

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit A Public Hearing Minutes

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**The Regular Meeting of the Sandy Springs City Council was held on Tuesday, February 19, 2019, at 6:22 p.m., Mayor Rusty Paul presiding.**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Rusty Paul called the meeting to order at 6:22 p.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Acting City Clerk Michael Casey** reminded everyone to silence all electronic devices at this time. Additionally, those wishing to provide public comment are required to complete a public comment card. Public Comment Cards are available online and at the Chamber entrance and need to be submitted to the City Clerk before the meeting begins.

Acting City Clerk Casey called the roll.

**Mayor:** Mayor Rusty Paul present.

**Councilmembers:** Council Member John Paulson, Council Member Steve Soteres, Council Member Chris Burnett, Council Member Jody Reichel, Council Member Tibby DeJulio and Council Member Andy Bauman were present.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

Mayor Rusty Paul led the Pledge of Allegiance.

**APPROVAL OF MEETING AGENDA**

1. **19-064** Add or remove items from agenda

**Motion and Vote:** Council Member DeJulio moved to approve the meeting agenda for the February 19, 2019 City Council meeting. Council Member Burnett seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

2. **19-065** Meeting Minutes
  1. January 22, 2019 City Council Retreat
  2. February 5, 2019 Regular Meeting  
(Acting Michael Casey, City Clerk)
3. **19-066** Acceptance of an Agreement to Donate Temporary Construction Easement (220 Sandy Springs Circle)  
(Marty Martin, Director of Public Works)  
**Resolution No. 2019-02-28**

**Motion and Vote:** Council Member Bauman moved to approve the Consent Agenda for the February 19, 2019 City Council meeting. Council Member Reichel seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

## **PRESENTATIONS**

There were no presentations.

## **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

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

- 4. 19-067** U18-0009 - 640 Weatherly Lane, a conditional use permit to allow outdoor swim lessons as an outdoor home occupation (Sec. 7.8.8.B) on the subject property

**Planning and Zoning Manager Catherine Mercier-Baggett** stated in July there was an amendment to the Development Code to allow outdoor home occupations. This item is the first Conditional Use Permit that is coming before Council. This permit is for swim lessons. The applicant is Ms. Allison Dubovsky. The proposed use follows closely what is listed in the Ordinance. There would be no more than two students per lesson and a maximum of four students per hour. Ms. Dubovsky proposes to offer twenty-minute lessons with at least ten-minute breaks between. The hours of operation would follow those that are prescribed in the Ordinance. There would be an allowance for a maximum of six hours per day and no lessons on Sundays or holidays. It could generate up to forty-eight vehicular trips per day. The applicant is proposing to install a six-foot privacy fence and to dedicate two parking spaces in front of the garage. There would be no alteration to the house. At the January hearing, the Planning Commission recommended denial and expressed several concerns. The Commission wondered if the existing conditions of the property were in compliance. In this situation, it has been addressed. Some of the concerns had to do with the design of the operation and inspection of the pool. In response to those concerns, staff created a policy. That policy is titled "Home Occupation Official Policy for Pools". The policy was pulled from regulations intended for public pools in the regulation of Georgia Department of Public Health and the Fulton County Board of Health. The policy covers the design of the pool including means of entry such as having stairs and a ladder, as well as lifesaving equipment nearby. The policy also regulates the operations in terms of water quality testing, an incident protocol, and records of that test. The policy outlines the expectations for the inspection that would be completed annually by a third party. The report will have to be included with the application for a new business license or the renewal. The proposal seems to meet the standards in the development code and complies with the code. The pool policy will be verified before the issuance of the business license. Staff recommends approval of the request.

**Acting City Clerk Michael Casey** stated he has received a few public comment cards in support of this agenda item, but the first nine speakers do not wish to speak. He read the following names in support: Jonathan Dubovsky, Daniel Dubovsky, Kimberlee Dubovsky, Rita LeVine, Lauren Sheffield, Sheryl and Klaus Geithner, Linda Greenwald, Chip Caldwell, and Ross Perloe.

**Allison Dubovsky, 640 Weatherly Lane,** stated she is the applicant. She is grateful and proud to be a resident of Sandy Springs. She has put her everything into her home business over the last twelve months. She spent hundreds of hours and approximately \$50,000. She has been fighting for a cause she believes deeply in and has many supporters by her side the entire way. Sandy Springs listened and Council approved an amendment to the Home Occupation Ordinance. She stands before Council tonight, hopefully for the last time, to ask the Council to approve the Conditional Use Permit request. After the Home Occupation Ordinance was amended, she began the Conditional Use Permit application process. This process involved numerous meetings with the City, an extensive application package, an updated land survey, an updated site plan, and a transportation and parking plan. In addition to this, there were two public meetings where all were given an opportunity to voice their opinions. There was no one in attendance that was in opposition at either of those meetings. She has worked diligently with the City to ensure traffic, parking, equipment, offsite impact, nuisances, visitation, employees, licenses, and safety will be in compliance. Credit is due to the City because they thought of everything. In each case, she was in full compliance. The City advised

her that if the use permit were approved, they would need to replace their chain link fence with a six-foot wooden privacy fence, in which they are prepared to do. The removal of the concrete pad is almost complete. It is important to mention that while the Planning Commission recommended denial, all of their objections have been addressed and resolved. She thanked Council for their time and attention throughout this process.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** called for public comments in support of the application.

**Matt LaMarsh, 485 Heritage Way**, stated as a father of two young children that have been taught by Coach Allison, he is confident in their ability to save their own lives around a swimming pool. To meet that safety and security is priceless. Ms. Dubovsky has operated her business with integrity. Her community has been represented over the last eighteen months through amending this Ordinance, as well as those attending this evening. He is in favor of community involvement. We need more people to speak up about issues in and around our City. We need more discussions about important challenges facing our community. The City's process is fair and the City has done a fantastic job of creating something from nothing. The potential that Ms. Dubovsky has to offer the City will be massive. This is not just in economic development terms, but it will also encourage small business owners to create new opportunities within our City. In addition, the organizations that currently conduct business illegally have the opportunity to become legitimate. Any unintended consequences existed long before this Ordinance was amended. We should be proud to blaze a new trail like this. This shows that Sandy Springs is interested in our community members, their future, and our future together.

**Sara Kogon, 15 Old Maryland Chase NW**, stated she hopes that Council will grant Ms. Dubovsky a permit to teach swim lessons from her home. Ms. Dubovsky has been a model small business owner in our City. She has obtained the proper business license, paid her taxes, and has completed an extensive permit application to teach swim lessons from her home. All four of Mr. Perloe's children and her own children, have learned how to swim with Ms. Dubovsky. The lifesaving skills that she has given to our children and others in our community are vital. She and many others are looking forward to a favorable outcome for Ms. Dubovsky this evening. She thanked Council for their time and consideration.

Mayor Paul called for public comments in opposition to the application.

**Lynne Voelker, 6075 Heard's Creek Drive**, stated her husband was not able to attend this evening. She asked if she could perhaps speak for five minutes as opposed to three, given his inability to attend.

Mayor Paul stated a five-minute time limit would be allowed.

Ms. Voelker stated she has lived in the Riverside neighborhood for over twenty years. She appreciates the opportunity to be heard this evening. She is concerned about some of the misguided support for this use permit. Somehow, the Dubovsky's and their friends and clients want this to be a debate about the benefit of teaching young children how to swim. No one disputes that Ms. Dubovsky's business serves a beneficial purpose. However, this debate is not about saving lives and it is not about swim lessons. This debate is about outdoor home occupations in protected residential neighborhoods. She asked how many that have signed the petition in support, or have appeared in support, are Riverside property owners who are directly affected by the traffic and noise generated by this business. She asked how many are Sandy Springs residents. This business operated in violation of the City Ordinance by operating a business in a protected neighborhood for several years. The business came to the attention of the City following a noise complaint. Outdoor activities create noise as well as outdoor businesses. Noise is one of the reasons that the City strictly prohibited outdoor occupations in protected neighbors. This is also why public pools are prohibited in protected residential neighborhoods. There are hundreds of options in and around the City for parents who want to provide their children with swim lessons. The applicant also has many options/locations to teach the swim lessons. No one is disputing that swim lessons are important. None of these options

involved a backyard business in a protected neighborhood. There are also numerous concerns about codifying a single use exception that deviates from our hard fought efforts to protect the character and nature of our neighborhoods. We have worked hard to become a City so we would have local control. One of the reasons we wanted located control is so that we could maintain the character and the essence of our neighborhood. If the City is going to allow permits for businesses in our backyards she asked, who is tasked with enforcing the requirements of the ordinance. The City has an inconsistent application for the term "public pool", "residential", and "private". This inconsistency sets the City up for numerous potential lawsuits. Lawsuits could occur given the requirements the City has set. The pool, pool deck, and enclosure must meet the requirements of the International Swimming Pool and Spa code. Many of those requirements are very different from the Georgia Department of Public Health and Fulton County requirements. The requirements apply to public and private pools. The applicant's pool clearly falls under the public pool definition in the International Code. She asked if the International Code requirements are in addition to those set in the City's official policy for pools that was adopted February 5, 2019, or is the City's policy for pools the controlling requirements. She asked what other requirements of the International Code would apply to this particular pool. The City's new policy further requires home businesses using swimming pools to comply with the Virginia Graham Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act. The requirements of this Act that set out requirements for home businesses that use pools will apply to Sandy Springs pools used for home businesses. Per the new policy, an inspector that is "professional and knowledgeable in the design and operations of swimming pools" must inspect the pool at least annually. She asked if a certification is required for the pool inspector. She asked if a health department inspector could perform the inspection. She asked if any pool manufacturer could complete the pool inspection. Since Fulton County pools are not required to follow that code, she asked who would enforce those requirements and provisions. She asked who would inspect the pool and premises for ADA compliance. She asked if residents will have to rely on Code Enforcement staff to address concerns or violations that arise after a permit and license for a business are granted. She asked if complaints will result in an immediate suspension of a permit or will it be addressed when the license is scheduled for renewal. These issues may arise with any homebased business and not just the application that is currently before Council. The awarding of permits for such businesses also subjects the City to liability claims and lawsuits. There are a number of concerns that the City may be setting a very dangerous precedent by granting a permit to any applicant with this type of business. There are dozens of nearby pools that Ms. Dubovsky could use to operate her business. Most of us only have one place that we can all home. Those of us that have chosen to live in a protected neighborhood are counting on the City to protect our use and enjoyment of our residential properties. Council should consider the long-term effects of allowing this business or any business to operate in what has been a residential area. There was a comment stating that no one in attendance of the meetings spoke in opposition. It is unconscionable that residents who have taken a long view of setting a dangerous precedent to allow home occupations outside of housing and have endured personal attacks by those who want to market this business. The issue is whether we want a business operating out of a home in a protected neighborhood. Most of us want nothing more than to ensure our protected neighborhoods remain residential. Outdoor commercial enterprises are contrary to a residential model. She has many friends who live in the Riverside neighborhood who are in opposition who she has asked to speak. Because of personal attacks on others who oppose this application, many are not willing to come forward.

Mayor Paul stated Ms. Voelker raises good questions she may want to address on staff.

**Jonathan Dubovsky, 640 Weatherly Lane**, stated he is Ms. Dubovsky's husband and would like to address some of the questions. If he were one of those in support of the Ordinance change, as well as this use permit, he would find Ms. Voelker's comment about misguided support as insulting. There were hundreds of people in the City, as well as residents of Riverside who were in support. She also talks about the fact that the swim lessons could create potential liability issues. Numerous people are teaching swim lessons illegally in the City. Some of these people are coming from out of state to teach in the Riverside neighborhood. Council has given an opportunity to those people to come forward and do it legally. The private pools should be governed in the same way the public pools are being forced to operate. Ms. Voelker

seems to argue that home occupations should not be allowed to include outdoor uses. That has been already approved by Council. Ms. Voelker also mentioned there are nearby pools that Ms. Dubovsky can use for the swim lessons. When they called quite a few of the pools in and around the City, they were told they were not able to utilize the public pools. He thanked Mayor and Council for their time and the opportunity to provide feedback on this.

**Motion and Second:** Council Member Reichel moved to approve Agenda Item No. 19-067, U18-0009 - 640 Weatherly Lane, a conditional use permit to allow outdoor swim lessons as an outdoor home occupation (Sec. 7.8.8.B) on the subject property. Council Member Burnett seconded the motion.

**Council Member Chris Burnett** thanked the Dubovsky's for the way they have handled themselves. He does not know any individuals that are providing swim lessons without a permit. They did operate several years with a permit. Once they were informed that there were changes, they came forward and made those corrections. His mother was a piano teacher who taught lessons in her home for forty years. He was confident that she was not ADA compliant. Based on the noise he used to hear coming from the studio, she probably violated the noise ordinance every day. She changed thousands of young people's lives. He thinks that Ms. Dubovsky has the opportunity to do that in a meaningful way and possibly save lives. There is an old rule that the pursuit of perfection has often been the demise of many things good. He understands addressing issues that occur. Sometimes you have to go with your gut and do that best you can with what you have. Staff has done a good job addressing as many of the issues that we can.

**Vote on the Motion:** The motion carried unanimously.  
**Ordinance No. 2019-02-07**

**5. 19-068** Update and Public Hearing for CDBG Program, 2019 Annual Action Plan

**Planning and Zoning Manager Catherine Mercier-Baggett** stated there will be three items that are part of the CDBG update. The first is the annual action plan, which is a requirement for the City to receive the funds. For 2019, we are expecting to continue the design and construction of the sidewalks on the west side of Roswell Road from Long Island to the Prado. The other portion will be from Lake Placid Drive to Northwood Drive. That will provide a continuous sidewalk along Roswell Road. Some portions of Section 108 funds will be used for the construction, design, utility relocation, and potential right-of-way acquisition. This item will come back before Council on March 19<sup>th</sup> when the thirty day comment period is open and on May 7<sup>th</sup> for the final hearing and adoption. Two other very similar items will be before Council. One item is the consolidated plan amendment to include Section 108 funds and the citizen's participation plan to be amended in light of the change in the newspaper publication schedule. Both additional items will be before Council on March 5<sup>th</sup>, March 19<sup>th</sup> for the comment period, and for adoption on May 7<sup>th</sup>.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** called for public comments in support of the application.

**Joe Heins, 4771 Mystic Drive**, stated it is great to see the funding being considered for the new sidewalk on Roswell Road south of I-285 to Long Island Drive. This will greatly improve walking access in this area of Roswell Road. This is a heavily used stretch of Roswell Road from Mystic Drive to the gateway of the City. He asked Council to consider completing that area in the future so there will be walkability.

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

There was no action taken on this item.

### **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

There were no unfinished business items.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

**6. 19-069** Consideration of Approval of a contract to construct the Glenridge Drive Culvert Improvement Project

**Director of Public Works Marty Martin** stated this is an award recommendation for construction of a Glenridge Drive culvert replacement project. In October 2018, the City prequalified four potential bidders for the project. At that time, qualifications were identified for the contractors to ensure that they had the necessary skills, capabilities, and experience to deliver a relatively complex culvert repair project. From that prequalification request, four competitive contractors were identified. Those contractors were RDJE, Inc., Site Engineering, Inc., The Dickerson Group, Inc., and Tri Scapes, Inc. One other contractor submitted what was considered a non-responsive package. In November, an invitation to bid was submitted to all of the contractors. The City received bids from the contractors on December 17, 2018. The work included culvert extensions, construction of new headwalls, lining the existing culvert with a structurally independent spin cast liner, a 30" RCP jack and bore with 48" steel casing, and erosion control measures. Of those that bid, the bid from Site Engineering, Inc. was deemed acceptable and responsive. The Dickerson Group submitted a bid that was non-responsive. There is concern of the viability of the existing under roadway culvert. It demonstrates cracking and soil infiltration. There is a sense of urgency in moving forward with repairs of the culvert. In addition, staff also considered it was paramount as a design constraint to maintain opening of the roadway throughout the duration of the repair. The jack and bore option was presented as the design option considered by the bidding contractors. The engineering cost estimate for this work was \$875,842. The low bid and only bid in this case was \$975,150. There are three alternative options for moving forward with this project. The options are to construct the project as currently bid, re-bid the project, which would delay project start, or not fund the project at this time and consider additional alternatives to address issues with the culvert.

