmember Paulson seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 7:13 p.m.

Date Approved: February 18, 2014

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Russell K. Paul, Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael D. Casey, City Clerk

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit B Public Comments

## Dickerson, Patrice

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**From:** Donna Smythe <dsmythe@cdakids.org>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 10, 2014 10:29 AM  
**To:** Dickerson, Patrice  
**Subject:** Re: City of Sandy Springs 2014 Annual Action Plan  
**Attachments:** Sandy Springs--CDA Accomplishments 2.8.14.docx; ATT00001.htm

Hi Patrice,

I hope the attached Recent Accomplishments is useful. Please note the Need Statement at the end. Feel free to cut and paste for your purposes.

Thanks!

Donna

Donna Smythe, Executive Director  
Child Development Association  
89 Grove Way  
Roswell, GA 30075  
770-992-4339 o.  
404-354-3541 m.

[Join Us Saturday May 3th for the 2014 Down Home Derby to Benefit the Children](#)

On Feb 10, 2014, at 9:25 AM, Dickerson, Patrice <PDickerson@SandySpringsga.gov> wrote:

Hey, Donna! If you could just provide an updated statement about the needs of the CDA and how many of the clients served are from SS, that would be helpful.

Thanks!

Patrice

---

**From:** Donna Smythe [<mailto:dsmythe@cdakids.org>]  
**Sent:** Friday, February 07, 2014 10:50 AM  
**To:** Dickerson, Patrice  
**Subject:** Re: City of Sandy Springs 2014 Annual Action Plan  
**Importance:** High

Patrice,

Sorry I missed the hearing. My calendar just got away from me. Please let me know if there is anything I can do, or should do, to support your Action Plan and to promote the inclusion of the CDA in Sandy Springs planning.

Thanks,

Donna

Donna Smythe, Executive Director  
Child Development Association  
89 Grove Way  
Roswell, GA 30075  
770-992-4339 o.  
404-354-3541 m.  
[www.CDAkids.org](http://www.CDAkids.org)

Make your investment in Bright Futures today at [www.CDAkids.org](http://www.CDAkids.org)

On Jan 28, 2014, at 11:33 AM, Dickerson, Patrice <[PDickerson@SandySpringsga.gov](mailto:PDickerson@SandySpringsga.gov)> wrote:

**Notice of Public Hearing February 4, 2014**

**2014 Annual Action Plan for Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program**

The city of Sandy Springs, GA has begun preparations to submit its 2014 Annual Action Plan for the CDBG Program to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by May 15, 2014. To meet the requirements of Consolidated Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs, Sandy Springs will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, February 4, 2014, at 6:00 p.m. in city hall located at 7840 Roswell Road, Building 500, Sandy Springs, GA, 30350. In 2010, Sandy Springs finalized plans for a multiyear sidewalk construction program along Roswell Road, which is currently underway but has not been completed at this time. Citizens can offer input on this project at the public hearing, as well as other needs in their community relative to the CDBG Program. The CDBG program assists cities with developing viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Citizens in need of translation services or materials in alternative formats should call 770-730-5600 seven calendar days prior to the regularly scheduled meeting. Additional CDBG Program information can be found on the City's CDBG webpage at <http://www.sandyspringsga.gov/City-Departments/Community-Development/Community-Development-Block-Grant>.

Patrice S. Dickerson, AICP  
Manager of Planning and Zoning

Department of Community Development  
City of Sandy Springs  
7840 Roswell Road, Building 500  
Sandy Springs, Georgia 30350  
Main: 770-730-5600  
Direct: 770-206-1513  
Mobile: 770-687-5273  
Fax: 770-206-1562  
[www.sandyspringsga.org](http://www.sandyspringsga.org)

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**CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**  
**Recent Accomplishments Serving the Sandy Springs Community**  
**January 2014**

Children's Center

In 2012-2013, the Child Development Association's Children's Center provided NAEYC accredited early care and learning programs to 261 economically disadvantaged children in two programs: one for Toddlers & Preschoolers, which is tuition-based, and Georgia PreK, which is State Lottery-funded. More than 30% were residents of Sandy Springs.

All our children received the benefit of:

- A robust curriculum that promotes cognitive, physical and psychosocial development
- Enriched classrooms with dedicated, qualified teachers
- Two nutritious meals and a snack each day
- Immunization and health screenings including dental, vision and hearing
- Developmental screenings
- Parent-teacher conferences; parenting skills education
- Enrichment activities such as field trips, cultural performances and special events
- Counseling and crisis assistance; social service referrals

Toddler and preschool parents benefited from full-day childcare so they could go to work knowing that their children were in good hands in an educational environment preparing them for success in kindergarten. The daily PreK schedule is 8:00 am to 3:00 pm, but these parents had the option of signing up for Extended Day, if they needed additional childcare to meet their work schedules.

In 2012 and 2013, Bright from the Start tapped the CDA to launch two new pilot programs, which gave our PreK and Preschool children exciting new opportunities:

- PreK Summer Transition--a six-week program, serving 32 children deemed to be at risk of school failure without additional support making the transition to kindergarten; this program launched in 2012 and was renewed in 2013
- Rising PreK Summer Transition Program—a six-week summer preparatory curriculum for English language learners entering PreK in the fall; we had two classrooms serving 28 children in 2013

The Children's Center enrolled Sandy Springs toddler and preschool-aged children at affordable tuition rates for low-income families whose median household income is roughly \$20,800/year. The average parent tuition payment for Sandy Springs residents was about \$94 per week, thanks in part to scholarship funds (\$9,990) contributed by the City of Sandy Springs that supported our sliding tuition scale. Even with discounts, these parents are committing a significant portion of their income, 20-25%, to their child's preschool experience, which is strong evidence of the value they place on education.

In 2012-2013 the CDA provided 2,886 weeks of enrollment to Sandy Springs toddlers and preschoolers with total scholarship assistance of \$234,360. We provided 1,150 weeks

of PreK enrollment tuition-free to parents.

Demographics of our Sandy Springs families:

- Median household income approximately \$20,800 (roughly one-sixth the median income of Sandy Springs)
- 90% of the children qualify for free or reduced lunch program
- 41% are Hispanic/Brazilian, 45% are African American, 12% Caucasian, 2% Other
- Roughly 50% speak English as 2<sup>nd</sup> language
- About half have single woman heads-of-household
- The program benefits Sandy Springs businesses by providing affordable childcare for low-wage earners in retail, hospitality, transportation, healthcare, construction, landscaping, and other areas.

Ms. D., mother of two, relocated to Sandy Springs to accept a sales job offer, reluctantly leaving behind her family support network in Florida. She enrolled her two children in the CDA's PreK and toddler program. She has been effusive in her appreciation, saying that the only way she could make it is with the support of the CDA...that the CDA's warm welcome made a real difference to her success...and that she is grateful that her children are safe and happy. Her oldest child matriculated to Woodland Charter Elementary after PreK.

Ms. H, mother of two, and longtime Sandy Springs resident, works as an administrative assistant. Because the CDA is accessible to the bus line, she was able to enroll both her children. Her daughter graduated PreK last year and went on to Ison Elementary where she is doing well. And the second child is in PreK this year. Ms. H. expresses lots of appreciation for the CDA teachers and curriculum and credits the CDA program with her daughter's success at Ison.

#### Kids Express

The CDA offers its Kids Express drop-in early learning program at the North Fulton Service Center in Sandy Springs. Our Kids Express classroom receives almost 3,000 visits each year from youngsters ages three months to seven years. Youngsters play and learn while their parents avail themselves of government services at the Grady Clinic, WIC office, Workforce Development, and other agencies located in the Center. For many low-income parents, Kids Express is their first exposure to a high quality early learning environment with qualified teachers, so we hope to use the program as a platform to educate parents about early literacy and school readiness.

#### Ready By Five Initiative

The CDA was one of only two children's centers in the state to receive a System of Care grant from the Governor's Office for Children and Families in 2011-2012. We received renewed funding for 2012-2013, and have recently learned that a third year of state funding has been approved. Our project, "Ready By Five" consists of three components:

- A full-time Family Service Specialist works closely with each family to identify and address all kinds of needs that might undermine family cohesion and ability to

care for children. By making appropriate referrals, ranging from housing, transportation, health, nutrition, counseling, employment, and others, the Family Service Specialist promotes parental effectiveness raising and educating their children.

- Parent Educators to deliver the national model program, Parents As Teachers. PAT uses personal home visits to educate parents on child development, to equip them to observe their child's development, and to successfully parent their child for school readiness. As of early 2013, we have three full-time Parent Educators serving approximately 50 families with 66 children. At this time, PAT serves only two Sandy Springs residents, but the low-income housing along Roswell Road in Sandy Springs would be an excellent target for the next Parent Educator when we have funds to expand.
- Ready By Five Advisory Board, including numerous social service and educational organizations/agencies, to weave social service, health, education and other providers together in more meaningful, effective relationships on behalf of families with young children. The goal is to improve the integration and effectiveness of services to address family needs, which might otherwise detract from the children's school readiness. Sandy Springs nonprofits are not currently active on our Advisory Board but we are committed to gaining their participation this year. Our Education Director has made a short list of prospects to cultivate this spring, CAC, Mary Hall Freedom House, Every Woman Works, and Los Niño's Primeros.

## **NEEDS STATEMENT**

In calendar year 2014, the CDA estimates that the gap between our actual cost of education and what parents could afford to pay was \$800,000. A significant percentage of the working poor families we serve are from Sandy Springs and we need the continued, generous support of the City to continue our work.

The CDA provides real, tangible economic benefits to the City of Sandy Springs. We provide childcare for today's workforce and we prepare tomorrow's workforce for success. Children with a strong preschool experience, like the CDA, are three to four times more likely to graduate from high school and three to four times more likely to go to college. James Heckman, Nobel Laureate economist, has said that preschool education is currently America's single most effective and efficient investment in building human capital.

And, while preschool education is not a mandated City of Sandy Springs function, it is a wise investment that will reduce the pressure on other City services. Economists estimate that \$1 invested in preschool education will return \$7-16 to the community in higher productivity, income taxes and reduced expense for social services, health care, law enforcement, courts, jails and the like. Why should police and jails be the juggernauts of municipal budgets, when modest expenditures targeting 3 & 4 year olds can yield such obvious results?