**Motion and Second:** Council Member Paulson moved to table Agenda Item No. 19-069, Consideration of Approval of a contract to construct the Glenridge Drive Culvert Improvement Project. Council Member Soteres seconded the motion.

**Council Member John Paulson** stated a couple of things concern him about this project. There was only one bidder that responded and that bidder was \$100,000 over the engineer's estimate. He is concerned that this design is extra work that is not needed. He is not sure that the second pipe is necessary. He would like staff to go back to the engineering group and discuss alternatives. Those are the reasons he is tabling this item. He looks forward to discussing this further with staff. He is not sure the project needs to be rebid at this point. He does not want to not fund the project at this time either.

**Mayor Paul Rusty** stated one item in the presentation that caused him pause is that he indicated the culvert might fail. He asked what is the likelihood that might occur over the short term.

Director of Public Works Martin stated there is no forecast for immediate concern that the culvert will fail. There are not significant issues from the surface. The existing culvert is relatively fragile. There is cracking in the culvert in both directions. We can get our engineer to quickly review the design and bidding. The thirty-inch reinforced concrete pipe addition was pursued with the criteria in mind that we not close the roadway. All of the options considered by the bidders all involved some period of roadway closure. We hope that within the next couple of weeks we can satisfy the concerns of Council and advance this project.

Mayor Paul stated this is a very heavily travelled street. We need to try to deal with this as quickly as possible. A failure at this location would be catastrophic.

Council Member Paulson stated he completely agrees with Mayor Paul. He does not want this delayed for a long period. There are items that can be looked at that can solve some of the concerns he has. This process will probably take about one month. This is a culvert that has been at this location for about sixty years and it should last another two to four weeks.

**Council Member Andy Bauman** stated there was a second bid that was disqualified. According to the report that bid was a higher amount.

Director of Public Works Martin stated that bid was within the same range as the bid that was accepted.

Council Member Bauman stated the bid was considered non-responsive because it was missing a line item and it was significantly higher than the bid received from Site Engineering. He took that to mean that there was at least one competitive bid.

Director of Public Works Martin stated in the case of this bid it was reviewed due to the price disconnect. It was reviewed with the bidding contractor, and the concern was with the cost on the project.

Council Member Bauman stated there is a twelve to thirteen percent discrepancy between the estimate and the actual amount. He asked if there is anything to account for that.

Director of Public Works Martin stated there are two factors that affect that high cost of the bid. The bidding pool was limited. In order to get contractors that were capable and competent of delivering this project the competition was reduced. Within the bid, there is great deal of contingency included by the contractor of the bid. There is a jack and bore requirement in an area with rock. That is a concern due to the amount of risk to be managed on the project.

Council Member Bauman asked if Council were to approve Site Engineering this evening when would they begin the work.

Director of Public Works Martin stated the timetable for the administrative portion of this scale would be about one month to get the paperwork in order and get the contractor prepared to mobilize.

Council Member Bauman asked if there is a scope that calls for immediate safety mitigation or is that part of the mobilization.

Director of Public Works Martin stated there are no additional safety measures up front that we have contemplated. He referenced a photograph of the sewer line that runs through the bottom of the culvert. Fulton County has a contract executed to move the sewer line out of that culvert in preparation of the project. That work is already underway.

Council Member Bauman asked how long the timetable is on that project.

Director of Public Works Martin responded about thirty days.

Council Member Bauman stated if Council tables an item it can come up at any time in the future. He asked if once it is approved could the administrative portion be expedited. If we proceed with Site Engineering, he asked if they would be able to be notified so the process can be expedited.

Director of Public Works Martin stated as staff investigates other options with the engineer we can determine how far we are out of the range of what was originally competed before we have to compete again. That is a call that needs to be made by others besides Public Works.

Council Member Bauman stated during the interim period he hopes that staff will continue to monitor the culvert.

Director of Public Works Martin stated stormwater field staff monitors projects as they move forward.

**Council Member Steve Soteres** asked if Council were to approve the bid, is there a contingency if we were to hit rock during the project.

Director of Public Works Martin stated we would carry a contingency within the program should the level of effort expended in excavation go beyond what was expected.

Council Member Soteres stated if we proceed with design at the \$975,000 amount, we would spend more than that.

Director of Public Works Martin stated that is a risk.

Council Member Soteres stated if we can find an alternative, we would spend less than the \$975,000.

Director of Public Works Martin stated very likely alternative options at this point probably entail some degree of road closure.

Council Member Paulson stated because there is a crack in the road already. The road will have to be redone eventually. The fact that there is soil migrating into the culvert means you are losing soil from above the culvert. There will be some amount of road closure here anyway when the area is redressed. This issue of the second pipe was to accommodate the reduced cross section volume of this culvert due to the fact we are spin casting the inside. It seems to him that the nominal reduction in the cross sectional area as compared to the cost of the jack and bore pipe is not justified. He is concerned about revisiting the proposed plan for this. Without the jack and bore pipe, this culvert floods once every five years instead of once every ten years. That is a risk he is willing to take if the cost of the project is \$2 to \$4 million more. He wants to hear more from the engineer of record about what the actual impact will be. It seems we are spending money for a solution that he believes is way above what a reasonable solution could be. There may be a way to have the road closed for a few weeks that solves this problem for less money.

Council Member DeJulio asked what spin casting is.

Council Member Paulson stated it is adding cement to the inside of a pipe. A device goes in and has a nozzle that sprays liquid grout on the inside of the pipe. This is a process to rebuild a pipe from the inside. He does not want this project delayed a long period of time. He would like staff to explore other options.

Director of Public Works Martin stated he would speak to the engineer and go over all of this with Council.

**Council Member Jody Reichel** stated she drives this road every day. She hopes that while staff is reviewing the options we will try to do what we can to prevent closing the road.

Council Member Burnett asked if there are standards for the capacity that the culvert needs to carry. He asked if the culvert would withstand a 500-year flood.

Director of Public Works Martin stated there are standards and policies by which we need to abide. He will go into the details with the designer on this project.

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

7. **19-070** Memorandum of Understanding between Homeland Security Investigations and Local, County, or State Law Enforcement Agency for the Reimbursement of Joint Operations Expenses from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund

**Chief of Police Ken DeSimone** stated this item is a Memorandum of Understanding between City and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). This MOU will allow the City to allow one detective from our vice narcotics unit to assist with their task force. HSI will cover all equipment and training and overtime costs for the detective.

**Motion and Vote:** Council Member Paulson moved to approve Agenda Item No. 19-070, a Memorandum of Understanding between Homeland Security Investigations and Local, County, or State Law Enforcement Agency for the Reimbursement of Joint Operations Expenses from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. Council Member DeJulio seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2019-02-29**

8. **19-072** Final Approval of the City of Sandy Springs Recreation and Parks Master Plan

**Director of Recreation and Parks Michael Perry** stated at the Council Retreat in January, staff briefed Council on the Recreation and Park Master Plan. Mayor and Council appointed a Recreation and Parks Advisory Committee. Those that served on the board were Chairman Ken Dishman, Cheryl Barlow, Scott Bush, Mark Durbin, Danny Martin, Georgia Northrup, and Molly Welsh. He thanked those who served on the committee. He gave the Recreation and Parks Department Master Plan PowerPoint presentation.

**Motion and Second:** Council Member Bauman moved to approve Agenda Item No. 19-072, the City of Sandy Springs Recreation and Parks Master Plan. Council Member Soteres seconded the motion.

**Council Member Andy Bauman** thanked Director of Recreation and Parks Michael Perry, his staff, and the committee. He looks forward to the projects being funded. He asked where is the City in regards to impact fee funds. He believes the total account is \$10.5 million.

**Finance Director Karen Ellis** stated Recreation and Parks has collected approximately \$624,000 in impact fees to date.

Council Member Bauman asked if any of it has been spent.

Finance Director Ellis stated some of the funds have been portioned out.

**Council Member Chris Burnett** stated there is an estimate of \$105 million. He asked if all of that would be City funded over the long term or is that the estimate of the total projects that the City along with other funding sources would spend.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated that money is the City's costs. We are looking at about twenty years of time to try to spend those funds and complete the improvements.

Council Member Burnett stated he asked if that amount is consistent with what the City has historically been budgeting such as five percent of our annual collections.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated he is not able to answer that at this moment. The City has placed a considerable amount of money into the parks that were built in the last five to ten years. He

believes the City will try to purchase land with the funds. Staff will work with City leadership in figuring out the best way to do this.

**Council Member Tibby DeJulio** asked what the estimated cost is for the projects that are short, intermediate, and long term.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated he thinks the City should land bank the projects. He believes the opportunities will present themselves for land acquisition and trail development. The projects are prioritized to some degree.

Council Member DeJulio stated when he thinks of a short-term project he thinks one to five years. He is trying to understand the timetable for the various project groups.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated the projects are categorized by dollar amounts. To build a natatorium on the north side, the City would need eight to ten acres. The cost could be anywhere from \$25 to \$30 million. To do that on the front end of the project would be substantial.

Council Member DeJulio stated the last time we considered a natatorium we considered constructing it at Hammond Park where there was not going to be a cost of land. The estimated cost was \$40 million and that was twelve years ago.

**Council Member Jody Reichel** stated she saw that the natatorium is on the short-term plan as well as the long-term plan.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated the plan includes a center on the north end of the City and one on the south side.

Council Member Reichel asked if the City would consider using public/private funds for the centers.

Director of Recreation and Parks Perry stated he thinks it would be wise for the City to collaborate with a YMCA or JCC. Staff would like to explore those options. Other municipalities have done similar projects.

Mayor Paul stated most organizations he has had conversations with state they want the City to build the center and they would operate it. The YMCA does not have capital funds to build projects such as these, but they can operate them.

Council Member Paulson stated the master plan is an aspirational plan. The details of how we pay for them and the best way will come in time. He is in favor of moving forward with the master plan.

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

**Resolution No. 2019-02-30**

**9. 19-077** Consideration of Approval of the Appropriation of Property Located at 6995 Riverside Drive NW (Parcel # 17-0169-LL-022-6) through the Use of Eminent Domain

**City Attorney Daniel Lee** stated this property involves a streetscape project. Staff has worked diligently to try to negotiate the sales price. The sellers have changed their minds several times. It is crucial that we meet a construction timetable. Staff is asking Council to approve eminent domain. He knows that Mayor and Council do not like condemnation. At the last Council meeting, there was a piece of property for the Crest Valley project where condemnation was approved. Since that time, the owner has offered to sell the property so that the condemnation was avoided. We have great hopes this will occur with this property.

**Motion and Vote:** Council Member Burnett moved to approve Agenda Item No. 19-077, the Appropriation of Property Located at 6995 Riverside Drive NW (Parcel # 17-0169-LL-022-6) through the Use of Eminent Domain. Council Member Paulson seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

**Resolution No. 2019-02-31**

**REPORTS**

Mayor and Council Reports

**Mayor Rusty Paul** stated we have had many conversations about State legislation that deals with what the City does and what the Georgia Constitution empowers us to do. Last year, a bill was proposed that removed our ability to regulate wood in construction, other than the minimum building standards. He argued against this bill because it was not a wise public policy move. We have thirty people or more who have been displaced in recent weeks because of fires. House Bill 302 was submitted, which goes much further and removes local government's ability to set construction design standards. These type of restrictions are generally reserved for local governments to address. This bill will probably come out of the House Agricultural Committee tomorrow morning and will be on the floor of the House fairly soon. He urges residents to let their legislators know of their concerns. One of the founding principles of the City of Sandy Springs was the ability to manage land use. The City has not pleased everyone with our decisions and we never will. This legislation would strip local government of many of the abilities that they have to be able to control the quality of construction and character of neighborhoods.

Mayor Paul stated Michael Casey has served the City extremely well as the City Clerk over the last ten years. He has done a phenomenal job and we will miss him terribly. He asked Michael Casey to the front. He presented Mr. Casey with the City's Outstanding Achievement Award. The City appreciates his dedicated service to the City as the City Clerk.

**Council Member Tibby DeJulio** stated this weekend the City had an excellent concert in the Performing Arts Center with world-renowned virtuoso Itzhak Perlman. It was an outstanding performance. It seems like he was performing with such ease. This is what the Performance Arts Center was intended to be. The other thing that happened this weekend is Council has a new septuagenarian. He wished Council Member Paulson a happy 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Mayor Paul stated the acoustics in the Performing Arts Center were utilized in that concert. He is an amateur musician, but he appreciates quality music. Mr. Perlman had the ability to play pianissimo due to the acoustics in the room.

Council Member DeJulio stated there were two wonderful instruments. Mr. Perlman plays the Stradivarius. The new grand piano that the City owns sounds wonderful as well.

**Council Member Andy Bauman** stated the Jewish Film Festival is ongoing. With the exception of the sellout crowd Saturday, they are at the Performing Arts Center every day for one to four films for twenty-one consecutive days. In about two weeks, the City Springs Theatre Company opens with South Pacific. Approximately 30,000 people will have visited City Springs since the beginning of the festival since the end of March. He has been receiving wonderful reviews about City Springs.

Mayor Paul stated people stopped him at the Capitol about how wonderful the Performing Arts Center is. He owes Kenny Blank and the film festival an apology. As he was listing all the sponsors before the Itzhak Perlman performance, he omitted them.

**10. 19-073** Staff Reports

1. December 2018 Financial Report – Karen Ellis, Finance Director

**Finance Director Karen Ellis** stated the December financials are included in this evening's agenda package. We are halfway through the fiscal year. Revenues are trending a little above average due to the fact we received more than what we budgeted for the insurance premium tax. We budgeted very conservatively on property tax knowing that we still do not have an approved digest. We probably have only collected about 90% of the property taxes. The expenditures are below the projected number by 40%.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**Tochie Blad, 7320 Hunters Branch Drive**, stated she read the Recreation and Parks Master Plan and it was interesting. In November 2017, when the character area amendment map change was adopted, two parcels of park property were changed to commercial property. In the master plan, it still shows a trail near the Blue Pearl veterinary clinic and the Junior Achievement building that resides near the tennis center. She believes that ultimately the parking issue at the Abernathy Tennis Center will have to be addressed. The City did have a mutual parking agreement about a year ago, but there was no consensus of Council to proceed. When the land classification is changed to commercial, it can affect our ability to use the land.

**Darryl Laddin, 5440 Mt. Vernon Parkway**, stated he and his two daughters reside in Sandy Springs. He is concerned for his family and others are concerned about the safety due to the new Alarm Ordinance that is set to go into effect in June. The new Ordinance requires audio and video verification. Crime is a material problem in the City. There have been increased burglaries even at homes where there are alarms. The Ordinance is a big step backwards for the City. It states to burglars that Sandy Springs is open for business. This jeopardizes the safety of homeowners. One example is where a homeowner is home with their alarm set and a burglar arrives at the front door. The burglar then comes inside, shoots the homeowner quickly, and walks in the home with young children present. The alarm has been activated, but there is no one there to verify the alarm. That is a huge problem. Another example is an elderly person or someone that cannot afford audio or video verification. There also may be an issue for someone that does not use a smart phone. That is a serious problem and does not make sense. Very few cities have verified alarm response that require audio or video verification. Large urban cities such as Detroit, Salt Lake, Las Vegas, and Seattle have audio or video verification, but they are very different than Sandy Springs. The Georgia Association of Police Chiefs opposes an alarm ordinance like this. There are groups nationwide that have endorsed the Security Alarm Model Ordinance that are opposed to the Sandy Springs Ordinance. The City of Marietta has solved their false alarm issue by increasing the fines. That is the correct solution and what Sandy Springs should do.

Mayor Paul suggested Mr. Laddin speak the Police Chief regarding the false alarm numbers and whatever suggestions he may have.

**Jay Abt, 5470 Mount Vernon Parkway**, thanked the Sandy Springs Police Department who have done an amazing job in serving our community. He agrees with Mr. Laddin regarding the Ordinance. The City of Marietta does have a better approach to reduce false alarms. Marietta incrementally increased the fine to homeowners until they saw a tipping point. That point was after a second increase, in which they saw a 70% reduction in false alarms. Sandy Springs approach is very dangerous. The Ordinance will allow a situation to occur to which police do not respond. Someone may be murdered or raped due to the police not responding to a call. He does not want the City to have to deal with that. He has twenty-four years as a criminal defense lawyer representing some of the worst members of our society. Many people disagree with his career. He believes in the Constitution and he believes in everyone's right to due process. This does not mean that he believes in crime. He does have a unique perspective because he has met a tremendous number of bad people in his career. He has probably met more burglars than those who work

in law enforcement. He understands how they think and operate. When you pass an ordinance like this you are sending a loud and clear public message to criminals to come to the City of Sandy Springs and commit burglaries. This Ordinance sends a bad message and it is an incorrect public policy. There are better public safety polices that will make all of our citizens safer. The City should consider what Marietta has done.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

11. 19-074 No Executive Session was held.

**ADJOURNMENT**

12. 19-075 Adjournment

**Motion and Vote:** Council Member DeJulio moved to adjourn the meeting. Council Member Paulson seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

Date Approved: March 5, 2019



Russell K. Paul, Mayor



Coty Thigpen, City Clerk

**Work Session Meeting of the Sandy Springs City Council was held on Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 6:02 p.m., Mayor Rusty Paul presiding.**

**Council Members present:** Council Member John Paulson, Council Member Steve Soteres, Council Member Chris Burnett, Council Member Jody Reichel, Council Member Andy Bauman, and Council Member Tibby DeJulio.

**INVOCATION**

Rev. Deane Johnson, Sandy Springs Community Church, offered the invocation.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** asked for consent to suspend the rules to allow a guest to address the Council and audience. He had the honor today to spend part of the day with U.S. Representative Lucy McBath and attend her roundtable on transportation. She was given a tour of City Hall as well. He asked U.S. Representative McBath to the front of the room.

**U.S. Representative Lucy McBath** stated she is grateful to have spent the afternoon with Mayor Paul. She had a better understanding of the growth and development in Sandy Springs. She thanked Mayor Paul and Council Members. She is grateful to be a Representative of the City and happy to serve.

**STAFF DISCUSSION ITEMS**

**Community Development**

1. **19-098** 2019 Annual Action Plan

**Planning and Zoning Manager Catherine Mercier-Baggett** stated the Annual Action Plan is part of the reporting the City is to perform for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This project is the multi-use sidewalk project. This is one of the last phases of the project. The Action Plan will be available at the Benson Senior Center, Community Assistance Center, and City Hall from March 21<sup>st</sup> through April 21<sup>st</sup>. The public is invited to comment on the plan. The email address for public comments is [cdbg@sandyspringsga.gov](mailto:cdbg@sandyspringsga.gov). This item will be coming back to Council on May 7<sup>th</sup> for a final hearing and adopting of the plan.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** asked if this item is just for informational purposes.

Planning and Zoning Manager Mercier-Baggett responded yes.

2. **19-099** 2019 Citizen Participation Plan Amendment

**Planning and Zoning Manager Catherine Mercier-Baggett** stated this item is also a HUD requirement. Following the designation of the Sandy Springs Neighbor as the official newspaper, staff needs to amend the Citizen Participation Plan. At the same time, staff would like to include the Community Assistance Center as one of the locations where we will depositing the drafts and documents. This item is also open for a thirty day comment period. The item will be back before Council on May 7<sup>th</sup> for the final hearing and adoption.

**Mayor Rusty Paul** asked if this just an announcement and Council is not required to take action.

Planning and Zoning Manager Mercier-Baggett responded that is correct.

There being no further discussion, the meeting adjourned at 6:06 p.m.

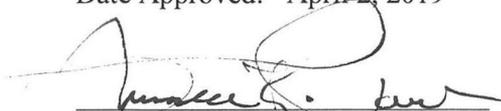
Work Session Meeting of the City of Sandy Springs City Council

March 19, 2019

Page 2 of 2

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Date Approved: April 2, 2019



Russell K. Paul, Mayor



Coty Thigpen, City Clerk

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit B

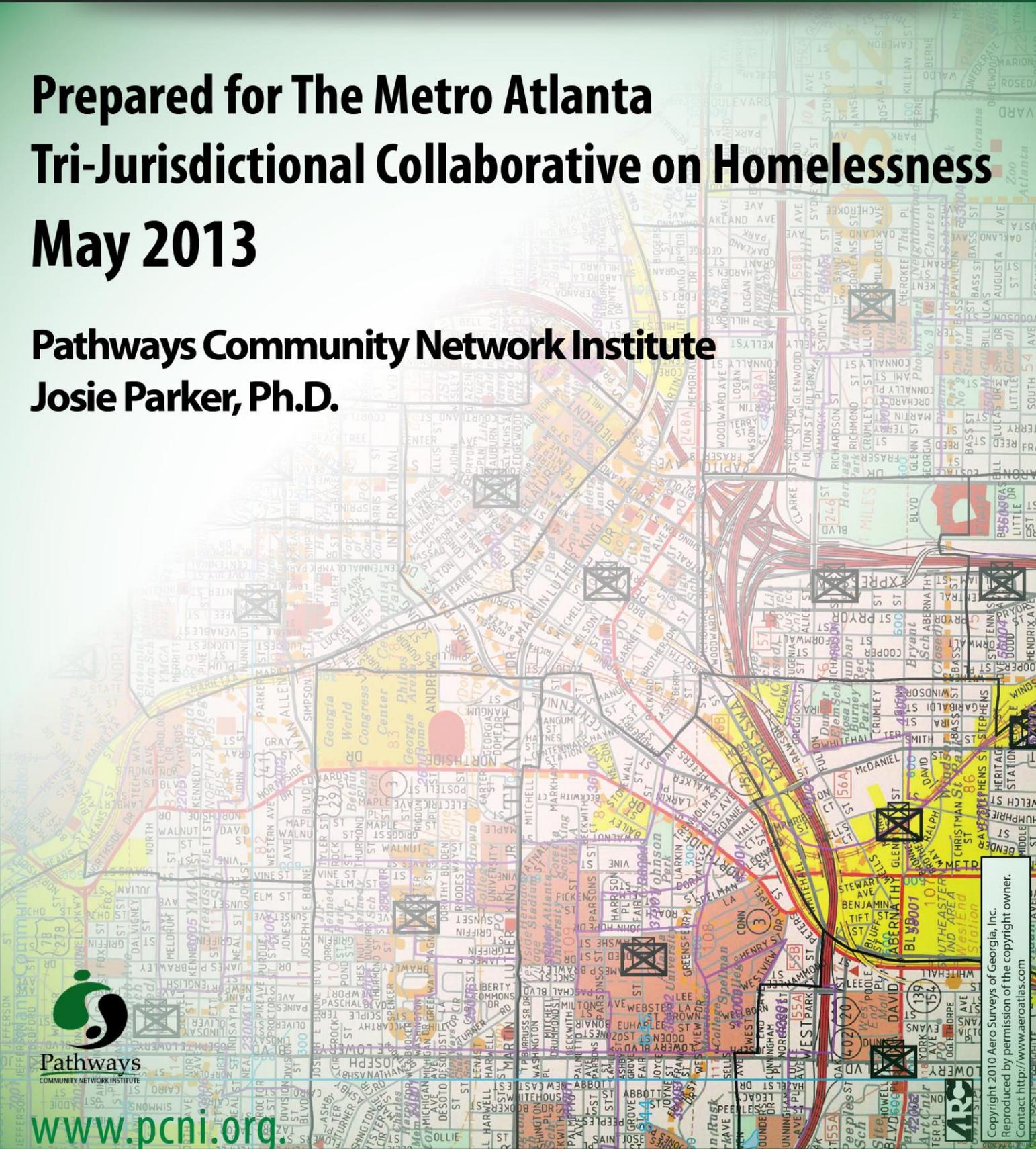
### Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Continuum of Care Homeless Census Report

# The 2013 Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative Homeless Census

City Of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County

Prepared for The Metro Atlanta  
Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative on Homelessness  
May 2013

Pathways Community Network Institute  
Josie Parker, Ph.D.



## Acknowledgements

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The Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative (Tri-J) on Homelessness (City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County) and Pathways Community Network Institute acknowledge the time and effort of the numerous individuals and organizations that assisted in the successful 2013 Tri-J homeless census. First and foremost, we want to thank the funders of this project – City of Atlanta, Fulton County, and DeKalb County. In addition, we wish to recognize the Pathways research team, led by Josie Parker, Ph.D., in coordinating the planning, data collection, data analysis and report writing for the 2013 Tri-J homeless count. We express appreciation to members of the Tri-J executive community and Tri-J homeless census working group 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 host sites for providing a safe place to deploy enumeration teams.

The 2013 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 by name, the Tri-J and Pathways wish to express our gratitude to each of you who contributed your time and effort. We recognize the efforts of the special coverage enumeration teams, including the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) - Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program, the St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services – Community Homeless Outreach Program (CHOP), the DeKalb County Community Development Department – homeless outreach team, and the Latin American Association, whose knowledge of the homeless population and geographic areas were instrumental in the data collection process. We also appreciate the local police departments - Atlanta Community Liaison Unit, Atlanta Homeless Outreach Prevention Emergency Services (HOPE) team, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Police Section's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT), DeKalb County Precincts, City of Dunwoody, and City of Alpharetta - for providing additional support to the enumeration teams on count night.

Finally, we acknowledge the Atlanta Regional Commission Geographic Information Systems Department (GIS) and David Giguere for the customized, user-friendly maps. 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 and to Cliff Richards of Decatur Cooperative Ministries for arranging the meeting site at the church. Together we are collecting the data necessary to track our progress in the fight against homelessness.



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## Executive Summary

On the night of January 28, 2013, the Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional (Tri-J) Collaborative (City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County) on Homelessness and Pathways Community Network Institute, along with over 400 community volunteers, conducted the sixth point-in-time count of homeless persons in our community. The homeless census consisted of two types of enumerations, an unsheltered count and a sheltered count, which together result in a comprehensive picture of homelessness in the Tri-J. ***Overall, a total of 6,664 homeless people were counted in the Tri-J area on count night.***

Five times as many individuals as family members were counted on census night. Of the total number of homeless people counted, unaccompanied adults staying in emergency shelters comprised the largest group (33 percent) with unaccompanied adults sleeping in unsheltered locations second (30 percent). The largest number (39 percent) of individuals was staying in emergency shelters with the majority (50 percent) of family members also found in emergency shelters.

### 2013 Tri-J Homeless Census by Sleeping Location and Household Type

Sleeping Location	Individuals	Family Members (Number of Families)	Total Number of Homeless People (Percent)
Emergency Shelters	2,188	548 (176 Families)	<b>2,736 (41%)</b>
Unsheltered	2,028	49 (15 Families)	<b>2,077 (31%)</b>
Transitional Housing	1,348	503 (166 Families)	<b>1,851 (28%)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>1,100 (357 Families)</b>	<b>6,664</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	

The bed capacity on count night was three times greater for emergency shelters than transitional housing programs. Overall, the occupancy rate for emergency shelter beds was higher (92 percent) than the occupancy rate for transitional housing beds (83 percent). This means that on the night of the count 253 emergency beds were available (114 individual and 139 family beds). Additionally, there were 383 transitional housing beds available (245 individual and 132 family beds). If all available beds were occupied for the census, there would still be 1,669 people sleeping outside on the night of the count.

### Sheltered Occupancy and Capacity

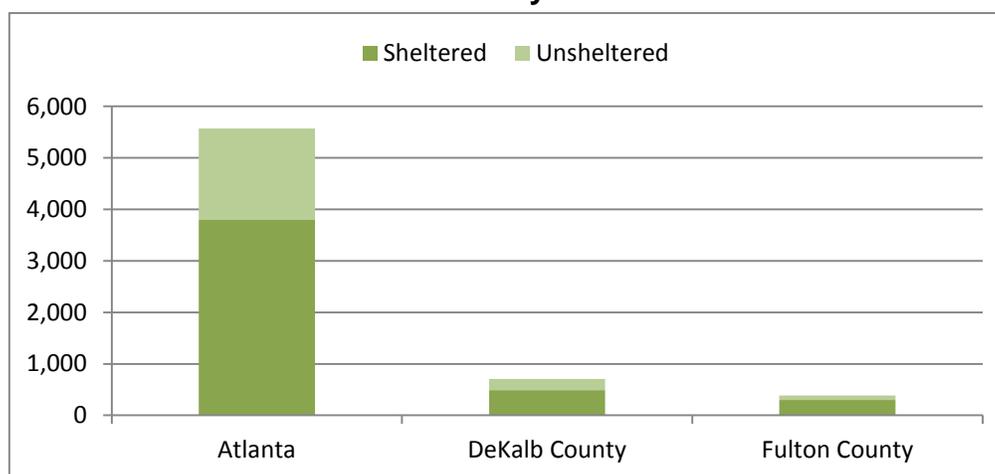
Sheltered Count	Individuals			Family Members		
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Total	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Total
Occupancy	2,188	1,348	<b>3,536</b>	548	503	<b>1,051</b>
Capacity	2,302	1,593	<b>3,895</b>	687	635	<b>1,322</b>
<b>Occupancy Percent</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>80%</b>

## 2013 Tri-J Homeless Census Executive Summary

Of the 6,664 homeless people counted on census night, the majority were located in Atlanta (5,571 people, 84 percent) with DeKalb County a distant second (705 people, 11 percent) and Fulton County third (388 people, 6 percent). This composition is similar to the previous 2011 findings with Atlanta at 87 percent, DeKalb County at 8 percent and Fulton County at 5 percent.

To some extent, these jurisdictional homeless counts are simply a reflection of the number of beds available in each community. For example, 82 percent of Tri-J emergency shelter and transitional housing beds were located in Atlanta, 11 percent of the beds were in DeKalb County, and 7 percent were in Fulton County on the night of the homeless census.

**Homelessness by Jurisdiction**



Over the years, the point-in-time Tri-J homeless counts have held fairly steady from year-to-year (overall average of 6,792 homeless people nightly). The table shows that from 2003 to 2009 the Tri-J homeless census experienced a steady increase of people homeless on count night (7 percent). However, over the past four years, there has been a steady decrease of people homeless for the point-in-time census (5.5 percent).

The total homeless census numbers for 2013 are the second lowest of all the counts, with the lowest numbers counted in 2003. It is of note that the 2013 homeless census had the smallest number of unsheltered people found compared to previous counts. The 2013 sheltered count numbers are most similar to those of the 2005 homeless census.