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit C

### Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Continuum of Care Homeless Census Report

# THE 2009 METRO ATLANTA TRI-JURISDICTIONAL COLLABORATIVE HOMELESS CENSUS



I think it is important to understand  
how many homeless people there are.  
*Count Volunteer*

## COVERING ATLANTA, DEKALB COUNTY AND FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

I feel like I contributed in some small way to  
serve the homeless population in Atlanta.  
*Count Volunteer*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional (Tri-J) Collaborative on Homelessness and Pathways Community Network acknowledge the time and effort of the numerous individuals and organizations that assisted in the successful 2009 Metro Atlanta Tri-J Homeless Census. In addition, we express appreciation to members of the advisory council for their guidance regarding methodology and implementation. We extend our gratitude to the deployment captains who made the count successful through their hard work and dedication. We also are grateful to the deployment host sites for providing a safe place to deploy enumeration teams. Finally, we thank the people and agencies that provided additional support towards the achievement of the 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census. Together we are collecting the data necessary to track our progress in the fight against homelessness.

The 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census was successful because over 400 volunteers joined forces to count the homeless persons in our community. Although it is not possible to list each of them by name, the Tri-Jurisdictional and Pathways wish to express our gratitude to each of you who contributed your time and effort.

We acknowledge the Atlanta Regional Commission Geographic Information Systems Department (GIS) and David Giguere for the customized, user-friendly maps and the deployment captains map training. We give special thanks to Aero Surveys of Georgia, Inc. for allowing us to use their detailed street information for the census maps.

We are grateful to Druid Hills United Methodist Church for allowing the deployment captains to meet at the church on a regular basis. We are also thankful to Cliff Richards of Decatur Cooperative Ministries for arranging the meeting site at the church.

We recognize the effort of the special enumeration teams whose knowledge of the homeless population and geographic areas were instrumental in the data collection process. We also appreciate Officer Joyner of the Alpharetta Police Department for assisting with the Alpharetta special team, and the DeKalb County and Sandy Springs Police Departments for providing additional support to the enumeration teams on census night.



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness (Tri-J) is a working partnership of government representatives, community members and service providers within the City of Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County. The Tri-J works collaboratively to address issues of homelessness through planning, policy development, service delivery and resource allocation.

In 2002, the Tri-J decided that getting objective and accurate data on the number of homeless persons residing in the community was a top priority. The homeless census was to identify the number of homeless persons in each local community on the basis of sleeping location and basic demographic characteristics: gender, adult vs. youth, and family vs. individual. Pathways Community Network was asked to undertake the point-in-time homeless count on behalf of the Tri-J. While the 2003 Tri-J Homeless Census was in its early planning stages, the U. S. Congress passed legislation requiring state and local governments that receive funding under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to conduct point-in-time homeless counts at least once every two years beginning no later than 2004.

In March 2003, the Tri-J and Pathways conducted the first successful homeless census. The count relied on the efforts of many non-profit homeless service providers and over 400 volunteers to count the homeless persons in the more than 800 square miles that comprise the Tri-J area. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognized the 2003 Tri-Jurisdiction Homeless Census as a national “best practice.”

The 2005 and 2007 Tri-Jurisdictional and 2006 City of Atlanta Homeless Census followed the successful methodology used in the 2003 census. Improvements were made to the model for each successive count based upon feedback from the Tri-J homeless census advisory council and deployment captains committee, community volunteers and community needs. The reports on these earlier counts can be viewed at the Pathways website, [www.pcnj.info](http://www.pcnj.info).

The 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census was the fourth point-in-time count for Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County. The 2009 census adhered to the successful methodology used by the Tri-J in previous counts with slight modifications based on feedback from the 2007 deployment captains debriefing session, 2009 advisory council and community needs (see methods). The planning of the 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census began in August 2008 with the actual enumeration occurring in the early morning hours of January 23, 2009. This report describes the purpose, methodology and results of that effort.



## II. PURPOSE and COORDINATION

### A. Project Purpose

Both HUD and the Tri-J identified several important goals for the homeless census:

- Provide the number and characteristics of people sleeping in transitional programs, shelters and places not meant for human habitation;
- Provide the local community with data to use in planning, funding, and implementing services that meets the needs of homeless persons;
- Provide a measurement of the changes in the homeless population over time;
- Provide a report that increases awareness of the local homeless issue; and
- Provide data to use in updating the Tri-J's Housing Inventory for the annual HUD Super Notification of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) Exhibit 1 report.

### B. Project Coordination

#### Pathways Community Network

Pathways Community Network is a non-profit organization that supports human service providers with a variety of tools that encourage collaboration, reduce costs and increase impact, so more people find the path to success. Since 2003, we have been asked by the Tri-J to manage the homeless point-in-time counts. Pathways has coordinated, staffed, written the reports and presented the findings for the Tri-J homeless census. Beginning in 2007, we have also provided research expertise in the areas of methodology, data collection, and data analysis. The Pathways research and data analysis team consisted of the research manager and a research assistant. The executive director and senior researcher for Pathways served as members of the advisory council.

#### Advisory Council (AC)

As in the previous three Tri-J census, the Tri-J homeless census advisory council was formed and composed of community volunteers, academic researchers and leaders in non-profit, human services and government agencies. The functions of the AC included assisting the Pathways research team with refining the count methodology and instruments, logistical planning and providing input regarding compliance with HUD regulations. With few exceptions, the advisory council met on a regular monthly basis.

A Tri-J representative from the AC assisted Pathways with collecting contact information for all known emergency shelters and transitional housing programs in the Tri-J, refining the sheltered housing count tally form and collecting data for the sheltered count. Pathways and the Tri-J representative communicated on a regular basis via phone and email during the sheltered count data collection process.



### **Deployment Captains (DC)**

A deployment captains committee was again formed, as with the previous census, to assist Pathways with logistics planning of the deployment sites, recruitment of volunteers, and on census night with managing deployment sites for the unsheltered count. The DC was staffed by homeless service provider agencies, non-profit agencies and government agencies. Committee co-chairs shared a seat on the advisory council to assure good communication and successful joint problem solving between the two groups.

Beginning in October 2008, the deployment captains met on a regular basis. Based on feedback from the 2007 DC debriefing session, changes were made to the DC meeting schedule for the 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census. The new DC were required to attend an orientation meeting and attend every meeting. Instead of all DC being required to attend the meetings, at least one representative from each deployment site was required.

In mid-January prior to the census night, the new DC were trained extensively on the census night process. At the same meeting, a Geographic Information System staff member taught them how to read the enumeration maps. One week prior to the count, a DC briefing meeting was held to pass out the census night boxes which included information and count forms, maps and equipment such as clipboards, pens, and flashlights. The Pathways research manager reviewed with the DC all the materials that were included in the boxes and the census night process such as setting up the deployment sites, training the volunteers and calling in the homeless count numbers.

After the count, the DC were responsible for returning the boxes and count forms back to Pathways the following week. In February, a DC appreciation and debriefing luncheon was held to give them a chance to provide feedback on the unsheltered count process and thank them for all their time and effort.



### III. METHODS

#### A. Definition of Homelessness

When conducting homeless counts, HUD has mandated that communities receiving federal funds, such as the Tri-J, follow their definition of homelessness, which is based on the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987 (later amended as the McKinney-Vento Act). The McKinney-Vento Act defines a person as homeless if he or she lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; has a primary nighttime residence that is either a public or private shelter, an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private location that is not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Other federal agencies, such as the Department of Education (DOE) and Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA), use different McKinney-Vento Act definitions than HUD and thus use alternate definitions for homeless persons. For example, the DOE definition of homelessness includes families who live in the homes of friends/families and in hotels/motels, while the current HUD definition does not.

#### B. Date and Time of Census

Based on a national directive from HUD, the advisory council was required to select a date for the census during the last ten days in January, 2009. The AC selected Friday, January 23<sup>rd</sup> as the census date morning, with a bad weather back-up date of Wednesday, January 28<sup>th</sup>. Both dates were mid-week to represent a typical weekday morning and to avoid the higher number of non-homeless persons on the streets during weekends. Several large shelters in the City of Atlanta discharge residents in the early morning hours (5:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.). To avoid double counting of people as sheltered and unsheltered, the advisory council decided to begin enumeration around 1 a.m. prior to the shelter early morning release times.

#### C. Types of Count

The census consisted of two types of enumerations which result in a comprehensive picture of homelessness for Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County:

- ***Unsheltered:*** A count of unsheltered homeless people who reside in places not meant for human habitation, such as on the streets, in vehicles, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings and makeshift shelters such as tents.
- ***Sheltered:*** A count of sheltered homeless people who occupy emergency shelter, transitional housing, recovery programs that serve homeless and non-homeless clients, motels (only if motel vouchers are provided by service agency) and short stay institutions such as hospitals and jails.



## 1. Unsheltered Count Method

Planning for the 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census unsheltered count began in August 2008. This first month involved setting up the advisory council, and most importantly, setting the date for the count. The fall months included such activities as setting up the deployment captains committee, recruiting volunteers, notifying the community of the upcoming homeless count, recruiting deployment sites, working to set up and print the enumeration maps, recruiting enumerator guides, setting up special coverage teams and contacting police departments throughout the Tri-J.

The month of the actual count is the busiest for completing final tasks. January entails creating and printing all the necessary forms for the upcoming census night, putting together the equipment for the count, and training the deployment captains on the census night process. Plus there was the challenge of handling all the last minute items that needed to be addressed such as making sure there are enough volunteers at each deployment site.

On census night, January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2009, the Pathways research team arrived at the Pathways office or “command central” at 6 p.m. to set up for the upcoming count and to resolve any last issues. New volunteers were assigned up to 11 p.m. that night to count. Deployment captains arrived first at the deployment sites around 10 p.m. to set up for the morning count. Homeless enumerator guides arrived next for specific guide training on their role within enumerations teams. Following the enumerator guides training, community volunteers arrived around 11:30 p.m.