**Tri-J Homeless Census over Time**

Sleeping Location	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Unsheltered	2,304	2,262	2,115	2,164	2,378	<b>2,077</b>
Sheltered	4,253	4,570	4,725	4,855	4,460	<b>4,587</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>6,664</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		<i>+4%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>+3%</i>	<i>-3%</i>	<i>-2.5%</i>

## Section 1: Introduction

---

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

In 2002, the Tri-J decided that collecting 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: male vs. female, adult vs. youth, and family vs. individual. Pathways Community Network Institute 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 (now the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing [HEARTH] Act of 2009) 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 census was designed as a full coverage count to assess the number of homeless people sleeping in unsheltered locations, emergency shelters and transitional housing programs throughout the Tri-J. Because the homeless census covered the City of Atlanta and its two counties, the Tri-J relied on the efforts of hundreds of people from service providers, government agencies, faith-based providers, local universities and community volunteers to conduct the count. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognized the 2003 Tri-J homeless census as a national “best practice.”

The 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 Tri-J homeless census followed the successful methodology used in the 2003 count. Improvements were made to the model for each successive count based upon feedback from Pathways research team, Tri-J working group (Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County), deployment captains, community volunteers and community needs. Each count was followed by an in-depth survey which gathered data on demographics, homeless history, disabling conditions and two additional topics related to community concerns regarding the local homeless population.

The planning of the 2013 Tri-J homeless census began in October 2012 with the actual enumeration occurring on the night of Tuesday, January 28, 2013. This report describes the purpose, methodology and results of the count effort.

## Section 2: Project Purpose, Coordination and Oversight

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### 2.1 Project Purpose

With the initiation of the first homeless census, several important goals were identified:

- 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 Notification of Funding Availability (NOFA) Exhibit 1 report.

### 2.2 Project Coordination

To meet these objectives and have a successful homeless count, the Tri-J asked Pathways Community Network Institute to undertake the homeless census. Pathways is a nonprofit organization that supports communities with tools – information systems, research and data analysis, and technical assistance and training - to help human service providers work together, reduce costs and increase impact. Since 2003, Pathways has 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, the Pathways research and data analysis team has also provided expertise in the areas of methodology, data collection, and data analysis. The research team consisted of the research manager and one research assistant.

### 2.3 Project Oversight

As with the previous Tri-J homeless census, oversight was provided by a working group (WG) of leaders in the Tri-J government agencies and university professors. The functions of the WG 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 working group met on a monthly basis.

## Section 3: Methodology

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### 3.1 Background

Research Atlanta (1984) provided the earliest estimates of the number of people homeless in metropolitan Atlanta based on comparative studies from other U.S. cities and interviews with local homeless service providers. They estimated that around 3,000 people would be homeless on any given night in 1984. A decade later, a point-in-time estimate was again calculated for the number of people homeless in metropolitan Atlanta. Georgia State University researchers estimated that around 11,000 people were homeless on an average night in 1997 within the ten county Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) area (Jaret and Adelman 1997). The 1997 estimate was calculated from the results of a national study with adjustments made for the City of Atlanta population and its neighboring suburban counties.

In 2002, the Tri-J decided that an actual systematic and comprehensive count of homeless people needed to occur for the City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County. This decision coincided with the requirement of state and local governments that receive federal funding under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (now the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing [HEARTH] Act of 2009) to conduct point-in-time homeless counts at least once every two years beginning no later than 2004. The first actual homeless count conducted by the Tri-J was in 2003. The 2003 Tri-J homeless census established the baseline data with subsequent counts providing useful tracking for the changes in the homeless population over time.

### 3.2 Date and Time

HUD also mandated the time of year for the homeless census. HUD chose for Continuum of Care (CoC) communities such as the Tri-J to conduct their homeless census during the last ten days in January. One reason for that timeframe is that homeless people are more likely to sleep indoors at shelters and in transitional housing during cold weather months thus making it easier to locate people who might otherwise be outdoors at other times of the year. In addition, cold weather and overflow shelters open for only a few months each year during the winter. Also, by using the mandated time frame set by HUD, the Tri-J homeless numbers are comparable to other CoC homeless populations across the U.S.

For the 2013 Tri-J homeless census, the working group selected Tuesday, January 28<sup>th</sup> as the count date, with a bad weather back-up date of Thursday, January 31<sup>st</sup>. The working group chose both homeless count dates to be mid-week to represent a typical weekday morning and to avoid the higher number of non-homeless persons on the streets during weekends. In addition, 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 people as sheltered and unsheltered, the working group decided to begin enumeration around 1 a.m. prior to the shelter early morning release times.

## 3.3 Operational Definition and Components

In order to calculate the size of the homeless population in our community, a definition of homelessness is necessary. The U.S. Census that occurs every decade counts people on the basis of their customary place of residence. However, since homeless people do not have permanent residence, they are instead enumerated based on their temporary sleeping locations such as on the street, in shelters or in transitional housing programs.

The Tri-J homeless count methodology has two components based on sleeping location: unsheltered count and sheltered count. These two counts follow the HUD guides for counting homeless people in a CoC (HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs: A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People 2008 and A Guide to Counting Sheltered Homeless People 2012). Together, the two enumerations create a comprehensive picture of homelessness in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County. For the purpose of this study, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, Section 103, definition of homelessness was used:

- ***Unsheltered homeless people*** reside in places not meant for human habitation, such as on the streets, in vehicles, parks, abandoned buildings, makeshift shelters, and airports.
- ***Sheltered homeless people*** occupy emergency shelters, transitional housing, treatment programs, and motels if motel vouchers are provided by service agencies or federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals.

*Emergency Shelter:* 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 to three months.

*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**

In addition, HUD began requiring an enumeration of permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs for each community starting in 2009. The Tri-J community first collected PSH numbers in 2003 and then again in 2009 and 2011 and for the latest count in 2013. The PSH figures are not included in the homeless count totals but are described in this report as they needed to be collected on the same night as the Tri-J homeless census.

The definition of permanent supportive housing for HUD is a long-term, community-based program with 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 (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Title IV, Subtitle C).

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. Tenants of permanent housing sign legal lease documents. Services are available but the tenant is not obligated to participate. 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 or several structures at one locations or scattered sites.

## **Not Counted**

In 2009, the U.S. Congress amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 as the HEARTH Act. This expanded the Act to include people who are at imminent risk of homelessness and families or unaccompanied youth who are living unstably. Imminent risk of homelessness is defined as people who must leave their current housing situation within the next 14 days with no other place to stay and no resources or support network to obtain housing. “Unstably housed” families or unaccompanied youth are those who 1) meet the definition of homelessness under other federal programs such as the Department of Education, 2) have not lived for a long period independently in permanent housing, 3) have moved frequently, and 4) will continue to experience housing instability due to chronic disabilities, history of domestic violence or multiple barriers to employment. The “at risk of homelessness” and “unstably housed” populations are often labeled as precariously housed. For the 2013 homeless census, HUD again only wanted CoCs to count people who were literally homeless in their point-in-time counts and not those who were precariously housed.

## **3.4 Unsheltered Count Method**

The methodology for the Tri-J unsheltered homeless census was recognized by HUD as a “best practice” in 2003. The Tri-J unsheltered count uses a combination of different methods to determine the number of people homeless on one night. The direct methods include canvassing and hotspot counts, along with an indirect method of estimations. These methods were applied to the first systematic count of homeless people in Chicago in 1985 (Rossi 1989).

The canvassing method entails enumerators covering areas in a community where they observe people, typically at night or in the early morning hours, and either identify them as homeless or housed. This method is best used in urban areas where enumerators can walk the streets of concentrated areas or drive the streets in suburban or sparser areas. The hotspot count is conducted in areas where homeless people are thought to be heavily concentrated and hidden from street view. Typically, enumerators who are experienced working with street homeless populations are sent to cover these areas. Hotspot counts offer data collection opportunities of a subpopulation that might not otherwise be included in a count.

A benefit to conducting a canvassing method is that once the unsheltered numbers are collected, they can be adjusted for the hidden homeless (Rossi 1989). 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. The 2003 advisory group 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.

## Planning

Planning for the 2013 Tri-J homeless census unsheltered count began in October 2012. The first month involved setting up the working group and, most importantly, setting the date for the count. In addition, as with previous homeless counts, a *deployment captain's* (DC) committee was formed to assist Pathways in planning and managing deployment sites for the unsheltered count. The DC was staffed by homeless service providers, non-profit agencies, community volunteers and government agencies. Beginning in December 2012, the deployment captains met on a regular basis to prepare for the upcoming homeless count.

To develop a logistics plan for the Tri-J homeless census, the City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County had to be divided into manageable areas for counting. The Tri-J covers over 800 square miles and comprises 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 people, fewer block groups were allocated to an enumeration area.

The 2013 Tri-J homeless census used the same enumeration areas as previous counts. 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 by providing adequate well-lit parking and a large meeting area.

Once the deployment sites were confirmed, a *planning map* was developed. The Atlanta Regional Commission's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department created the 2013 planning map for the unsheltered count. The large planning map 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 area maps* created by GIS in 2010 for the 2011 homeless census were again used for the 2013 homeless count. 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 with Aero Atlas street overlays, which detailed street information, defined block group boundaries and distinguished landmarks. The colors of the maps had been changed slightly from the 2007 Tri-J homeless count. In 2007, the maps were updated to one light pastel color for cities and no color for the county areas.

The enumeration areas were stratified into four categories – **high, medium, low and zero count areas** – based on the numbers from previous Tri-J homeless census. The WG decided in 2002 that high count areas such as downtown Atlanta would receive enumerators with expertise or

experience with the street homeless population. These high count areas can typically have a concentration of sixty or more people. In 2007, the WG determined that enumeration areas where no homeless people had been found in the previous counts would not be counted. This would allow efforts to be focused on areas where homeless people were thought to be located. For 2009, the WG concluded that low count enumeration areas, where twelve or fewer homeless people had been found on previous counts, would not be assisted by enumerator guides due to the lack of need for their expertise. Finally, the other areas had enumeration teams comprised of community volunteers and homeless enumerator guides.

Conducting a count of this magnitude required community collaboration. Over 400 *community volunteers* were needed to carry out the count in the City of Atlanta and its two counties. The Tri-J relied on the efforts of homeless service provider staff, personnel from government agencies, members of faith-based organizations, college students and hundreds of community volunteers to conduct the unsheltered count. Volunteers were recruited using a number of methods including direct recruitment, public announcements, recruitment fliers and postings on websites. Soliciting the help of local stakeholders was accomplished by letting them know that the numbers can be used for planning, funding and implementing services for people who are homeless. Volunteers were assigned to deployment sites based on their preferences and on the minimum requirement of volunteers needed at each site.

As with previous Tri-J homeless counts, *enumerator guides* assisted the community volunteers with identifying homeless persons, in pointing out locations likely to have homeless persons present and in recognizing potentially dangerous situations to avoid. The guides were recruited from various transitional housing programs in the Tri-J area. They 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. The guides were only used at six of the ten deployment sites due to low numbers of homeless people found in the other four sites during the past census.

One area of the Tri-J where community volunteers and enumerator guides did not count was downtown Atlanta. The downtown area was covered by veterans participating in the *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)*, Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program. Along with the 22 current program participants, VA staff also worked in the downtown enumeration teams on census night. The VA enumerators were assigned enumeration areas in downtown Atlanta due to their experience living on the streets or working with clients on the streets. These areas were walked and involved counting in gulleys and other hidden locations. Typically, downtown Atlanta has the highest number of unsheltered homeless people on count night.

Identifying other areas where concentrated numbers of homeless people were sleeping was critical. Several months prior to census night, *law enforcement* agencies throughout the Tri-J were sent packets that included a survey 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 police escorts. With the feedback from law enforcement, Pathways was able to compile a detailed list of special coverage areas or hotspot locations.

Enumerators who work with clients on the streets or have specialized knowledge of the street homeless population counted in the *hot spot locations*. These areas were primarily walked because they involved counting in wooded areas and other hidden locations. *Special coverage enumeration teams* were comprised of outreach workers and other knowledgeable personnel from St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services – Community Homeless Outreach Program (CHOP), DeKalb County Community Development Department, and the Latin American Association – homeless outreach team and homeless service provider agencies. The teams were grouped into several geographic coverage areas: City of Atlanta, south Fulton County, the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Decatur, Tucker, north DeKalb County, east DeKalb County and south DeKalb County. These teams were stationed at three deployment sites: Crossroads Community Ministries, Center for Pan Asian Community Services and the Maloof Center.

In the weeks prior to the census, Pathways research staff put together *count night boxes* for the captains to use at the deployment sites. Planning and enumeration maps were printed, supplies such as clipboards, flashlights and pens were purchased and count night forms from previous census were updated and printed. The forms included: *sign-in sheet, hold harmless agreement, enumerator roles description, map reading guide instruction, street tally form instructions, verification letter, deployment log, block group log and certificate of participation*. Pathways research staff passed out the boxes to the DC the week prior to the count. At the meeting, 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. This meeting also provided the DCs an opportunity to meet with their fellow deployment site co-captains.

Two other *training sessions* also occurred in January. At the first January DC meeting, the captains were trained on how to read the planning and enumeration maps. In addition to the DC, both the veteran and special coverage enumeration teams received special training on how to read the maps, to identify people who are homeless and to fill out the count form. The teams were also taught safety procedures to follow.

## **Data Collection**

On count night, January 28, 2013, the Pathways research team was available during the day to answer any last questions regarding the upcoming count and to assign new volunteers as needed. Deployment captains arrived at the deployment sites around 10:30 p.m. to set up for the count. For each deployment site, three DCs coordinated the site on census night. During the count night, Pathways research staff was located at the Jefferson Place deployment site.

The deployment captains had been provided with an instructions and checklist form to assist with the count night process. The DC count night checklist provided instructions on what to do prior to count night such as organizing supplies and documents and purchasing food. The instructions for count night focused on a process for setting up and organizing the deployment site, training the enumerators, and forming and equipping enumeration teams. Also, on the checklist were procedures for what to do after deploying the teams and when the teams return.

Around 11:30 p.m., 318 community volunteers, 46 enumerator guides, 31 VA enumerators and 21 special coverage team enumerators arrived at the deployment sites to participate in the

homeless count. The WG decided that, for accuracy and safety, enumeration teams not covering downtown Atlanta or hotspot locations would be comprised of at least three to four members, ideally at least two community volunteers and one 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.

Training for the community volunteers and homeless enumerator guides occurred at midnight. They received training on enumerator roles, how to read the maps and enumeration process and safety tips. The tips were provided to the enumerators on what to do while at the deployment site, such as reviewing their enumeration area map and, while in the field counting, to spend most of their time in high-probability areas including commercial zones, industrial corridors, shut-down businesses and 24-hour businesses. The tips also focused on safety practices, such as driving only in well-lit parking lots and side streets.

Enumerators were instructed to travel all streets in their enumeration area, to drive at speeds of 10-15 miles per hour in areas where homeless people are likely to be, 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. The enumerators were also requested to stop at 24 hour businesses to ask store clerks if they are aware of where homeless people might be in that area. Another request was that enumerators stop at hospitals in their area and count homeless people in the emergency room.

Proper completion of tally sheets was an important training topic. The tally sheets helped to collect an accurate count of the number of unsheltered homeless people observed. 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. The street tally forms were 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.

On census night, police officers throughout the Tri-J stopped by the deployment sites to provide safety and to identify the location of homeless people and unsafe areas. In addition, the officers were available to provide police escorts as needed.

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 29<sup>th</sup> were clear with a morning low temperature in the forties. In an effort to ensure accuracy of 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 provided data to Pathways staff for entry into an online computer application.

## **Challenges and Suggested Modifications**

After enumerators returned from their enumeration areas, they received a continental breakfast and a standardized debriefing questionnaire to fill out. Based on the feedback, volunteers indicated that they liked several things about participating in the count. First, volunteers liked that they could help homeless people and serve the community for a worthwhile cause. The volunteers felt that they were making a difference. Also, they enjoyed working as a team with their fellow volunteers and meeting new people.

The main problem with the homeless census that the volunteers expressed was the time that the count occurred. Volunteers did not like staying up late to conduct the census. Another major concern for several volunteers was not finding any or many homeless people in their enumeration area. It is important to understand that lower count numbers will occur in the outer areas of the Tri-J where there are more residential neighborhoods such as in north Fulton County.

All in all, most volunteers were glad to participate and found the process to be easy (85 percent). The volunteers stated that they appreciated the experience and would be willing to volunteer again (96 percent). For many, it raised their awareness of situations faced by people who sleep on the street.

## **3.5 Sheltered Count Method**

### **Emergency Shelters (ES) and Transitional Housing Programs (TH)**

In December 2012, a master list of sheltered agencies (emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, along with permanent supportive housing programs) located in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County was created based on the previous Tri-J Housing Inventory Charts (HIC) and other agency lists such as providers participating in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Tri-J grantee organizations. According to HUD, the HIC is a complete inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing beds available in the CoC on a particular night (HUD 2007). HUD requires that the HIC and point-in-time count data be collected for the same night.

Tri-J HMIS staff contacted emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing agencies via email or phone and notified them of the upcoming Tri-J homeless census. In addition, announcements were made at local public meetings, via flyers and via postings on websites. Soliciting the help of local stakeholders was accomplished by letting them know that the numbers can be used for planning, funding and implementing services for people who are homeless.

As agency staff was contacted, current information was verified or corrected as needed to update the master list. If a phone number was no longer in service, Tri-J HMIS staff researched the situation to determine if the facility was no longer open or if the number had changed. Staff also investigated any new agencies that were provided by the advisory council, deployment captains, Tri-J representatives or the community. Throughout the process, contact persons were identified who would provide the number of homeless people staying at the sheltered agencies on count night.

Several days prior to the homeless census, Tri-J HMIS staff again emailed, called or faxed each agency on the master list to remind them of the upcoming homeless count, the need for their bed occupancy and capacity information for census night, and to provide the agency staff with the sheltered count tally form and instructions. 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 requested the following information:

- Agency/Contact information
- Program information, including jurisdiction, program type, target population, number of beds, number of units, HMIS beds
- Point-in-time count, focusing on the number of households with and without children by gender and age (adult age 18-24, adult over age 24 or child under age 18)
- Special needs information

The contact person for each provider agency was instructed to fill out the form for all clients on site from 6 p.m. January 28<sup>th</sup> to 6 a.m. January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The contact person was requested to return the sheltered count tally form to the Tri-J HMIS staff by 6 p.m. January 30<sup>th</sup>. Unfortunately, many agencies did not return their forms back by the set deadline. Therefore, the submission deadline was extended to February 5, 2013.

On February 20, the Pathways research project manager met with the Tri-J representatives to discuss the process for collecting data on non-reporting agencies and for verifying the numbers that agencies had provided. A decision was made that each jurisdiction would be responsible for contacting the non-reporting agencies within their communities. The City of Atlanta representative who had compiled the HIC data in previous years took responsibility for maintaining the sheltered count master spreadsheet which includes all the numbers for the sheltered count. With City of Atlanta having the largest number of provider agencies in their jurisdiction, two additional city personnel were provided to assist with the collection and verification of sheltered count numbers in Atlanta.

Additional meetings were held in March and April to discuss the progress for contacting non-reporting agencies and for verifying numbers reported. Any issues such as determining what is considered a unit and recording street addresses were resolved at the meetings with people coming to a consensus. For the April meeting, the master spreadsheet was reviewed line by line. At that meeting it was determined that for difficult to reach agencies, an individual would visit the program site to confirm its existence and report the number of participants on census night.

In the end, the Tri-J was able to obtain 93 percent return rate on the sheltered count tally forms. Estimations were made for the agencies that did not provide their homeless count numbers. These estimates, conducted by the Pathways research project manager, were derived using a covariate model that had been developed originally for the 2003 Tri-J homeless census. This model predicted occupancies based on the reporting sites and used housing type, bed capacity and demographic information.

## **Institutions**

Pathways has previously had difficulty obtaining the number of homeless persons staying at institutions on count night. Therefore, estimations were conducted on the ratio of homeless individuals in the City of Atlanta from 2009 to 2011 to the actual number of homeless individuals in the institutions in 2011. The estimated numbers were allocated by gender and sheltered vs. unsheltered status based on parameters developed from the 2005 Tri-J homeless census and survey.

In 2011, packets similar to the police requests for information were created to send out to the jails and hospitals. For the 2013 Tri-J homeless census, Pathways used the same methodology for contacting hospitals and jails in the communities. Several months prior to the 2013 homeless census, jails and hospitals received packets that included a letter notifying jail and hospital staff of the upcoming homeless count, a survey on homeless people who use the facility and a request that the institutions provide a contact person who can give the number of people homeless at the facility on count night. The response rate for this census was low with only a few institutions providing their homeless numbers. For institutions that did not report numbers, the previous estimation formulas were used.

## **Challenges and Suggested Modifications**

A continuous challenge for the sheltered homeless counts has been the relatively lengthy return time for some of the Tri-J agencies regarding the number of homeless people at their facilities on census night. This census was no exception with Tri-J representatives verifying sheltered count numbers until the middle of April. The best possible solution to this problem appears to be that used in 2011 where one staff member was dedicated primarily to the accurate collection of the sheltered count data.

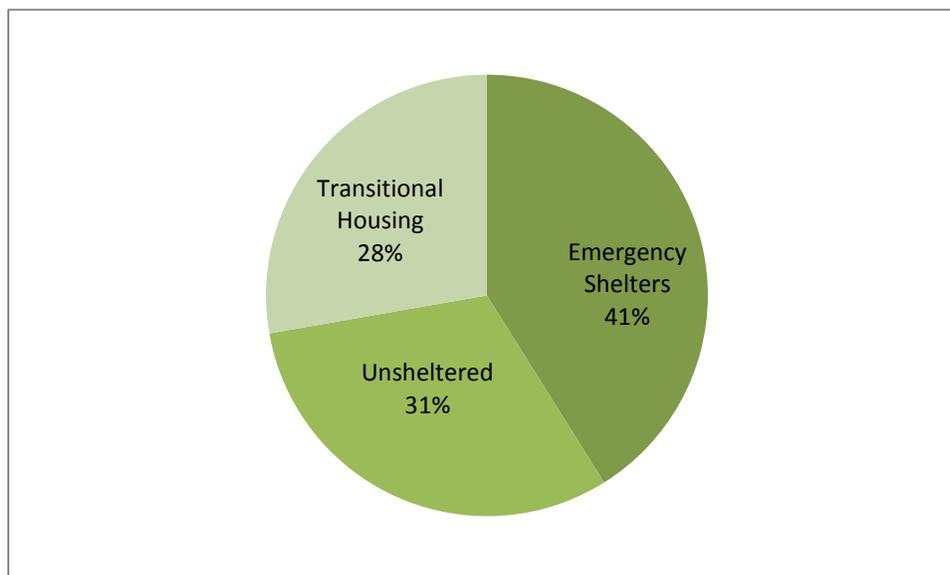
Another major issue was verifying the homeless census numbers provided by sheltered agencies. First, the numbers provided were compared to other Tri-J reports, i.e. past HICs, previous sheltered counts and recent grant applications. A second step of count night number verification was to speak with agency staff directly about specific data anomalies. Confirmation of numbers was a three-month process.

## Section 4: Results

### 4.1 2013 Tri-J Homeless Census Numbers

*On the night of January 28, 2013, a total of 6,664 homeless people were counted in Atlanta, Fulton County, and DeKalb County.* The largest number (2,736 people) was counted sleeping in emergency shelters, with persons found in unsheltered locations a distant second (2,077 people), and those in transitional housing third (1,851 people).

**Figure 1: Homeless Census by Sleeping Location**



According to Table 1, five times as many individuals as family members were counted on census night. Overall, individuals staying in emergency shelters comprised the largest group (33 percent) with unaccompanied adults sleeping in unsheltered locations a distant second (30 percent). The largest number of individuals (39 percent) slept in emergency shelters with unsheltered locations a close second (36 percent). The majority of family members (50 percent) were also found in emergency shelters with transitional housing a close second (46 percent).

**Table 1: Homeless Census by Sleeping Location and Household Type**

Sleeping Location	Individuals	Family Members (Number of Families)	Total Number Homeless People (%)
Emergency Shelters	2,188	548 (176 Families)	<b>2,736 (41%)</b>
Unsheltered	2,028	49 (15 Families)	<b>2,077 (31%)</b>
Transitional Housing	1,348	503 (166 Families)	<b>1,851 (28%)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>1,100 (357 Families)</b>	<b>6,664</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>17%</i>	

**Individuals:** The 2013 Tri-J homeless census composition of individuals is similar to the 2009 and 2011 homeless counts. Unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group of individuals. Almost the same number (38 percent) of adult males were sleeping in unsheltered locations as in emergency shelters. Only a quarter of adult males were staying in transitional housing programs. The next largest group of individuals was unaccompanied female adults. This was the only group with the majority (49 percent) sleeping in emergency shelters. Over a quarter (28 percent) of the women were found in unsheltered locations with less than a quarter (23 percent) in transitional housing programs.

The smallest group of individuals identified was unaccompanied females under the age of eighteen. Only seven youth females were identified as sleeping unsheltered with none staying at emergency shelters or in transitional housing programs. Historically, the count numbers for unaccompanied youth have been low. Homeless youth are hard to locate because they tend to sleep in either abandoned buildings or on people’s sofas (called “couch surfing”). In addition, unaccompanied youth (under age 18) who show up at shelters are either reunited with their parents or, if there are no parents, then the police are called and the youth are taken into the Department of Family and Children’s custody to become wards of the state.

**Table 2: Homeless Individuals by Sleeping Type and Gender**

Individuals					
Sleeping Location	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Individuals
Emergency Shelters	1,707	481	0	0	<b>2,188</b>
Unsheltered	1,710	277	34	7	<b>2,028</b>
Transitional Housing	1,127	221	0	0	<b>1,348</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,564</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Families:** The majority of families (93 percent) were headed by single mothers. Of family members, children were the largest group (64 percent) with single mothers about half that (30 percent). The two previous findings regarding single mothers and children are consistent with past counts. The 1,100 families averaged 3.08 people per household. Almost half of the families (49 percent) were staying in transitional housing programs with emergency shelters a close second (46 percent) and unsheltered locations a distant third (4 percent).

The identified families were comprised of at least one parent and at least one child under the age of eighteen. Families without children such as couples or parents with an adult child (18 years of age or older) may have been homeless for the count but were identified as individuals for a number of reasons. First, only Zaban Couples Center takes couples without children as a household unit. At other shelters, couples are required to separate and stay as individuals. Second, two people sleeping next to each other on the streets are hard to identify as a couple in a relationship.

**Table 3: Homeless Families by Sleeping Type and Gender**

Family Members						
Sleeping Location	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	Two Parent Family (Number of Adults)	Non-Head Adult	Children Under Age 18 in Family	Total Family Members (Number of Families)
Emergency Shelters	2	168	6 (12 Adults)	15	351	<b>548 (176 Families)</b>
Transitional Housing	1	148	17 (34 Adults)	8	312	<b>503 (166 Families)</b>
Unsheltered	0	15	0	0	34	<b>49 (15 Families)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>23 (46 Adults)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,100 (357 Families)</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>64%</i>	

**Overall:** Of the total number of homeless people counted, unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group (68 percent) with unaccompanied adult females a distant second (15 percent). Children and single mothers were the third (10 percent) and fourth (5 percent) largest groups. The remaining groups of homeless people by household type, age and gender included two parent heads of households, youth males, non-head of household adults such as adult children or grandmothers, youth females and single fathers.

## 4.2 Unsheltered Count

On census night, **2,077 homeless persons were counted in unsheltered locations** in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County and DeKalb County. Individuals comprised almost all of the people (98 percent) sleeping unsheltered.

**Overall:** Of the total number of homeless people counted as unsheltered, unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group (82 percent) with unaccompanied adult females a distant second (13 percent). The remaining groups of unsheltered homeless people by household type, age and gender included youth males (2 percent), children (2 percent), single mothers (1 percent) and youth females.

**Table 4: Unsheltered Count Individuals**

Individuals					
Unsheltered	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Individuals
Totals	1,710	277	34	7	<b>2,028</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>0%</i>	

**Families:** No families were found sleeping unsheltered on the night of the count. Unsheltered 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 working group believed that homeless families should have been found based upon data from the 2011 Tri-J homeless survey indicating that 4.5 percent 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 49 people in 15 families were sleeping in unsheltered locations on the night of January 28<sup>th</sup>.

**Table 5: Unsheltered Count Families**

Unsheltered	Family Members					Total Family Members (Number of Families)
	Male Adult Head of Family	Female Adult Head of Family	Two Parent Family (Number of Adults)	Non-Head Adult	Children Under Age 18 in Family	
Totals	0	15	0	0	34	<b>49 (15)</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>64%</i>	

**Geographic Areas:** As with previous Tri-J homeless counts, the highest concentration (458 people, 23 percent) of unsheltered homeless people were counted in downtown Atlanta. A likely cause of the large number is the high concentration of emergency shelters and transitional housing programs in the area. The downtown area measures approximately four square miles and is roughly bound by North Avenue to the north, Northside Drive to the west, Boulevard to the east and Interstate 20 to the south.

A high concentration of unsheltered homeless people (55 people, 3 percent) was also found at the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport. Typically, people who are homeless arrive at the Airport on the last MARTA train of the night and leave out the next morning on the first train. Homeless people are usually left alone by the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport Police to sleep overnight.

The lowest number of unsheltered homeless people (16 people, less than 1 percent) was counted in north Fulton County above the City of Atlanta. A possible reason for the low homeless numbers in north Fulton County is that households in that area earn annual incomes far above the U.S. poverty level (\$23,550 annual income for a family of four; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2013). For example, Sandy Springs households earn a median annual income of \$76,477 with Roswell households at \$79,733 yearly, and Alpharetta households having a median yearly income of \$95,888 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Hidden Homeless:** On count night, there were two groups of unsheltered homeless people that were not counted. First, enumerators did not enter abandoned buildings to count the number of people sleeping due to safety reasons. These buildings were dark, often in disrepair and could have had drug activity occurring. Second, enumerators were asked not to get out of their cars to walk around unless escorted by police officers or as part of special teams due to safety concerns. This rule made it difficult to count people sleeping in cars because community volunteers were unable to approach parked cars and look inside. Another issue with counting people sleeping in cars is that car owners, business owners and police officers do not appreciate people looking in cars and may suspect the enumerators of theft. Unfortunately, there is no current estimation formula for calculating the numbers for this hidden homeless population.

### 4.3 Sheltered Count (Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing)

A total of **4,587 homeless persons resided in emergency shelter (ES) and transitional housing (TH) facilities** on census night. For the sheltered count, over half of the people (60 percent) were sleeping at emergency shelters (2,736 people) with the remaining at transitional housing programs (1,851 people). Additionally, more individuals (77 percent) were staying at sheltered locations on count night than family members (23 percent).

**Estimated Group:** Occupancy figures for the six non-reporting emergency shelter and transitional housing agencies 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.

**Individuals:** Of the individuals in the sheltered count, adult males comprised the largest group with adult females a distant second. Adult males in emergency shelters were almost half (48 percent) of the individuals with nearly a third of individuals (32 percent) adult males staying in transitional housing. Adult females sleeping in emergency shelters were 14 percent and those in transitional housing programs were 5 percent of individuals in sheltered locations. This composition of individuals is similar the 2011 sheltered homeless count.