At midnight, all enumerators, paid and volunteer, received general training on the HUD definition of homelessness, areas to pay specific attention to within enumeration areas, and how to document the number of homeless persons found using the street tally form. All enumerators were instructed to travel or canvass all streets in their enumeration area at speeds of 10-15 miles per hour, not to count in abandoned buildings due to safety concerns, and not to make contact with or disturb any homeless persons found on the street. For this count, the enumerators were also requested to stop at 24 hours convenience stores and grocery stores to ask store clerks if they are aware of where homeless people might be in that area. Another new request was that enumerators stop at hospitals in their area and count homeless people in the emergency room.

The enumerators deployed around 1:00 a.m. on census morning with instructions to return to their deployment sites by 5 a.m. The weather conditions on the morning of January 23<sup>rd</sup> were clear with a morning low temperature around the mid-thirties. Approximately 300 volunteer enumerators, 40 agency guides and 100 homeless enumerator guides participated on census night.

In an effort to ensure accuracy in the count, prevent the loss of data and to get “real time” reporting of the count, a call-in reporting method was used. Enumeration teams reported the tallies for each block group in their assigned enumeration area to their deployment captains as they completed the count for the block group. After an enumeration area was complete, deployment captains called Pathways staff to input the data into an online computer application. After enumerators returned from their enumeration areas, they received breakfast and were debriefed by deployment captains. Feedback from volunteers will be used to update future census procedures.



## Enumeration Areas

The City of Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County cover over 800 square miles and comprise 771 U.S. Census block groups. In 2003, 134 enumeration areas were created by grouping the U.S. Census blocks into manageable areas for data collection and organization. The enumeration areas varied in size and number of block groups, depending on the anticipated concentration of unsheltered homeless persons. For example, in areas with high concentrations of unsheltered homeless, where enumerators would have to walk much of the area to conduct their count, fewer block groups were allocated to an enumeration area. The 2009 census used the same enumeration areas as 2003, 2005 and 2007.

## Deployment Sites

The enumeration areas were divided among 11 deployment sites (see special thanks). These sites were spaced throughout the Tri-J and appropriately geo-located to provide convenient access for enumerators to their assigned enumeration areas. They served as staging areas for the unsheltered count, providing adequate well-lit parking, phone lines and a large meeting area. For each deployment site, at least one seasoned deployment captain and two other DCs were recruited from various community and government agencies to coordinate the site on census night. The downtown site, Crossroads Community Ministries, also hosted the enumeration team from Department of Veteran's Affairs, Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program (VA) when they returned from counting homeless persons in the downtown and neighboring areas.

## Maps

The Atlanta Regional Commission's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department created the 2009 planning and enumeration maps for the unsheltered count. The large planning maps aided Pathways in the assignment of enumeration areas to each deployment site and the deployment captains in orienting enumerators during training on census night. The enumeration maps included one main enumeration area clearly outlined in bold black in the center of the map with the block groups for each EA outlined in purple within the EA.

The enumeration maps had been improved from the 2005 homeless census by adding Aero Atlas street overlays to provide detailed street information, defined block group boundaries and more distinguishable landmarks. The colors of the maps were changed slightly this year per the request of the 2007 deployment captains. In 2007, each enumeration area had its own pastel color, but were difficult to see in dim lighting, so the maps were updated for 2009 to one light pastel color for cities and no color for the county areas.

## Enumeration Teams

In order to cover the large Tri-J area, over 400 enumerators were needed. Enumerators walked or drove the streets of the Tri-J to count the number of people who were homeless. The advisory council decided that, for accuracy and safety, enumeration teams would be comprised of at least 3 to 4 members, ideally at least 2 community volunteers and 1 enumerator guide. The number of teams required at each deployment site depended on the number of enumeration areas assigned to the site with one enumeration team generally covering one enumeration area. The enumeration teams for downtown Atlanta was comprised of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) enumerators only.

*Community Volunteers:* Volunteers were recruited using a number of methods including direct recruitment, public announcements, recruitment fliers, and postings on websites. Students, members of faith-based groups, homeless service provider staff and other community stakeholders volunteered to



serve as enumerators on census night. Volunteers were assigned to a deployment site based on their preferences and on the minimum requirement of volunteers needed at each site.

For this census, the recruitment of community volunteers was more difficult than usual. The homeless count was scheduled for Thursday, January 22<sup>nd</sup>, with Martin Luther King Jr. Day on the previous Monday. The count also coincided with the inauguration of President Obama. Many people who would normally have volunteered did not because they were out of town for the holiday and/or inauguration.

***Paid Homeless Enumerator Guides (PEGs):*** As in the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Tri-J Homeless Census, paid homeless enumerators were recruited from various transitional housing programs in the Tri-J area. The paid homeless enumerator guides were residents of the transitional facilities whose job was to assist other volunteers in identifying homeless persons, in pointing out locations likely to have a homeless person present, and in recognizing potentially dangerous situations to avoid. For the 2009 census, several changes were made for the paid guides. This year the paid guides were required to have lived in the Tri-J area for at least six months and to have been a participant in the transitional program for at least three months. Also, the paid guides were only used at 8 of the 11 deployment sites due to low numbers of homeless people found in the other three sites during the past census. This year the agencies were asked to drop off and pick up the PEGs because in the past, the PEGs often did not have rides after the count was complete. For their work, the guides were paid a flat rate of \$50.

***Service Provider Enumerator Guides:*** During the 2003 and 2005 homeless counts, all enumeration areas were canvassed by enumeration teams of 2-3 volunteer enumerators and a paid homeless enumerator guide. For the 2007 Homeless Count, the advisory council decided to replace the paid homeless enumerator guides with a homeless service provider staff member in 30 specifically determined “zero count” enumeration areas where no homeless person had been found in 2003, 2005 and 2006 (applicable to areas within the City of Atlanta only). In 2009, service provider enumerator guides were used at three deployment sites where low numbers of homeless persons had been found over the past census. They were also used at other sites where there were not enough paid homeless enumerator guides for each team.

***Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Enumerators:*** The VA enumerators were veterans participating in the U.S. Department of Veteran’s Affairs, Healthcare for the Homeless Veterans Program. Along with nearly forty current program participants, program alumni and program staff worked in the VA enumeration teams on census night. Due to their experience living on the streets or working with clients on the streets, they were assigned enumeration areas in downtown Atlanta as well as special areas outside the downtown area where expertise is helpful. The VA enumerators were paid a flat rate of \$60, since the majority of their time was spent actually walking the streets of downtown Atlanta.

### **Street Tally Forms**

Street tally count forms were used to count the number of unsheltered homeless persons found. These forms reported the number of homeless individuals by gender and adult vs. youth (under age 18) or undetermined gender/age and the number of homeless family units by adult male, adult female and children under age 18. Each street tally form was pre-printed with an assigned enumeration area number and a block group number. The forms contained directions on how to record the data and how to call in the counts. Enumerators were instructed to call in count results on each block group as it was completed.



## Special Coverage Areas

***Special Coverage Teams:*** Prior to census night, law enforcement agencies throughout the Tri-J were surveyed on the probable location of unsheltered homeless persons. In addition to information about homeless persons' locations, law enforcement officers were also asked to identify areas that were unsafe for volunteers and areas that needed law enforcement escorts. With the feedback from law enforcement, Pathways compiled a detailed list of special coverage areas.

Prior to census night, deployment captains were given a list of special coverage locations in their enumeration areas and told to instruct volunteers not to canvas those areas. On census morning, the Alpharetta, Buford Highway and VA (see VA enumerators) special coverage teams then counted in the special coverage areas, often with a police escort. This process ensured that counts from special coverage areas were not duplicated. The Alpharetta special coverage team consisted of an Alpharetta police officer and a Fulton County representative. The Buford Highway team consisted of several volunteers from the Latin American Association who were knowledgeable about the immigrant and homeless communities along Buford Highway.

***Encampments:*** To ensure the anonymity of encampment locations, Mad Housers, a non-profit that provides assistance in encampments, counted the encampment locations.

### **Challenges for 2009 Unsheltered Count**

For the 2009 unsheltered count, there was difficulty in obtaining the over 400 community volunteers needed to cover all the areas of the Tri-J. As mentioned previously, getting the required number of volunteers needed was not possible due to the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday and presidential inauguration. Therefore the AC devised an alternate plan to accommodate the low number of volunteers.

The alternate plan provided that enumeration areas in which zero homeless people were counted for the past three counts would not be counted by enumeration teams. For enumeration areas that had only found one homeless person over the past three counts would be made a low probability, meaning that the EA would only be counted once all other enumeration areas for that deployment site were counted.

The difficulty of finding enough community volunteers resulted in other problems. Due to the lack of volunteers, one of the deployment sites that was located in the far southern area of DeKalb had to be closed and the enumeration areas transferred to other deployment sites. Another challenge with deployment sites was that two recreation centers in Atlanta were unable to serve as deployment sites because of Atlanta budget issues. A week before the count, their enumeration areas had to be distributed to other deployment sites.

In areas where there were still not enough community volunteers needed, enumeration teams were asked to count more than the one enumeration area usually requested. This doubling up of enumeration areas was needed at the southwest Fulton site where all the volunteers who were signed up did not show up. Besides asking teams to count more than one enumeration area, enumerators from another deployment site were asked to change to the other site to assist and any volunteer calling in after 10 p.m. on census night was sent to this site.



All changes made were reviewed by researchers and the advisory council. The research team and AC determined that the changes did not impact the validity of the unsheltered count methodology and thus the homeless numbers.

### **Community Volunteer Feedback**

For the 2009 homeless census, a standardized debriefing questionnaire was provided to the community volunteers as they finished the count. From the feedback, what volunteers liked best about participating in the count was that they could help homeless people and serve the community for a worthwhile cause. They also liked working as a team with their fellow volunteers and meeting new people. The volunteers found the instructions clear and the process well-organized. Also, driving made it easier. Finally, participating in the count shed light on the homeless situation in our community for several volunteers.

The main problem for volunteers was not finding any or many homeless people in their enumeration area. Another major problem was that the maps were difficult to read. A few suggestions for the next census included smaller one page maps of each block group, having more detailed information on the EA map, color code the boundaries better so that each block group is clearly identified. A further problem frequently stated was the late night/early morning hours. It was suggested that the count start earlier.