On census night, over half (60 percent) of individual adult males were sleeping in emergency shelters with the rest staying at transitional housing programs. The majority of individual women (69 percent) were also sleeping in emergency shelters.

**Table 6: Sheltered Count Individuals**

Individuals					
Sleeping Locations	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Individuals
Emergency Shelters	1,707	481	0	0	<b>2,188</b>
Transitional Housing	1,127	221	0	0	<b>1,348</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,536</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Families:** The majority of families (92 percent) were headed by single mothers. Of family members, children were the largest group with single mothers half that. The remaining family members were comprised of two parent heads of households, non-head of household adults and single fathers. The 342 families averaged 3.07 people per household. Unlike the 2011 sheltered homeless census, the majority of the families (51 percent) were staying in emergency shelters.

**Table 7: Sheltered Count Families**

Family Members						
Sleeping Location	Male Adult Head of Family	Female Adult Head of Family	Two Parent Family (Number of Adults)	Non-Head Adult	Children Under Age 18 in Family	Total Family Members (Number of Families)
Emergency Shelters	2	168	6 (12 Adults)	15	351	<b>548 (176 Families)</b>
Transitional Housing	1	148	17 (34 Adults)	8	312	<b>503 (166 Families)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>23 (46 Adults)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,051 (342 Families)</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>64%</i>	

**Overall,** unaccompanied male adults comprised the largest group (62 percent) of the total number of people staying in sheltered locations (ES and TH). The next largest groups were unaccompanied female adults (15 percent) and children in families (14 percent). The other groups included single mothers (7 percent), two parent heads of households (1 percent), non-head adults such as adult children (1 percent) and single fathers.

**Occupancy and Capacity:** Bed capacity on census night was 5,217. The bed capacity was higher for emergency shelters (2,989 beds) than transitional housing programs (2,228 beds). Overall, the occupancy rate for individual emergency beds was the highest (95 percent). There were 359 emergency shelter and transitional housing individual beds not occupied for the count. Even if all these beds had been filled, there still would have been 1,669 individuals that were sleeping outside on count night. Beds may go vacant for a number of reasons including eligibility standards that exclude some unsheltered people such as being drug free or because homeless people are unwillingly to adhere to the shelters' policies such as completing chores.

**Table 8: Sheltered Count Occupancy and Capacity Individuals**

Individuals			
Sheltered Count	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Total Individual
Occupancy #	2,188	1,348	<b>3,536</b>
Capacity	2,302	1,593	<b>3,895</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<i>95%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>91%</i>

The lowest occupancy rate was for families in transitional housing programs (79%). One reason for the lower occupancy rate for family beds is that families with children are less likely to be asked to leave where they are staying on an extremely cold night, especially if living doubled up with other family members.

Another factor is that programs that serve families are often organized into units rather than beds. A unit may have several beds that go unoccupied depending on the size of the family. For example, a bedroom unit with four beds housing a single mother and two children will appear to have a 75% occupancy rate, but in fact the empty bed is not actually available to anyone else. Therefore, it is better to compare family unit capacity and the number of families homeless on census night. If all emergency shelter and transitional housing family units were filled, there would still be 12 families sleeping in unsheltered locations.

**Table 9: Sheltered Count Occupancy and Capacity Families**

Family Members			
Sheltered Count	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Total Individual
Occupancy #	548	503	<b>1,051</b>
Capacity	687	635	<b>1,322</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>80%</i>

#### 4.4 Permanent Supportive Housing

HUD began requiring an enumeration of permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs for each CoC starting in 2009. The Tri-J community first collected PSH numbers in 2003 and then again in 2009, 2011 and for the latest count in 2013. The PSH figures are not included in the homeless count totals but are described in this report as they needed to be collected on the same night as the Tri-J homeless count.

A total of **3,319 persons were residing in permanent supportive housing (PSH)** on census night. The majority of the PSH beds were occupied by individuals (61 percent) rather than family members (39 percent). Most people in PSH were sleeping in Atlanta (1,590 people, 48 percent) with DeKalb County a close second (1,387 people, 42 percent) and Fulton County third (342 people, 10 percent).

Of the total number of people counted, unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group (39 percent) with children in families a distant second (22 percent) and individual women third (21 percent). These were followed by single mothers (9 percent) and heads of two parent families (7 percent).

**Individuals:** By jurisdiction on census night, the majority of individuals (52 percent) were staying in permanent supportive housing in Atlanta, with those in DeKalb County a close second (41 percent) and persons in Fulton County third (7 percent). The largest group of individuals was unaccompanied men staying in Atlanta (34 percent) with the individual men in DeKalb County a

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close second (27 percent). Adult women in Atlanta comprised the third largest group (19 percent) with those in DeKalb County fourth (14 percent).

Among unaccompanied men, those in Atlanta were the largest (43 percent) with individuals in DeKalb County a close second (42 percent) and persons in Fulton County third (6 percent). Unaccompanied women demonstrated a similar pattern to the men. The majority of adult females slept in Atlanta (55 percent) with those in DeKalb County a close second (39 percent) and individuals in Fulton County third (9 percent).

**Table 8: Permanent Supportive Housing Occupancy by Jurisdiction for Individuals**

Individuals			
Jurisdiction	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total Individuals
Atlanta	678	373	<b>1,051</b>
DeKalb	542	280	<b>822</b>
Fulton	82	58	<b>140</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2,013</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>35%</i>	

**Families:** As with the sheltered count, the majority of families (72 percent) were headed by single mothers. Of family members, children were the largest group (55 percent). The 420 families with children averaged 3.1 people per household. Unlike individuals living in PSH, most of family members were staying in DeKalb County on census night (43 percent) with people in Atlanta a close second (41 percent) and those in Fulton County third (16 percent).

**Table 9: Permanent Supportive Housing Occupancy by Jurisdiction for Family Members**

Family Members						
Jurisdiction	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	Two Parent Family (Number of Adults)	Non-Head Adult in Family	Children in Family	Total Family Members (Number of Families)
DeKalb	6	144	42 (84)	33	298	<b>565 (192)</b>
Atlanta	1	97	58 (116)	11	314	<b>539 (156)</b>
Fulton	2	61	9 (18)	10	111	<b>202 (72)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>109 (218)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,306 (420)</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>23%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>55%</i>	

**Table 10: PSH Occupancy and Capacity by Jurisdiction**

PSH	Atlanta	DeKalb County	Fulton County	Total
Occupancy	1,590	1,387	342	<b>3,319</b>
Capacity	1,695	1,435	376	<b>3,506</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<i>94%</i>	<i>97%</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>95%</i>

**Figure 2: PSH Occupancy and Capacity by Household Type**



**Trend Analysis:** The total permanent supportive housing occupancy numbers have increased dramatically from 2003 to present (by 2,908 people). The main reason for the rise in occupancy can be seen by the increase in PSH bed capacity over the years.

**Table 11: PSH Occupancy over Time**

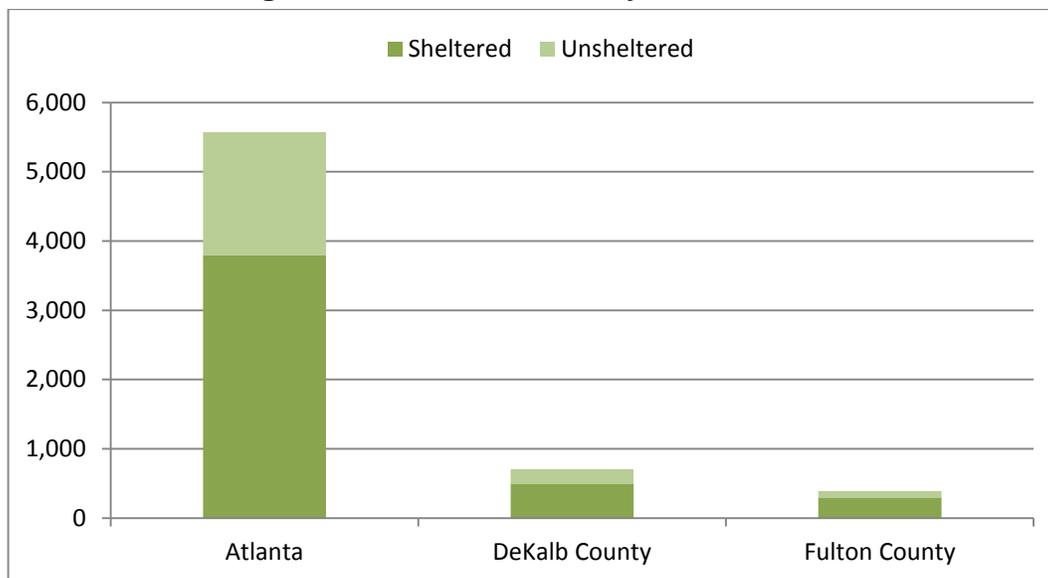
PSH	2003	2009	2011	2013
Individuals	386	876	1,335	<b>2,013</b>
Family Members	25	577	920	<b>1,306</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>3,319</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		+252%	+55%	+47%

**Comparing Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing Beds:** On census night, there was a capacity of 8,723 emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for homeless people. A total of 7,906 beds in occupancy (91 percent). Permanent supportive housing programs had the highest capacity of beds (3,506 beds) with emergency shelters second (2,989 beds) and transitional housing programs third (2,228 beds). This is a change from the previous census when the order was emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. As for the number of available beds, permanent supportive housing programs had the highest occupancy rate (95 percent) with emergency shelters a close second (92 percent) and transitional housing programs a distant third (83 percent).

## Section 5: Atlanta, DeKalb County and Fulton County

Of the 6,664 homeless people counted in the Tri-J on census night, the majority were located in the City of Atlanta (5,571 people, 84 percent) with DeKalb County being a distant second (705 people, 11 percent) and Fulton County third (388 people, 6 percent). This composition is similar to the previous 2011 Tri-J homeless census with Atlanta at 87 percent, DeKalb County at 8 percent and Fulton County at 5 percent.

**Figure 3: Homelessness by Jurisdiction**



To some extent, these jurisdictional homeless counts are simply a reflection of the number of beds available in each jurisdiction. For example, 82 percent of Tri-J emergency shelter and transitional housing beds were located in Atlanta, 11 percent of the beds were in DeKalb County, and 7 percent were in Fulton County on the night of the homeless census.

**Table 12: Housing Bed Inventory by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	Individual Emergency Beds	Family Emergency Beds	Individual Transitional Beds	Family Transitional Beds	Total
Atlanta	2,282	512	1,284	185	<b>4,263</b>
DeKalb	8	131	231	225	<b>595</b>
Fulton	12	44	78	225	<b>359</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>5,217</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>12%</i>	

## 5.1 City of Atlanta Homeless Numbers

A total of **5,571 people were homeless in the City of Atlanta** on the night of January 28, 2013. More individuals (90 percent) were counted in Atlanta than family members (10 percent). The 2013 Atlanta composition is similar to the 2011 homeless numbers (88 percent individuals, 12 percent family members).

**Overall:** Of the total number of homeless people counted in the City of Atlanta, unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group (74 percent) with unaccompanied adult females a distant second (15 percent). Children in families and single mothers were the third (7 percent) and fourth (3 percent) largest groups. These findings reflect the overall Tri-J homeless census numbers.

**Individuals:** Of the number of individuals counted for the City of Atlanta, unaccompanied male adults comprised the largest group (82 percent). Most (41 percent) of these individual men were staying at emergency shelters with over a third (36 percent) sleeping in unsheltered locations and less than a quarter (23 percent) staying at transitional housing programs. This composition differs from 2011 when most (40 percent) of the unaccompanied males were sleeping outside.

The next largest group of individuals was unaccompanied female adults (17 percent). The majority of this group also slept at emergency shelters (52 percent). Overall, the Atlanta individual numbers reflect the larger Tri-J homeless census.

**Table 13: City of Atlanta by Sleeping Location and Individuals**

Individuals					
Sleeping Location	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Individuals
Emergency Shelters	1,697	471	0	0	2,168
Unsheltered	1,457	237	33	7	1,734
Transitional Housing	945	149	0	0	1,094
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,996</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Families:** The majority of families (94 percent) were headed by single mothers. The 306 families averaged 3.1 people per household. Among family members, children were the largest group (64 percent). These findings are similar to the larger 2011 Tri-J homeless count and the past 2011 Atlanta homeless numbers. For example in 2011, single mothers also headed 94 percent of families and children were 67 percent of family members. Over half of the families (57 percent) were staying in emergency shelters with transitional housing programs a close second (39 percent) and unsheltered locations a distant third (4 percent). These numbers are quite different from 2011 when most families were staying in transitional housing programs (52 percent).

**Table 14: City of Atlanta by Sleeping Location and Family Members**

Sleeping Location	Family Members					Total Family Members (Number of Families)
	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (Number of Parents)	Non-Head Adults	Children in Family	
Emergency Shelters	2	119	6 (12)	11	247	<b>391 (127)</b>
Transitional Housing	1	43	4 (8)	1	92	<b>145 (48)</b>
Unsheltered	0	12	0	0	27	<b>39 (12)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>10 (20)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>575 (187)</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>64%</b>	

**Sleeping Location:** On census night in Atlanta, most people (2,559 people, 46 percent) were sleeping at emergency shelters with unsheltered locations a distant second (1,773 people, 32 percent) and transitional housing programs third (1,239 people, 22 percent).

For 2013, downtown Atlanta had the highest concentration of unsheltered people in the city. The area comprised over a quarter (26 percent) of the Atlanta homeless unsheltered count numbers. This is similar to the 2011 Tri-J homeless census downtown Atlanta findings (24 percent).

Interestingly, the downtown Atlanta homeless numbers are similar from the first census in 2003 to the latest count. This trend shows a comparable pattern to the overall Atlanta homeless numbers. Specifically from 2003 to 2007, downtown Atlanta experienced a steady decrease (by 32 percent) in homeless people on count night. However from 2007 to 2011, there was a dramatic increase (by 89 percent). The good news is that the downtown Atlanta area saw a decrease (by 132 people, 22 percent) for this census.

**Table 15: Downtown Atlanta Unsheltered Homeless Numbers**

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Totals	460	373	312	440	590	<b>458</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>		<b>-18%</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>+57%</b>	<b>+34%</b>	<b>-22%</b>

**Trend Analysis:** The 2013 total Atlanta homeless census numbers are the second lowest with 2003 being the lowest. From 2003 to 2009, the City of Atlanta experienced a steady increase (by 25 percent). However, over the past four years there has been a steady decrease (by 9 percent).

The Atlanta unsheltered numbers experienced a steady decrease from 2003 to 2009 (by 92 people, 5 percent) with an increase in 2011 (by 254 people, 14 percent) followed by a decrease for this census (by 332 people, 16 percent). These are the lowest number of unsheltered homeless people that Atlanta has experienced since the count began. From 2003 to present, the emergency shelter numbers have been steadily increasing (by 644 people, 13 percent).