All in all, most volunteers were glad to participate and stated that they would be willing to volunteer again.

### **Modifications for Next Unsheltered Count**

In February, the DC participated in a debriefing session where they shared their thoughts on the unsheltered count process. One problem was that there were so many forms that they were difficult to keep track of on census night. It was suggested that the forms be consolidated as much as possible and be put into a packet for each enumerator. Another request was that a planning map be developed for each deployment site and their enumeration areas. Also, it was mentioned that the “paid enumerator guides” be renamed to simply “guides” so that volunteers not get upset that some are being paid while others are not. On the certificate of participation form, the date should include both the census night and the next day since the count ends in the early morning hours. Finally, the DC suggested that homeless persons participate in the planning process or else have shelters ask residents to share anonymous information on where homeless people sleep outdoors at night.



## 2. Sheltered Count Methods

Beginning in October 2008, emergency shelter and transitional housing program providers (definitions follow) were notified of the impending Tri-J homeless count at public meetings, such as the Tri-Jurisdictional Metro Atlanta Collaborative, Fulton County to Prevent Homelessness, and HMIS users group meetings. In early December, the deployment captains were provided a list of known emergency shelters and transitional housing programs located in the Tri-J area. The DC were asked to read over the agency list and provide the names of any additional agencies that they were aware of that were not on the list. This list was created by identifying all the agencies on the 2008 Tri-J Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). The Tri-J HIC is a complete inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds in the Tri-J area for fall 2008. The Tri-J HIC and sheltered count representative was able to provide a contact list for those agencies.

Two months prior to census night, Pathways research staff contacted several jails throughout the Tri-J and a Tri-J representative from Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County contacted the Drug Court in each jurisdiction to determine if we could get the number of people who would be identified as homeless at the jails on census night. In the month of January, Pathways staff contacted hospital staff throughout the Tri-J to notify them of the upcoming homeless count.

The week of the count, Pathways staff emailed, or called/faxed if no email address was provided, each agency on the contact list to notify them of the need for their bed occupancy information for census night and to provide the agency staff with the tally form and instructions (see data collection form). If the past contact information was incorrect, current information was obtained and the list updated. If a phone number was no longer in service, staff investigated the situation to determine if the facility was no longer open or if the number had changed. Staff also investigated any new agency names that were provided by the deployment captains and Tri-J sheltered count representative.

The email or fax included a notification letter, sheltered count tally form and instructions for filling out the count form. The sheltered count tally form reported the program/site information, program type, bed capacity, occupancy numbers for individuals/families and subpopulation information, which was new for this count. The contact person was instructed to fill out the form for all clients on site from 6 p.m. January 22<sup>nd</sup> to 6 a.m. January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2009. The contact person was requested to return the sheltered count tally form to Pathways by the following week.

The 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census was the first time that permanent supportive housing programs (definition follows) were also notified of the count. A new requirement by HUD for 2009 mandated that permanent supportive housing occupancy and capacity numbers be collected for the same night as emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

A number of the sheltered count tally forms that had been e-mailed or faxed to housing providers were returned within the following days of the Tri-J homeless census. Shortly after the census, Pathways staff began making reminder phone calls to the non-reporting sites. Some responded via fax or email, while others gave their results to the staff over the phone. In those cases, the data was recorded on blank Tally sheets. The majority of the Tally forms were returned during the month of February. During March, a concerted effort was made by Pathways staff, advisory council members and Tri-J representatives to contact the last few non-reporting sites. As the sheltered tally forms were turned in, the information was verified by Pathways staff against the existing 2008 Tri-J HIC. Anomalies identified at this stage were resolved, usually by emails or phone conversations with the program staff.



A determination was made by the advisory council that by March 25<sup>th</sup> the occupancy numbers for any remaining sites that had not reported would be estimated, using the statistical model developed during the previous homeless counts. To encourage participation in the homeless count, the advisory council enacted a policy for previous counts of not disclosing occupancy rates for specific agencies or program sites. In the end, 97% of emergency shelter and transitional housing programs provided their homeless numbers for the census.

On the other hand, we were not as successful with the jails and hospitals. Even though the jails were contacted prior to the count, jail and drug court staff were unable to provide the number of people homeless on census night. From staff, we discovered that when people are arrested, they are encouraged to provide an address. Often people give the address of family and friends and are thus not defined as homeless. As with the jails, people staying at hospitals also tended to provide the address of family and friends and thus not be classified as homeless. However, if the persons were staying at a transitional housing provider, but was in the hospital for that night, they would be counted under the agency numbers. Also, Pathways asked that enumerators for the unsheltered count walk through emergency rooms to see if any homeless persons were finding shelter there for the night.

#### **Emergency Shelter Definition**

According to HUD, an emergency shelter is defined as any facility with sleeping accommodations that provide temporary shelter for homeless persons with the length of stay ranging from one night up to as much as three months.

#### **Transitional Housing Definition**

Transitional housing is defined by HUD as a facility that provides housing and supportive services such as case management and life skills for homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months.

#### **Permanent Supportive Housing Definition**

The definition of permanent supportive housing for HUD is a long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless individuals with disabilities. A person with a disability is determined to 1) have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or 2) have a developmental disability, as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

This type of supportive housing enables special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. There is no definite length of stay, instead tenants of permanent housing sign legal lease documents. In the supportive housing model, services are available to the tenant but accepting services cannot be required of tenants or in any way impact their tenancy. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated by the applicant and provided by other public or private services agencies. Permanent supportive housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

#### **Challenges for 2009 Sheltered Count**

One of the biggest challenges for the sheltered count was the lengthy return time of many homeless housing providers of their census night numbers to Pathways. For several agencies, the response time



often took up to two months. Often this was the result of staff change from the time of the Tri-J HIC to the homeless census. Another major issue was that the census numbers provided by housing agencies did not match the previous Tri-J HIC. Per HUD, these numbers either need to match or an explanation needs to be provided as to the reason for the change in numbers. The process of verifying accurate numbers was also an extended process.

**Modifications for the next Sheltered Count**

The Tri-J representatives suggested that for the next sheltered count that volunteers be used to contact the housing provider agencies on census night/morning in order to get the numbers in “real time” as is done for the unsheltered count. The volunteers could either be located at a few of the deployment sites or at the Pathways command central. If there are enough volunteers for the sheltered count, then some people could be designated to drive to the actual housing agencies for the numbers.

## V. 2009 HOMELESS CENSUS RESULTS

### A. 2009 Tri-J Homeless Census Numbers

On the morning of January 23, 2009, a total of **7,019 unsheltered and sheltered (emergency shelters and transitional housing) homeless people** were found in the Tri-J area.

**Table 1: 2009 Homeless Census Count by Residence and Household Type**

2009 Tri-J Homeless Census	Individuals	Family Members	Totals	Percentage
Unsheltered	2,068	96	2,164	30.8%
Emergency Shelters	1,998	359	2,357	33.6%
Transitional Housing	1,715	783	2,498	35.6%
<b>Totals (%)</b>	<b>5,781 (82%)</b>	<b>1,238 (18%)</b>	<b>7,019</b>	

**Table 2: 2009 Homeless Census Count by Gender and Household Type**

2009 Tri-J Homeless Count	Individuals						Family Members					
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Couples – no kids (# of Adults)	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Adult Head of Family	Female Adult Head of Family	2 Parent Families (# of Adults)	Non-Head Adult	Kids in Family	Total Family Members
Unsheltered	1,747	291	0	25	5	2,068	3	30	0	0	63	96
Emergency Shelters	1,548	408	42	0	0	1,998	1	119	12	1	226	359
Transitional Housing	1,379	334	0	1	1	1,715	8	199	52	5	519	783
<b>TRI-J TOTALS</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,238</b>
<b>% of Total Tri-J</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>.6%</b>	<b>.4%</b>	<b>0%</b>		<b>.2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>.9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	

**Individuals:** Of the 5,781 individuals counted in the Tri-J on Census morning, adult males comprised 81%, adult females were 18%, and unaccompanied youth were approximately 1% of Tri-J individuals found on the morning of the count.

**Families:** Of the total number of homeless people in families (1,238), adult female head of families were 28%, two parent (a male and female) families were 5%, adult male head of families were 1% and children were 65.5%. Other adults, such as grandparents, aunts and uncles to the children, comprised the remaining .5% of family members.

The 1,238 family members comprised 392 families with children. There were 348 families headed by single adult females, 12 families headed by single adult males, and 32 families headed by two adult parents (an adult male and an adult female). The majority of families (63%) were staying in transitional housing. The average size of families with children was 3.56 persons.

## B. Unsheltered Count Numbers

On the morning of January 23, 2009, *2,164 homeless persons were found in unsheltered locations* in the Tri-J area. Individuals comprised 96% of the total unsheltered number, while family members were 4% of the total unsheltered number.

**Table 3: 2009 Unsheltered Homeless Persons by Gender and Household Type**

2009 Tri-J Homeless Census	Individuals					Family Members				
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	Children in Family	Total Family Members	# of Families
Unsheltered	1,747	291	25	5	2068	3	30	63	96	33
% of Total Unsheltered	80.8%	13.5%	1.1%	.2%		.1%	1.4%	2.9%		

*Estimated Groups:* In order to arrive at the total number of unsheltered homeless persons, estimations were made to two groups for the unsheltered enumeration. The first estimate was the number of homeless persons at the Atlanta City Detention Center (Atlanta City Jail). As stated previously, staff at the City of Atlanta Jail was unable to provide a count of homeless persons in the jail on census night (see sheltered count methodology). An estimation of homeless persons in jail was based on the ratio homeless individuals in the City of Atlanta from 2007 to 2009 to the estimated number of homeless individuals in the jail in 2007. The estimated 2009 homeless inmate total was allocated by gender and sheltered vs. unsheltered status based on parameters from the 2007 homeless census and the 2007 homeless survey. The results of the estimation determined that 40 adult male and 6 adult female homeless inmates, who were usually unsheltered, were at the jail on census night.

The second estimated group was unsheltered families. Only two families were found in unsheltered locations on census night. Homeless families tend to be difficult to find because they seek out secluded locations such as abandoned buildings or vehicles where they are shielded from the elements and hidden from view. Pathways and the AC believed the number should have been higher based upon data from the 2007 Homeless Survey indicating that 7% of the total number of families usually slept in unsheltered locations. Therefore, it was determined that unsheltered families should be estimated using an algebraic equation based on the number of sheltered and unsheltered families found on census night and the geographic distribution of those families. The results of the estimation determined that 96 people in families were sleeping in unsheltered locations on the night of January 22<sup>nd</sup>.

## C. Sheltered Count, Capacity and Occupancy Numbers

### 1. Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Programs

A total of *4,855 homeless persons were residing in emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities* on census night. Individuals were 76% and members of families were 24% of the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy total. (For definitions of emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities, please see sheltered methodology).

**Table 4: 2009 Sheltered Homeless Persons by Gender and Household Type**

2009 Tri-J Count	Individuals						Family Members						
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Couples – no kids (# of Adults)	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Family (# of Adults)	Children in Family	Non-Head Adult in Family	Total Family Members	# of Families
Emergency Shelters	1,548	408	42	0	0	1,998	1	119	12	226	1	359	126
Transitional Housing	1,379	334	0	1	1	1,715	8	199	52	519	5	783	233
<b>Sheltered TOTALS</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>359</b>
% of Total Sheltered	60.1%	15.2%	.9%	0%	0%		.2%	6.7%	1.3%	15.5%	.1%		

**Individuals Capacity and Occupancy:** On census morning 2009, agencies reported an *emergency shelter* capacity of 2,015 beds for individuals and a *transitional housing* capacity of 2,067 beds for individuals. Overall, 95% of individual emergency shelter beds and 83% of individual transitional housing beds were occupied. Almost 91% of all individual beds in the Tri-J area were occupied on census night.

**Family Capacity and Occupancy:** On census morning 2009, agencies reported an *emergency shelter* capacity of 445 beds for families and a *transitional housing* capacity of 1,066 beds for families. Overall, 81% of emergency shelter beds and 73% of transitional beds for families were occupied. Occupancy numbers for families are not as useful when analyzing need and demand. Programs that serve families are often organized in units rather than beds and a unit may have several beds that go unoccupied depending on the size of the family. For example, a bedroom unit with 4 beds, with a single mother and two children in residence, will appear to have a 75% occupancy rate, but in fact the empty bed is not actually available to anyone else.

**Emergency Shelter Beds:** Of the 2,460 total emergency beds available on Census night, 96% of the individual and family beds were occupied.

**Transitional Housing Beds:** Of the 3,133 total transitional housing beds available on Census night, 80% of the individual and family beds were occupied.

**Estimated Groups:** In order to arrive at the total number of persons, estimations were made to two groups for the sheltered enumeration. The first estimate was the number of homeless persons at the Atlanta City Detention Center (Atlanta City Jail). As stated previously, staff at the City of Atlanta Jail was unable to provide a count of homeless persons in the jail on census night (see sheltered count methodology). An estimation of homeless persons in jail was based on the ratio homeless individuals in the City of Atlanta

from 2007 to 2009 to the estimated number of homeless individuals in the jail in 2007. The estimated 2009 homeless inmate total was allocated by gender and sheltered vs. unsheltered status based on parameters from the 2007 homeless census and the 2007 homeless survey. The results of the estimation determined that 57 adult male and 24 adult female homeless inmates, who were usually at emergency shelters, were at the jail on census night.

Second, occupancy figures for the few non-reporting sites for homeless single person were estimated. These estimates were derived using a covariate model that had been developed originally for the 2003 census, which predicted occupancies based on the reporting sites and using housing type, bed capacity, and demographic information.

## 2. Permanent Supportive Housing

A total of *1,453 homeless persons were residing in permanent supportive housing* on census night. Individuals were 60% and members of families were 40% of the permanent supportive housing total. (For definition of permanent supportive housing, see sheltered methodology.)

**Table 5: Permanent Supportive Housing Occupancy Numbers**

2009 Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals			Family Members					
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total Ind.	Male Adult Head of Family	Female Adult Head of Family	2 Parent Families (# of Adults)	Non- Head Adult	Kids in Family	Total Family Members
Atlanta	450	288	738	6	114	16	1	253	390
DeKalb	72	34	106	1	11	2	1	28	43
Fulton	5	27	32	1	46	4	0	93	144
<b>TRI-J TOTALS</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>577</b>
% of Total Tri-J	33.9%	23.3%		.5%	12.6%	1.4%	.1%	28.2%	

**Individuals:** Of the 876 individuals staying in permanent supportive housing on census morning, 60% were adult males and 40% were adult females.

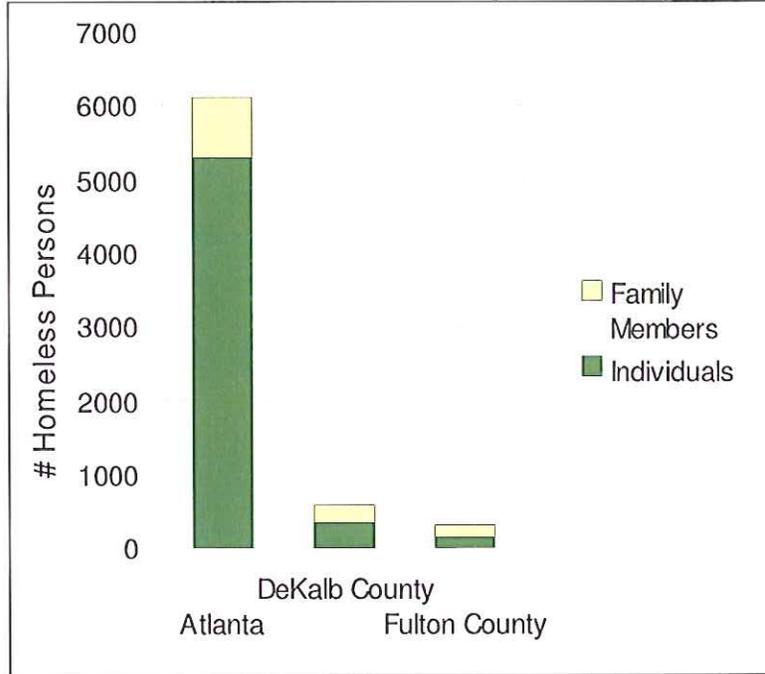
**Families:** Of the 577 family members staying in permanent supportive housing on census morning, 65% were children, 30% were female heads of families (single women with children), 1% were male heads of families (single men with children), and 4% were two parents in families (a male and female). There were 190 family units with 3.04 people per family unit.

**Special Note:** This is the first Tri-J homeless census since 2003 that has reported the permanent supportive housing numbers. The total permanent supportive housing occupancy numbers increased by 1,042 people from 2003 to 2009, while the bed capacity numbers during that same time period increased by 1,319. Last year HUD began requiring that communities collect permanent supportive housing numbers for the same date as the emergency shelter and transitional housing numbers.

#### D. Breakout by Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County

Of the 7,019 homeless people counted in the Tri-J, 6,131 people were located in the City of Atlanta (87%), 585 persons were homeless in DeKalb County (8%), while Fulton County found 321 homeless people (5%). (See Figure 1 below)

**Figure 1: Homeless Individuals and Family Members by Jurisdiction**



To some extent, these jurisdictional homeless counts were simply a reflection of the number and type of beds available in each jurisdiction. For example, 88% of Tri-J emergency shelter and transitional housing beds were located in Atlanta, 7.5% of emergency and transitional beds were in DeKalb County, and 4.5% of emergency and transitional beds were in Fulton County on census morning.

**Table 6: 2009 Housing Inventory Bed Supply**

Jurisdiction	Ind. Emergency Beds	Family Emergency Beds	Ind. Transitional Beds	Family Transitional Beds	Ind. Permanent Supportive Beds	Family Permanent Supportive Beds	Total
City of Atlanta	2,015	292	1,829	650	899	503	6,188
DeKalb County	0	97	187	220	116	45	665
Fulton County	0	56	51	196	32	196	531
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>7,384</b>

## 1. Atlanta

A total of *6,131 people were homeless in the City of Atlanta* on the morning of January 23, 2009. Individuals comprised 87% of Atlanta homeless numbers, while family members were 13% of the Atlanta count.

**Table 7: 2009 Census Numbers of Homeless Persons in the City of Atlanta**

2009 City of Atlanta	Individuals						Family Members						
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Couples – no kids (# of Ind.)	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (# of Parents)	Non-Head Adult	Children in Family	Total Family Members	# of Families
Unsheltered	1,509	255	0	24	5	1,793	2	18	0	0	38	58	20
Emergency Shelters	1,548	408	42	0	0	1,998	1	94	8	0	168	271	99
Transitional Housing	1,246	270	0	1	1	1,518	5	127	28	4	329	493	146
<b>Atlanta TOTALS</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>265</b>
% of Atlanta	70.3%	15.2%	.7%	.4%	.1%		.1%	3.9%	.6%	0%	8.7%		

**Individuals:** Of the 5,309 individuals who were homeless in the City of Atlanta on Census morning, 81.5% were adult males, 18% were adult females, and .5% were unaccompanied youths.

**Families:** Of the 822 homeless family members in Atlanta, 65% were children, 29% were female heads of families (single women with children), 1% were male heads of families (single men with children), and 5% were two parents in families (a male and female).

**Unsheltered vs. Sheltered:** On census morning, 1,851 people were unsheltered (30%), 2,269 persons were sleeping at emergency shelters (37%), and 2,011 people were staying at transitional housing programs (33%) in the City of Atlanta.

**Downtown Atlanta:** From 2003 to 2009, the unsheltered count for downtown Atlanta decreased by 43 (10%) to 378 homeless persons. For 2009, downtown Atlanta comprised only 21% of the Atlanta homeless unsheltered count.

**2003 to 2009 Numbers:** The total Atlanta homeless census number increased by 1,214 people (20%) from 2003 to 2009. The unsheltered number decreased by 92 homeless people (5%), while the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy number increased by 1,306 homeless persons (31%) during that time period.