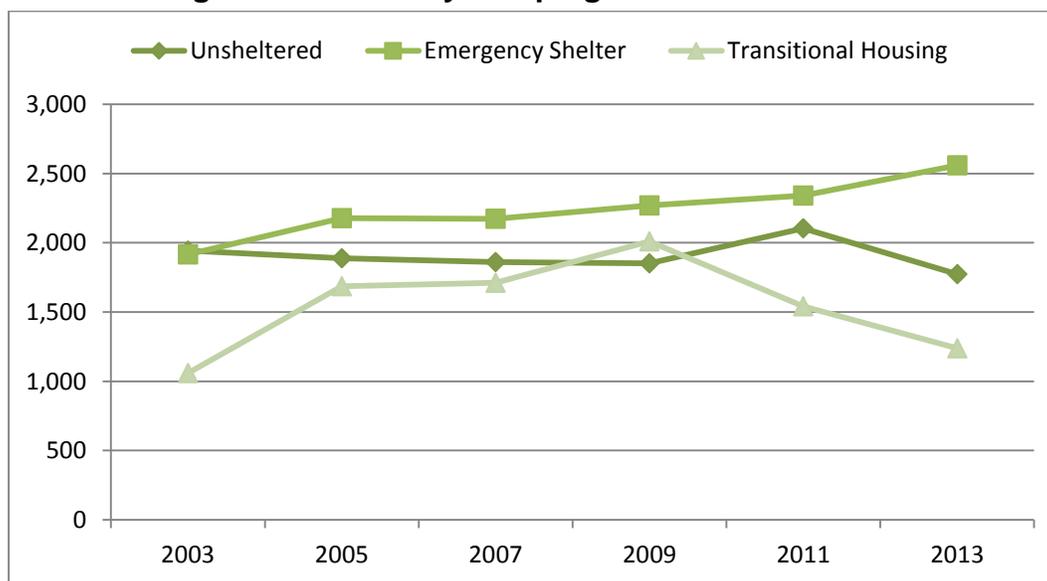
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Atlanta experienced a tremendous increase in people (by 952 people, 89 percent) sleeping at transitional housing programs from 2003 to 2009. However, over the last four years, Atlanta has been experiencing a decrease (560 people, 9 percent) in the transitional housing numbers. These changes in numbers are more than likely a reflection of the change in bed capacity in Atlanta over the years.

**Table 16: Atlanta Homeless Census for 2003 to 2013**

Sleeping Location	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Emergency Shelter	1,915	2,177	2,172	2,269	2,340	<b>2,559</b>
Unsheltered	1,943	1,888	1,861	1,851	2,105	<b>1,773</b>
Transitional Housing	1,059	1,687	1,712	2,011	1,542	<b>1,239</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>5,571</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		<i>+17%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>+6.5%</i>	<i>-2%</i>	<i>-7%</i>

**Figure 4: Atlanta by Sleeping Location Over Time**



## 5.2 DeKalb County Homeless Numbers

A total of **705 people were homeless in DeKalb County** (not including City of Atlanta) on the night of January 28, 2013. This is the second largest number of homeless people counted among the three jurisdictions on that night. The majority of the homeless people (57 percent) found in DeKalb County were individuals. This composition of more individuals than families is similar to the 2011 DeKalb County homeless numbers (60 percent individuals, 40 percent family

members). In comparison, DeKalb count had a higher percentage of family members than the City of Atlanta (10 percent) for the 2013 Tri-J homeless census.

**Overall:** Of the total number of homeless people counted in DeKalb County, unaccompanied adult males comprised the largest group (46 percent). This was similar to the overall Tri-J (68 percent) and City of Atlanta (74 percent) homeless count numbers; however, the DeKalb County percentage was much lower. With the Tri-J and Atlanta homeless numbers, the second largest group was unaccompanied adult females; however for DeKalb County, the next largest group was children in families (27 percent). Single mothers and unaccompanied adult females were the third and fourth largest groups (both 12 percent). The remaining groups of homeless people by household type, age and gender included two-parent households, adult family members, and youth males.

**Individuals:** Of the homeless individuals counted for DeKalb County, unaccompanied male adults comprised the largest group (80 percent). Unlike the City of Atlanta, the majority (55 percent) of these individual men were sleeping outside with the rest staying in transitional housing programs (45 percent). A possible reason for the high percentage of individual males sleeping outdoors is that no emergency shelter beds were available for individual men in DeKalb County.

The next largest group of individuals was unaccompanied female adults (20 percent). Unlike the individual men, the majority of unaccompanied women (59 percent) were staying in transitional housing with nearly a third sleeping in unsheltered locations (31 percent) and the rest located at emergency shelters (10 percent).

More than half of the individuals (51 percent) were sleeping outside with those in transitional housing a close second (47 percent) and emergency shelters a distant third (2 percent).

**Table 17: DeKalb County by Sleeping Location and Individuals**

Individuals					
Sleeping Location	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Total Individuals
Unsheltered	178	25	1	0	204
Transitional Housing	143	47	0	0	190
Emergency Shelter	0	8	0	0	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Families:** The majority of families (90 percent) were headed by single mothers. The 93 families averaged 3.3 people per household. Among family members, children were the largest group (64 percent). These findings are similar to previous censuses. For example in 2011, single mothers headed 94 percent of families and children were 67 percent of family members.

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Over half of the families (59 percent) were staying in transitional housing programs with emergency shelters a close second (38 percent) and unsheltered locations a distant third (3 percent).

**Table 18: DeKalb County by Sleeping Location and Family Member**

Sleeping Location	Family Members					Total Family Members (Number of Families)
	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (Number of Parents)	Non-Head Adults	Children in Family	
Transitional Housing	0	46	9 (18)	4	111	<b>179 (55)</b>
Emergency Shelter	0	35	0	4	75	<b>114 (35)</b>
Unsheltered	0	3	0	0	7	<b>10 (3)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9 (18)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>303 (93)</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>64%</b>	

**Sleeping Location:** On count night, the largest number of DeKalb County homeless people (369 people, 52 percent) were sleeping in transitional housing programs with unsheltered locations a distant second (214 people, 30 percent) and emergency shelters third (122 people, 17 percent). These findings are in reverse of Atlanta where the majority of homeless people were sleeping in emergency shelters with unsheltered locations a distant second and transitional housing third. An interesting finding was that more people were staying in permanent supportive housing (1,435 people) in DeKalb County than in transitional housing, emergency shelters and unsheltered locations combined. These findings indicate a DeKalb County homeless population that is mainly housed in programs that provide supporting services.

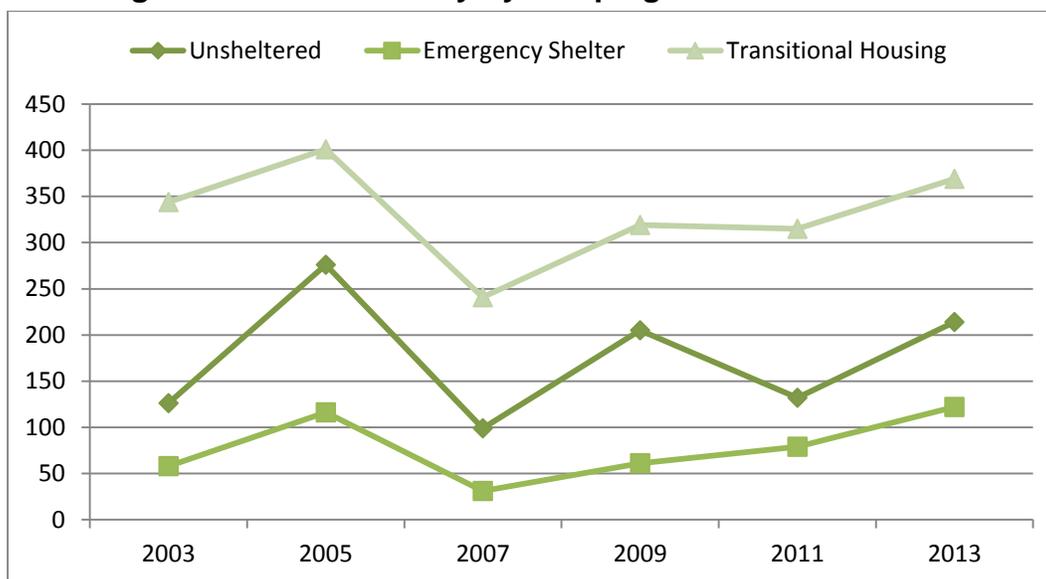
**Trend Analysis:** The DeKalb County homeless census numbers have experienced increases and decreases since 2003. From 2003 to 2005, there was an increase of 265 people. Then in 2007, there was a dramatic decrease of 422 people, followed by another increase (by 214 people) in 2009. Again in 2011, DeKalb County experienced a decrease in the homeless numbers (by 59 people). This census saw the third increase in numbers for DeKalb County (by 179 people). The largest number of homeless people was counted in DeKalb County in 2005 with the least number of people found in 2007.

Over the years, the largest number of people in DeKalb County was found staying in transitional housing programs with emergency shelters showing the least number of people. Specifically, the numbers for each of the sleeping location counts has varied over the years. From the first count to the latest, people sleeping in *unsheltered locations* have increased dramatically (by 70 percent) with emergency shelters experiencing the largest increase (by 101 percent). People staying in transitional housing programs also experienced an increase but only slightly compared to the other two types of sleeping locations (by 7 percent).

**Table 19: DeKalb County Homeless Census for 2003 to 2013**

Sleeping Location	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Transitional Housing	344	401	241	319	315	<b>369</b>
Unsheltered	126	276	99	205	132	<b>214</b>
Emergency Shelter	58	116	31	61	79	<b>122</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>705</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		+50%	-53%	+58%	-10%	+34%

**Figure 5: DeKalb County by Sleeping Location Over Time**



### 5.3 Fulton County Homeless Numbers

A total of **388 people were homeless in Fulton County** (not including the City of Atlanta) on census night. Of the three jurisdictions, Fulton County found the smallest number of people homeless. Slightly more than half of the homeless people counted in Fulton County were family members (57 percent) rather than individuals. This composition is in contrast to the 2011 Fulton County homeless numbers where more individuals (170 people, 52 percent) were counted than family members (155 people, 48 percent).

**Overall:** Of the total number of homeless people counted in Fulton County, children in families comprised the largest group (36 percent) with unaccompanied adult males a close second (32 percent). Typically, individual adult males are the largest group. This is the first time, however, that children in families have been the largest number.

Single mothers were the third largest group of homeless people (19 people) with unaccompanied adult females as the fourth group (11 percent). The remaining groups of homeless people by household type, age and gender included two parent heads of households and a non-head adult member of household.

**Individuals:** Of the homeless individuals counted for Fulton County, unaccompanied male adults comprised the largest group (75 percent). Similarly to DeKalb County, the majority of these individual men (60 percent) were sleeping in unsheltered locations with transitional housing programs second (31 percent) and emergency shelters third (8 percent). As for unaccompanied women, over half (60 percent) were staying in transitional housing programs with those sleeping outside a distant second (36 percent). Only two women were sleeping at an emergency shelter on count night.

**Table 20: Fulton County by Sleeping Location and Individual**

Sleeping Location	Individuals			
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth	Total Individual
Unsheltered	75	15	0	<b>90</b>
Transitional Housing	39	25	0	<b>64</b>
Emergency Shelters	10	2	0	<b>12</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>0%</i>	

**Families:** Of the 77 families, almost all (95 percent) were headed by a single mother with four families headed by two parents. The families averaged 2.9 people per household. Children comprised the largest number of family members (62 percent). The majority of families (82 percent) were staying in transitional housing. These figures are similar to DeKalb County.

**Table 21: Fulton County by Sleeping Location and Family Members**

Sleeping Location	Family Members					
	Male Head of Family	Female Head of Family	2 Parent Families (Number of Parents)	Non-Head Adult	Children in Family	Total Family Members (Number of Families)
Transitional Housing	0	59	4 (8)	3	109	<b>179 (63)</b>
Emergency Shelters	0	14	0	0	29	<b>43 (14)</b>
Unsheltered	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0 (0)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4 (8)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>222 (77)</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>62%</i>	

**Sleeping Locations:** On census night in Fulton County, the majority of homeless people (243 people, 63 percent) were living in transitional housing with individuals sleeping outside a distant second (143 people, 23 percent). The smallest number of people (55 people, 14%) were staying in emergency shelters. Similarly to DeKalb County, more people (342 people) were staying in permanent supportive housing in Fulton County than in transitional housing, emergency shelters or unsheltered locations.

**North and South Fulton County:** Of the people counted as homeless in Fulton County (not including Atlanta), the majority of people were found in North Fulton County above the Atlanta city limits (251 people, 65 percent) with the remaining located in South Fulton County below Atlanta (137 people, 35 percent). This finding is different than the last census when most homeless people were counted in South Fulton County. In North Fulton, the majority of people (76 percent) were staying in transitional housing programs. On the other hand, the majority of homeless people (54 percent) were sleeping in unsheltered locations in South Fulton County.

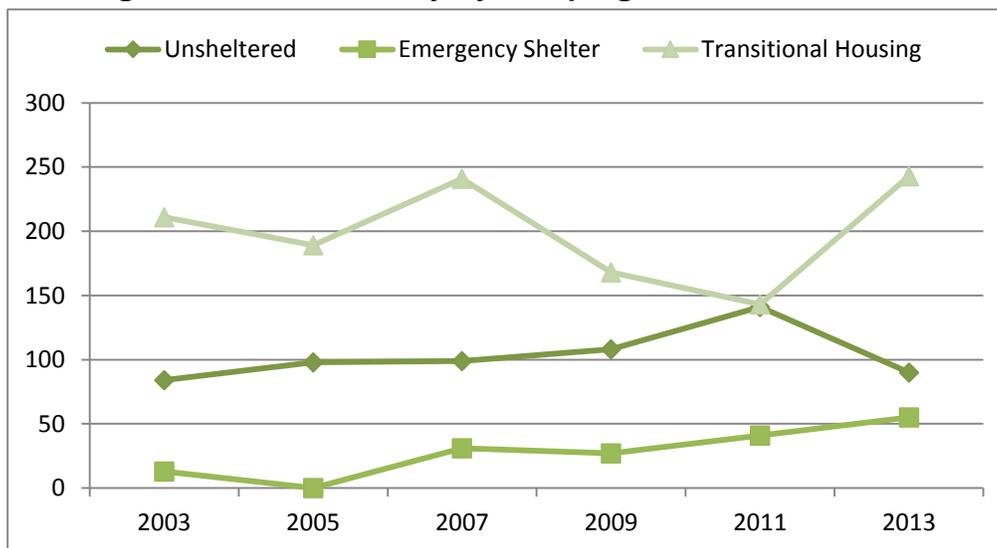
**Trend Analysis:** Overall, the Fulton County numbers have experienced an increase from the first count to the latest (by 80 people, 26 percent). Specifically, figures are unique in that they have fallen and risen from count to count. From 2003 to 2005, there was a slight decrease (21 people), followed by the greatest increase (by 84 people) from 2005 to 2007. Then there was another decrease (by 68 people) from 2007 to 2009, ending this year with another increase (by 85 people, 28%). The largest number of homeless people was counted in Fulton County in 2013 with the least number of people found in 2005.

The Fulton County unsheltered numbers saw a steady increase from the first count to the 2011 (57 people, 68 percent). However, this homeless census experienced a decrease (by 36 percent). From 2003 to 2005, the emergency shelter numbers decreased to zero. Over the past eight years, however, the numbers have doubled. The transitional housing figures have fallen (by 10 percent), risen (by 28 percent), fallen (by 41 percent) and then risen again over time (by 45 percent).

**Table 22: Fulton County Homeless Census for 2003 to 2013**

Sleeping Location	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Unsheltered	84	98	99	108	141	<b>90</b>
Emergency Shelter	13	0	31	27	41	<b>55</b>
Transitional Housing	211	189	241	168	143	<b>243</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>388</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		-7%	+29%	-18%	+7%	+19%

**Figure 6: Fulton County by Sleeping Location over Time**



## Section 6: Trend Analysis

**Overall:** The point-in-time Tri-J homeless census have held fairly steady from year to year (average of 6,800 people homeless nightly). Only an additional 107 people were found homeless on a particular night from the first count in 2003 to the latest (2 percent). The trend shows that from 2003 to 2009 the Tri-J homeless census experienced a steady increase of people homeless (by 462 people, 7 percent) on a particular night. However, over the past four years, there has been a decrease of people homeless (355 people, 5 percent) for the point-in-time census. The 2003 Tri-J homeless census experienced the lowest numbers of all the counts, with this latest census having the second lowest.