**2007 to 2009 Numbers:** The total Atlanta homeless census numbers increased by 388 people (6%) from 2007 to 2009. The unsheltered number decreased by 10 homeless people (less than 1%), while the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy number increased by 872 homeless persons (8%) during that time period.

## 2. DeKalb County

A total of **585 people were homeless in the DeKalb County** (not including City of Atlanta) on the morning of January 23, 2009. Individuals comprised 58% of DeKalb County homeless numbers, while family members were 42% of the DeKalb County numbers.

**Table 8: 2009 Census Numbers of Homeless Persons in DeKalb County**

2009 DeKalb County	Individuals					Family Members						
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (# of Parents)	Non-Head Adult	Children in Family	Total Family Members	# of Families
Unsheltered	163	19	1	0	183	1	7	0	0	14	22	8
Emergency Shelters	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	1	41	61	17
Transitional Housing	113	44	0	0	157	1	37	14	1	109	162	45
<b>DeKalb TOTALS</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>% of DeKalb</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>.2%</b>			<b>.3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>.3%</b>	<b>28%</b>		

**Individuals:** Of the 340 individuals who were homeless in DeKalb County on census morning, 81% were adult males and 19% were adult females.

**Families:** Of the 245 homeless family members in DeKalb County, 67% were children, 24% were female heads of families (single women with children), 7% were two parents in families (a male and female), with male heads of families (single men with children) and non-head adults comprising the other 2%.

**Unsheltered vs. Sheltered:** On census morning, 205 people were unsheltered (35%), 61 persons were sleeping at emergency shelters (10%), and 319 people were staying at transitional housing programs (55%) in the balance of DeKalb County.

**2003 to 2009 Numbers:** The total of DeKalb County homeless census numbers increased by 57 people (10%) from 2003 to 2009. The unsheltered numbers increased by 79 homeless people (39%), while the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy number decreased by 22 homeless persons (5%) during that time period.

**2007 to 2009 Numbers:** The total of DeKalb County census numbers decreased by 41 people (9%) from 2007 to 2009. The unsheltered number increased by 50 homeless people (8%), while the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy number decreased by 91 homeless persons (19%) during that time period.

### 3. Fulton County

A total of **303 people were homeless in Fulton County** (not including the City of Atlanta) on the morning of January 23, 2009. Individuals comprised 44% of the Fulton County homeless numbers, while family members were 56% of the Fulton County numbers.

**Table 9: 2009 Census Numbers of Homeless Persons in Fulton County**

2009 Fulton County	Individuals					Family Members						
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Ind.	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (# of Parents)	Non-Head Adult	Children in Family	Total Family Members	# of Families
Unsheltered	75	17	0	0	92	0	5	0	0	11	16	5
Emergency Shelters	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	17	27	10
Transitional Housing	20	20	0	0	40	2	35	10	0	81	128	42
<b>Fulton TOTALS</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>% of Fulton</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>		<b>.7%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>36%</b>		

**Individuals:** Of the 132 individuals who were homeless in Fulton County on Census morning, 72% were adult males and 28% were adult females.

**Families:** Of the 171 homeless family members in Fulton County, 64% were children, 29% were female heads of families (single women with children), 1% were male heads of families (single men with children), and 6% were two parents in families (a male and female).

**Unsheltered vs. Sheltered:** On census morning, 108 people were unsheltered (36%), 27 persons were sleeping at emergency shelters (9%), and 168 people were staying at transitional housing programs (55%) in Fulton County.

**2003 to 2009 Numbers:** The total Fulton County homeless census numbers decreased by 5 people from 2003 to 2009. The unsheltered number increased by 24 homeless people (8%), while the emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy numbers decreased by 29 homeless persons (5%) during that time period.

**2007 to 2009 Numbers:** The total Fulton County homeless census numbers decreased by 68 people (18.3%) from 2007 to 2009. The unsheltered number increased by 9 homeless people (9%), while the sheltered number decreased by 77 homeless persons (28%) during that time period.

**N. Fulton and S. Fulton:** Of the 303 people counted in Fulton County, 192 people (25 were unsheltered and 167 were in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs) were counted as homeless in North Fulton above the City of Atlanta and 111 homeless people (67 were unsheltered and 44 were in emergency sheltered and transitional housing programs) were counted in South Fulton below the Atlanta city limits.

## VI. COMPARISON of 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009 Tri-J HOMELESS CENSUS

*From 2003 to 2009, the total Tri-J Homeless Census night numbers increased by 462 people (6.6%).*

**Unsheltered vs. Sheltered (emergency shelter and transitional housing):** From 2003 to 2009, there was a steady decrease of 140 (6.1%) in the number of people sleeping in unsheltered locations on the night of the census for both individuals and family members. On the other hand, there was an increase of 602 (12.4%) in the number of people staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing on census night for both individuals and families.

*From 2007 to 2009, the total Tri-J Homeless Census night numbers increased by 179 people (2.6%).*

**Unsheltered vs. Sheltered:** From 2007 to 2009, there was an increase of 49 (2.3%) in the number of people sleeping in unsheltered locations and an increase of 130 (2.7%) in the number of people staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing on census night.

**Table 10: Comparison of 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009 Homeless Census**

	Individuals				Family Members				Totals			
	2003	2005	2007	2009	2003	2005	2007	2009	2003	2005	2007	2009
Unsheltered	2,116	2,085	2,071	2,068	188	177	44	96	2,304	2,262	2,115	2,164
Sheltered	3,173	3,588	3,551	3,713	1,080	982	1,174	1,142	4,253	4,570	4,725	4,855
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>7,019</b>

**Individuals vs. Family Members:** From 2003 to 2009, there was an increase of 492 individuals (6%), while there was a decrease of 30 family members (2.4%) from the same time period. From 2007 to 2009, there was an increase of 159 individual (2.7%) and an increase of 14 family members (1.1%) from the same time period.

**Housing Type/Household Type:** From 2003 to 2009, there was a decrease of 48 unsheltered individuals (2.3%), while there was an increase of 540 sheltered individuals (15%). During the same time period, there was a decrease of 92 unsheltered family members (49%) and an increase of 62 family members (5.4%) staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing.

### **Bed Supply and Occupancy Rate for 2005 to 2009**

**2005 to 2009:** Between the 2005 and 2009 Tri-J homeless census, 422 new emergency shelter and transitional housing beds were added to the Tri-J supply. During that time period, the number of beds for individuals increased by 360, while the number of beds for family members increased by 62. The housing occupancy rates for emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless individuals increased from 87% in 2005 to 91% in 2009, while emergency shelter and transitional housing occupancy rates for homeless families increased from 67% in 2005 to 77% in 2009.

**2007 to 2009:** Between the 2007 and 2009 Tri-J homeless census, 295 new emergency shelter and transitional housing beds were added to the Tri-J supply. During that time period, the number of beds for individuals in emergency shelters decreased by 34, while the number of transitional housing beds for individuals increased by 375. The number of family emergency shelter beds increased by 13, while the family transitional housing beds decreased by 59.

## VII. 2009 ANNUALIZED PROJECTION of HOMELESS NUMBERS

While the point-in-time enumeration data is the most reliable to obtain, most service providers and their funders must plan and budget their activities on an annual basis. Turnover rates (often called multipliers) are based on the understanding that more people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time. In any year, people will cycle in and out of homelessness. A turnover rate has been calculated for the Tri-Jurisdictional City of Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County homeless population to estimate the number of people who experience homelessness annually, based on the point-in-time data collected this count.

Three factors were used to determine categorically specific turnover rates:

- Length of homelessness as reported by the 2007 Tri-J homeless survey respondents;
- Percent of respondents indicating each length, and
- Minimum turnover rate for each length category.

A weighted average was then calculated based on the relative proportion of respondents who fell within each length category. The net result of this approach suggested a point-in-time to annual multiplier of 3.05 (7,019 x 3.05), and further indicates that *approximately 21,441 persons will experience homelessness in the Tri-J area sometime during 2009.*

**Table 11: Annualized Projections for 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009**

2003	2005	2007	2009
16,625	20,086	20,110	21,441

*From 2003 to 2009, the number of people estimated to be homeless for a year time period increased by 4,816 (22.5%).*



## IX. CONCLUSION

Overall, the Tri-J homeless count numbers from 2003 to 2009 were steady. There was no dramatic change, only a slight increase of 462 homeless people (6.5%) for the point-in-time counts over six years. It is important to note that the homeless population of the Tri-J is not increasing at the same rate as the general population growth of Fulton County (24%) and DeKalb County (11%) over the approximate same time period. Additionally, the 2009 count was conducted during a severe economic downturn.

Another important trend to note with the Tri-J homeless population is that there has been an overall reduction in the number of homeless people sleeping in unsheltered locations (6%) and an increase in the number of people sleeping in sheltered facilities (12%). On Census night, 96% of the emergency shelter beds were occupied and 81% of transitional housing beds were occupied.

A major focus for the Tri-J has been to increase the bed supply for both families and individuals. Over six years there has been an increase of nearly 500 beds in the Tri-J supply for emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. Plus there has been an increase (74%) of over 1,300 permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals. By the end of the year, another 160 family beds should also become available.

The next HUD mandated Tri-J Homeless Census is scheduled for January 2011.

## SPECIAL THANKS

Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness – Sponsors	
<p><b>City of Atlanta, Georgia</b>  <b>DeKalb County, Georgia</b>  <b>Fulton County, Georgia</b></p>	

Pathways Community Network - Research and Data Analysis	
<p><b>Josie Parker</b>  <i>Manager</i></p>	<p><b>Pam Regus</b>  <i>Research Assistant</i></p>

Metro Atlanta Homeless Census - Advisory Council	
<p><b>George Gfroerer, Chairman</b>  <i>Community Volunteer</i></p> <p><b>Julie Boyd, Tri-J Sheltered Count Representative</b>  <i>City of Atlanta</i></p> <p><b>Megan Anderson, Co-chair, Deployment Captains Committee</b>  <i>Furniture Bank of Metro Atlanta, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Elna Sheetz, Co-chair, Deployment Captains Committee</b>  <i>Community Action Center</i></p> <p><b>Protip Biswas</b>  <i>Regional Commission on Homelessness, United Way, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Nick Danna</b>  <i>The Living Room, Exec. Dir.</i></p>	<p><b>Stan Dawson</b>  <i>Crossroads Community Ministries, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Tommie Jones</b>  <i>Fulton County, Tri-J Representative</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Jane Massey</b>  <i>Pathways Community Network</i></p> <p><b>William Matson</b>  <i>Pathways Community Network, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Carlos Morgan</b>  <i>Department of Veterans Affairs, Program Specialist, Mental Health Service Line</i></p> <p><b>Melvia Richards</b>  <i>DeKalb County, Tri-J Representative</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Glenwood Ross</b>  <i>Morehouse College, Dept. of Economics</i></p> <p><b>Dave Wardell</b>  <i>Central Atlanta Progress</i></p>

Metro Atlanta Homeless Census - Deployment Host Sites	
<p><b>ACHOR Center</b></p> <p><b>Atlanta Urban Ministries</b></p> <p><b>Center for Pan Asian Community Services</b></p> <p><b>Chapel of Christian Love Church</b></p> <p><b>Crossroads Community Ministries</b></p> <p><b>DeKalb County Community Development Department</b></p>	<p><b>Mary Hall Freedom House</b></p> <p><b>Nicholas House</b></p> <p><b>Sandy Springs United Methodist Church</b></p> <p><b>The Temple</b></p> <p><b>Youth Action Center</b></p>

**Metro Atlanta Homeless Census - Deployment Captains**

<p><b>Megan Anderson, Co-Chair</b> <i>Furniture Bank of Metro-Atlanta, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Elna Sheetz, Co-Chair</b> <i>CAC</i></p> <p><b>Lorraine Andersen</b> <i>Mary Hall Freedom House</i></p> <p><b>Selina Beene</b> <i>H.O.P.E. through Divine Intervention, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Robin Bledsoe</b> <i>Community Advanced Practice Nurses</i></p> <p><b>Dennis Bowman</b> <i>Nicholas House, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Pam Boazman</b> <i>Jefferson Place</i></p> <p><b>Lorie Burnett</b> <i>DeKalb County, Community Development Dept.</i></p> <p><b>Rev. Melanie Conner</b> <i>Zion Hill Community Development Corporation, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Kia Croom</b> <i>H.O.P.E. through Divine Intervention</i></p> <p><b>Cal Crutchfield</b> <i>Transition House, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Dennis Dunn</b> <i>Atlanta Enterprise Center</i></p> <p><b>Etrinda Evans</b> <i>H.O.P.E. through Divine Intervention</i></p> <p><b>Jimiyu Evans</b> <i>Project Community Concerns</i></p> <p><b>Frantz Fortune</b> <i>Positive Outlook Foundation</i></p> <p><b>Gernita Jackson</b> <i>Genesis Shelter</i></p> <p><b>Provia Jackson</b> <i>ACHOR Center, Exec. Dir.</i></p>	<p><b>LaTrice Johnson</b> <i>City of Atlanta, Tri-J Representative</i></p> <p><b>Patrick Jones</b> <i>Project Connect</i></p> <p><b>Donica Martin</b> <i>City of Atlanta, Mayor's Office</i></p> <p><b>Ashley McBride</b> <i>Genesis Shelter</i></p> <p><b>Michelle Ramirez</b> <i>Buckhead Christian Ministry</i></p> <p><b>Cliff Richards</b> <i>Decatur Cooperative Ministry</i></p> <p><b>Melvia Richards</b> <i>DeKalb County, Tri-J Representative</i></p> <p><b>Gerry Richardson</b> <i>Jefferson Place</i></p> <p><b>Jerry Smith</b> <i>DeKalb CSB</i></p> <p><b>Tony Stone</b> <i>Gateway Homeless Services Center</i></p> <p><b>Janet Tharp</b> <i>The Salvation Army</i></p> <p><b>Nikki Viverette</b> <i>Project Community Concerns, Inc.</i></p> <p><b>Monifa Watson</b> <i>Homestretch</i></p> <p><b>Mary Wilson</b> <i>East Point Community Action Team, Exec. Dir.</i></p> <p><b>Wayne Woods</b> <i>Fulton County, Tri-J Representative</i></p> <p><b>Selam Yohannes</b> <i>Georgia Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty</i></p> <p><b>Amy Zaremba</b> <i>Georgia Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, Exec. Dir.</i></p>
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**Deployment Captains – Special Teams**

<p><b>Tom Capitano - Alpharetta</b> <i>Fulton County</i></p> <p><b>Herbert Elliott – Downtown</b> <i>Dept. of VA, Healthcare for the Homeless</i></p> <p><b>Thomas Fuller – Buford Highway</b> <i>Latin American Association</i></p>	<p><b>Carlos Morgan - Downtown</b> <i>Dept. of VA, Mental Health Specialist</i></p> <p><b>Claude Sandiford - Downtown</b> <i>Dept. of VA, Healthcare for the Homeless</i></p> <p><b>Calvin Scott - Downtown</b> <i>Dept. of VA, Healthcare for the Homeless</i></p>
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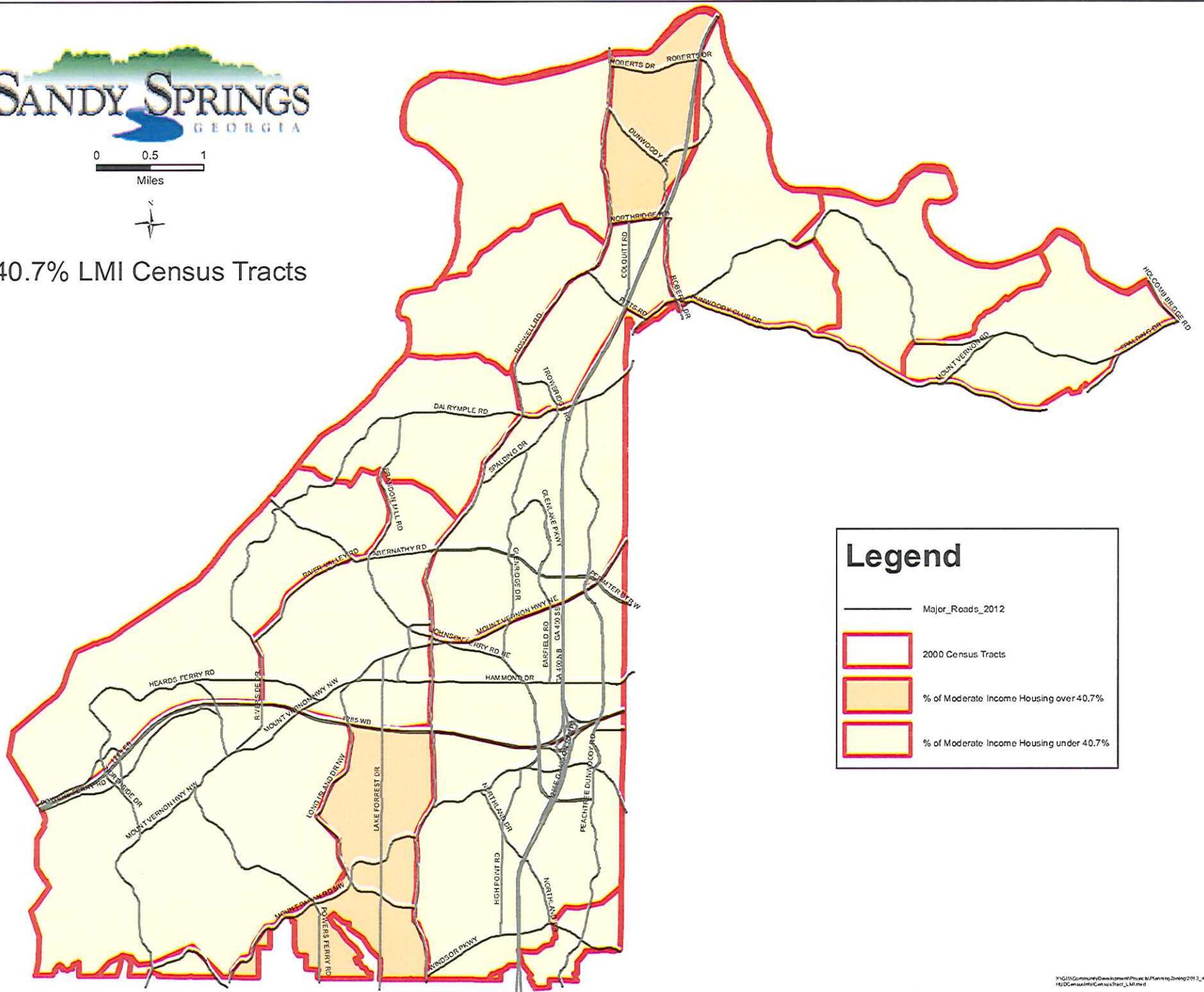
# APPENDIX

## Exhibit D

### Low and Moderate Income (LMI) Target Area Map



40.7% LMI Census Tracts



### Legend

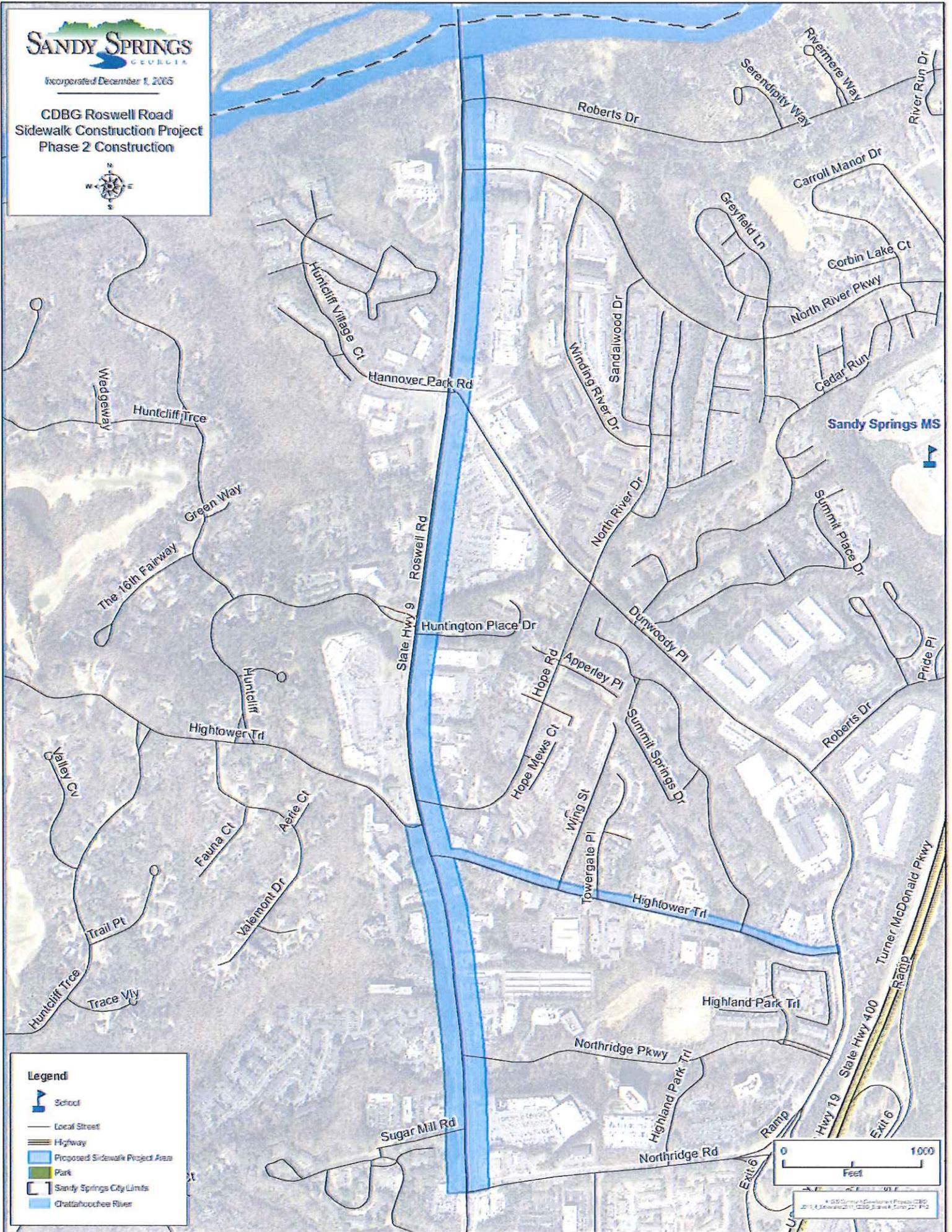
-  Major\_Roads\_2012
-  2000 Census Tracts
-  % of Moderate Income Housing over 40.7%
-  % of Moderate Income Housing under 40.7%

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit E

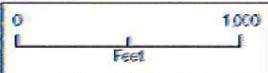
### Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project Phase II Map

## CDBG Roswell Road Sidewalk Construction Project Phase 2 Construction



### Legend

-  School
-  Local Street
-  Highway
-  Proposed Sidewalk Project Area
-  Park
-  Sandy Springs City Limits
-  Chattahoochee River



# APPENDIX

## Exhibit F Fair Housing Checklist

**AAP CHEKCLIST**

Grantee: The City of Sandy Springs

Grant Type:  CDBG  HOME  ESG  HOPWA

Program Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Review: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation: \_\_\_\_\_ Approval  Conditional Approval  Disapproval

- 1a. Did the jurisdiction provide a summary of its citizen participation and consultation process (including efforts to broaden public participation) in the development of the plan, a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan, and a written explanation of the comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted? (See 24 CFR 91.220(b), and 320(b)).

*The City of Sandy Springs adopted its Citizen Participation Plan in 2006. The plan serves as the City's official policy for involving the community in the development of all planning documents related to the CDBG program, and the evaluation of the program's annual performance.*

*In addition to receiving public comments and consulting with public service agencies, the City of Sandy Springs has maintained a webpage dedicated to the CDBG Program in an effort to broaden public participation in the process. All comments were accepted by the City during the Citizen Participation process.*

- b. Are the comments posted on the jurisdiction website? If yes, provide line to website:

*Yes, as an attachment to this document.*

- c. Briefly summarize the public participation activities, or refer to page/s of AAP where jurisdiction summarizes the activities.

*See Section AP-12 of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.*

2. Is there a summary of the annual objectives relating to affirmatively furthering fair housing or civil rights that the recipient expects to achieve during the forthcoming year (see 24 CFR 91.220(c)(3)) and the activities it will undertake during the next year to address priority needs and objectives (See 24 CFR 91.220(d), and 320(d)). State page/s where information was found in AAP:

*The City will continue to explore developing a fair housing outreach program, explore partnerships with Consumer Credit Counseling Service (CCCS) or other financial counseling agencies, updating the*

*Future Comprehensive Plan, and completing an accessibility survey of available rental housing accessible to persons with disabilities in Sandy Springs to ensure compliance with fair housing law.*

*Reference: 2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, page 47, 5-8.*

3. Did the jurisdiction provide outcome measures for activities; in particular civil rights activities? (See 24 CFR 91.220(e), 320(e)). State page/s where information was found in the AAP:

*Yes, AP-20 and AP-05.*

4. Is there a description of the geographical areas of the recipient (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) in which it will direct assistance during the ensuing program year, providing rationale for priorities for allocating investment geographically? (See 24 CFR 91.220(f), 320(f)). (If appropriate, the recipient should estimate the percentage of funds it plans to dedicate to target areas). State page/s where information was found in the AAP:

*Yes, Phase II of the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project will complete the sidewalk network in the qualified target areas along Roswell Road, specifically within Census Tract 13121010111. The geographic determination of the CDBG funds is guided by the determination that these funds can have the greatest impact when targeted to specific areas. The CDBG LMI target area map is attached (Exhibit A). The attached map illustrates the U.S. Bureau of the Census Tracts where at least 40.7% of the resident population in Sandy Springs is LMI.*

*See AP-50 of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.*

5. Is there discussion of the recipient's strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing? (See 24 CFR 91.220(j), 30(i)). Such policies, procedures, and processes include, but are not limited to, land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, administrative fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment). State page/s where information was found in the AAP:

*For the period of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City will analyze the 2027 Comprehensive Plan and City Center Master Plan to ensure that affordable, workforce housing is encouraged.*

*See AP-75 of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.*

6. If the recipient indicates that lack of affordable housing is an impediment to fair housing choice in its AI, are the actions the recipient is taking to address that impediment through creation of additional units of affordable housing consistent with the strategies and goals identified in its five year Consolidated Plan strategy?

YES  NO  N/A

7. Do the activities proposed in this AAP address the local objectives and priority needs, with respect to protected class populations, identified in the Strategic Plan?

YES  NO State page/s where information was found in the AAP:

*See Sections AP-35 and AP-38 of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.*

8. Do proposed activities or objectives offer demonstrable ways to measure progress in addressing identified needs of minorities, people with disabilities, and other protected class populations?

YES  NO  N/A

9. Give examples of activities identified in the AAP which appear to meet the needs of protected class – or- explain how the AAP has failed to explain the benefit of funded activities to protected class populations. Note for each the page/s in the AAP and/or IDIS where activity is summarized.

*The goal of the Phase II of the Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project will complete the sidewalk network in the qualified target areas along Roswell Road, specifically within Census Tract 13121010111; in order to improve pedestrian access to commercial and retail services, City parks, public transit, and other services. Damaged walkways will be replaced and areas lacking sidewalks will have new sidewalks installed. All sidewalk improvements will meet ADA design standards, along with the City's Suburban Overlay District Standards.*

*See Sections AP-35 and AP-38 of the 2014 Annual Action Plan.*

10. Are the proposed activities likely to be effective for addressing identified impediments?

YES  NO  N/A

11. Is the money budgeted for each activity sufficient for that activity to be effective?

YES  NO  N/A

12. Does the jurisdiction plan to use HOME money to fund any new construction housing?

YES  NO  N/A

- a. If yes, does the AAP indicate that the developer of such housing is aware of the new construction accessibility requirements of both the Federal Fair Housing Act (24 CFR 100.205) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (24 CFR 8.20, et seq.)?

YES  NO  N/A

NOTE: If there is no acknowledgement of accessibility requirements in the AAP for new construction covered housing, then the jurisdiction should be reminded of the requirements by means of a new construction accessibility memo. Is such an attachment provided?

YES  NO  N/A

- b. Has the site been reviewed and approved under the requirements for site and neighborhood standards and environmental concerns?

YES  NO  N/A

13. Do proposed community development programs and activities (e.g., economic development, neighborhood revitalization strategy) include areas of minority concentration and persons with disabilities?

YES  NO  N/A

a. Do these proposed programs help redress any identified imbalances in benefits and services or increase the level of, and opportunities for, participation in the jurisdiction's community development?

YES  NO  N/A

b. If the funding was granted in conjunction with a NOFA application, were the actions taken and outcomes achieved in accordance with the NOFA announcement, application, grant agreement and approved timetable? N/A

Consider the activities the AAP specifies the recipient will carry out during the next year to address impediments to identified in the AI.

Identified Impediments Show specific FHAct protected class(es) or other groups and geographic area(s), if applicable	Activities to address the impediment Specify protected class(es), other special needs groups, and geographic area(s), if applicable	Milestones and Timetables Included? Y/N	Anticipated Results	\$ Available for Activity	Source of \$

In column I, add (P) if a priority; (MC) if deals with minority concentrations; (D) if deals with disability issues; (H) if deals with homelessness; (SN) if deals with other special needs; and (NH) if deals with non-housing needs.

**Comments/Explanations/Recommendation**

1. In its last review of this recipient's AAP, did FHEO raise findings or concerns? If so, what were those and how has the recipient addressed those in this AAP?
2. Other comments/explanations/recommendations/best practices commendations:
3. Should FHEO accept the AFFH and non-discrimination certifications:  
\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ N/A

EOS Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

EOS Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Name

Chief Program Operations Branch

Phone:

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit G HUD Form SF-424 and Other Certifications