**Sleeping Location:** Over the years, both the unsheltered and sheltered counts have held fairly steady within a particular range. The unsheltered number has averaged 2,217 people. The sheltered count is typically double the unsheltered numbers with an average over the years of 4,575 persons.

For people sleeping in sheltered locations, there was a steady increase (by 602 people, 14 percent) on census night for both individuals and families from 2003 to 2009. However, over the past two years, the sheltered numbers saw a decrease in people (395 people, 8 people) staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. With the 2013 homeless census, there was another increase in numbers (by 127 people, 3 people).

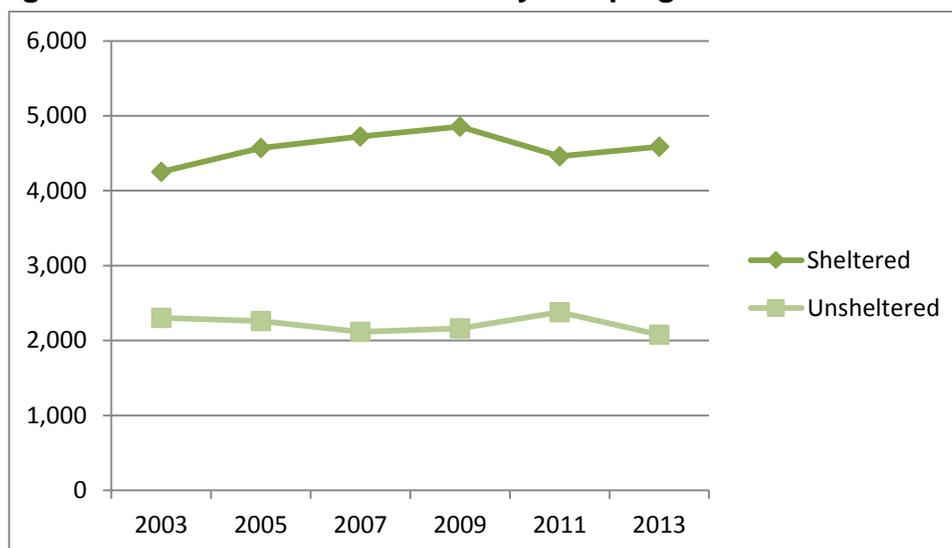
From 2003 to 2007, there was a steady decrease (by 189 people, 8 percent) in the number of people sleeping in unsheltered locations on the night of the census for both individuals and family members. However, there was an increase (by 263 people, 12 percent) from 2007 to 2011 to an all time high of homeless people sleeping outdoors. The good news is that there was a decrease for the most recent homeless census (by 301, 13 percent) with the numbers being the lowest for all the counts.

It is important to note that as the number of people in emergency shelter and transitional housing beds rose in the Tri-J, the number of people sleeping outdoors fell. On the other hand, as the number of people in emergency shelter and transitional housing beds decreased, the number of people sleeping in unsheltered locations increased. This finding indicates a relationship between the number of people in unsheltered locations and those in sheltered facilities.

**Table 23: 2003 to 2013 Homeless Counts by Sleeping Location**

Sleeping Locations	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Sheltered	4,253	4,570	4,725	4,855	4,460	<b>4,587</b>
Unsheltered	2,304	2,262	2,115	2,164	2,378	<b>2,077</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>6,664</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>+4%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>+3%</i>	<i>-3%</i>	<i>-3%</i>

**Figure 7: Tri-J Homeless Census by Sleeping Location Over Time**



**Individuals:** The Tri-J individual numbers have held steady over the years (around 5,600 persons per night). From 2003 to 2009, there was a steady increase in the number of individuals (by 492 individuals, 6 percent). However, over the past four years, there has been a decrease (by 217 individuals, 4 percent). The lowest number of individuals was counted in 2003 with the highest numbers found in 2009.

Sheltered individuals experienced a steady increase from 2003 to 2005 (by 415 family members, 13 percent) with a slight decrease from 2005 to 2007 (by 37 persons, 1 percent). This is followed by another increase (by 162 people, 5 percent) and decrease (by 284 people, 8 percent). With this homeless census, there has been a third increase in the number of people sleeping in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs (by 107 people, 3 percent). On the other hand, from 2003 to 2009 there was a slight decrease of unsheltered individuals (by 48 people, 2 percent) with a dramatic increase from 2009 to 2011 (by 268 persons, 13 percent). This has been followed by a significant decrease over the last two years (by 308 individuals, 13 percent).

Overall, the unsheltered individual homeless numbers have decreased slightly (by 88 individuals, 4 percent) from 2003 to 2013. On the other hand, the sheltered numbers have increased (by 363 persons, 11 percent) during that time period. As the sheltered numbers increased, the unsheltered numbers decreased for individuals. The average for the unsheltered numbers has been 2,117 individuals with a sheltered average of 3,498 persons.

**Table 24: Homeless Census by Sleeping Location and Household Type Over Time**

Individuals						
	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Sheltered	3,173	3,588	3,551	3,713	3,429	<b>3,536</b>
Unsheltered	2,116	2,085	2,071	2,068	2,336	<b>2,028</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>5,564</b>
<b>Percent</b>		+7%	-1%	+3%	-.3%	-3

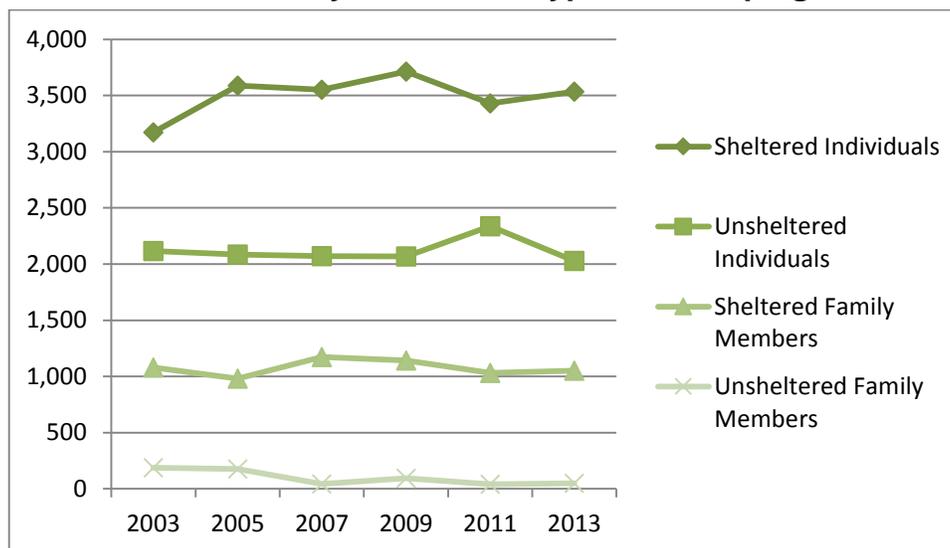
**Families:** Similarly to homeless individuals, the number of family members homeless in the Tri-J has also held steady (averaging 1,177 people per night). For family members, there was a decrease from 2003 to 2005 (by 109 people, 9%) with a steady increase from 2005 to 2009 (by 79 people, 7%). This is followed by a second decrease from 2009 to 2011 (by 165 people, 13%) with an increase over the past two years (by 27 people, 2.5%). The 2011 Tri-J family member numbers were the lowest of all the family counts with the highest numbers found in 2003.

Overall, the sheltered family homeless numbers have decreased slightly (by 29 persons, 3%) from 2003 to 2013. The unsheltered numbers also decreased (by 139 family members, 70%) during that time period but more dramatically. The average for the sheltered numbers has been 1,077 family members with the unsheltered average at 99 persons.

**Table 25: Homeless Census by Sleeping Location and Household Type Over Time**

	Family Members					
	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Sheltered	1,080	982	1,174	1,142	1,031	<b>1,051</b>
Unsheltered	188	177	44	96	42	<b>49</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-9%</i>	<i>+6%</i>	<i>+1%</i>	<i>-13%</i>	<i>+2.5</i>

**Figure 8: Homeless Census by Household Type and Sleeping Location Over Time**



**Bed Capacity and Occupancy Rate:** The number of people homeless on each census night is typically a reflection of the number of beds available. For each count, about two thirds of homeless people are sleeping in sheltered locations. From 2005 to 2009, there was a steady increase in beds for both individuals (3,722 to 4,082 beds) and family members (1,449 to 1,511 beds).

Since 2007, there has been a steady decrease (235 beds, 15 percent) in the bed capacity for family members. With bed type, an interesting finding is that in 2007 and 2009 there was a

# The 2013 Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative Homeless Census

greater number of transitional housing beds than emergency shelter beds. However, for 2011 and 2013, the reverse is true.

The overall point-in-time Tri-J homeless census occupancy rate has held fairly steady over the years (87 percent average). Typically the occupancy rate for individuals is higher (92 percent average) than for family members (76 percent average). Family beds often are unoccupied because the size of a family can be less than number of beds in the room. Additionally, emergency shelters have a higher occupancy rate (94 percent average) than transitional housing programs (81 percent average).

**Table 26: 2003 to 2013 Bed Capacity and Occupancy for Tri-J**

Total Tri-J Homeless Counts					
	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Occupancy	4,570	4,725	4,855	4,460	<b>4,587</b>
Capacity	5,171	5,298	5,653	5,282	<b>5,217</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<b>88%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>88%</b>

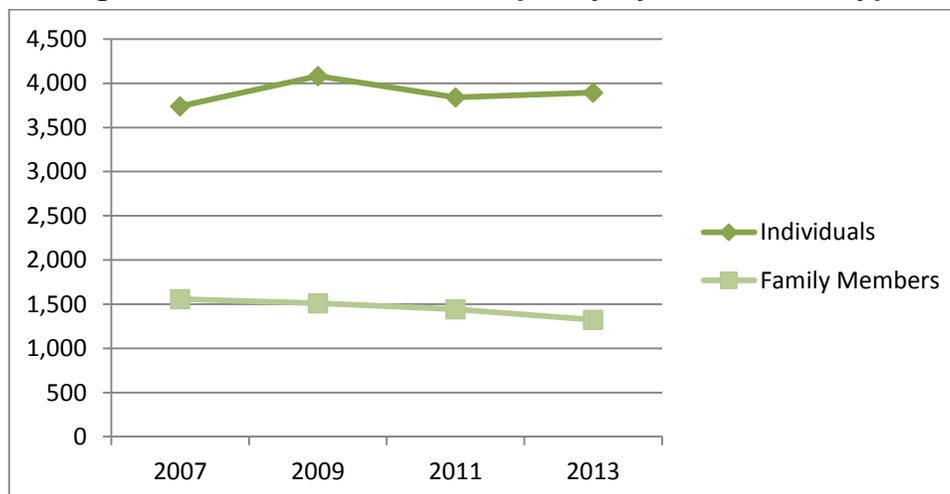
**Table 27: 2005 to 2013 Bed Capacity and Occupancy for Individuals**

Individuals					
	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Occupancy	3,588	3,551	3,713	3,429	<b>3,536</b>
Capacity	3,722	3,741	4,082	3,840	<b>3,895</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<b>96%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>

**Table 28: 2007 to 2013 Bed Capacity and Occupancy for Families**

Families				
	2007	2009	2011	2013
Occupancy	1,174	1,142	1,031	<b>1,051</b>
Capacity	1,557	1,511	1,442	<b>1,322</b>
<i>Occupancy Percent</i>	<b>75%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>80%</b>

**Figure 9: 2007 to 2011 Bed Capacity by Household Type**



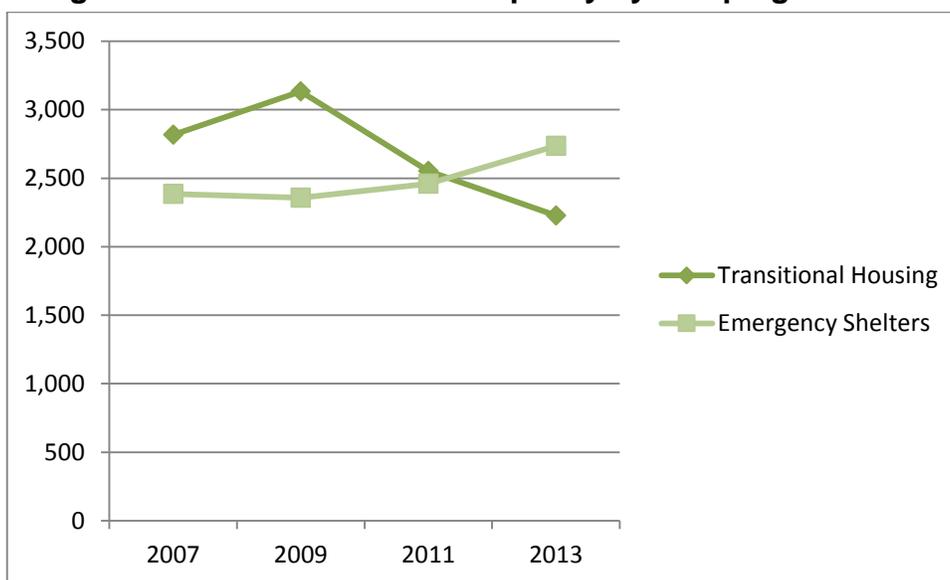
**Table 29: 2007 to 2013 Bed Capacity and Occupancy for Emergency Shelters**

Emergency Shelters				
	2007	2009	2011	2013
Occupancy	2,386	2,357	2,460	<b>2,736</b>
Capacity	2,481	2,460	2,729	<b>2,989</b>
<b>Occupancy (%)</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>92%</b>

**Table 30: 2007 to 2013 Bed Capacity and Occupancy for Transitional Housing**

Transitional Housing				
	2007	2009	2011	2013
Occupancy	2,339	2,498	2,000	<b>1,851</b>
Capacity	2,817	3,133	2,553	<b>2,228</b>
<b>Occupancy (%)</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>83%</b>

**Figure 10: 2007 to 2011 Bed Capacity by Sleeping Location**



## Section 7: Annualized Projection

For the 2013 Tri-J homeless census, the community collected information on persons who were homeless on a single night. This provides only a snap shot of people who are homeless on a given night in winter. Over the course of a year, individuals and families will cycle in and out of homelessness. People who are homeless for a short period will be in the situation briefly as they find a permanent place to stay usually within a few weeks or months. On the other hand, people who are homeless for the long-term will remain without housing for a year or longer. The long term homeless tend to be chronic indicating that they experience a disabling condition such as a mental illness or addiction.

To estimate how many people will be homeless over the course of an entire year, Pathways projected an annualized count of homeless people based on turnover rates (also called multipliers). Multipliers have been calculated for the 2013 Tri-J homeless population to estimate the number of individuals and family members who will experience homelessness this year.

Three factors were used to determine categorically specific turnover rates:

- Length of homelessness as reported by the 2011 Tri-J homeless survey respondents
- Percent of respondents indicating each length
- 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 an annual multiplier of 2.5 for family members ( $2.5 \times 1,100 = 2,750$ ) and a multiplier of 3.3 for individuals ( $3.3 \times 5,564 = 18,361$ ). On a regular basis, families are homeless a shorter time period than individuals. According to the 2011 Tri-J homeless survey for length of time homeless, the mode for family members was 4-6 months while the mode for individuals was 10-12 months.

***Approximately 21,111 people will experience homelessness in the Tri-J area sometime during 2013.*** From the 2003 to 2009 Tri-J homeless counts, there was a steady increase of people homeless over the years (by 4,816 people, 22.5 percent). However from 2009 to 2011, there was a decrease of people homeless annually (by 1,670 people). Unfortunately, another annualized increase has occurred from the last homeless census (by 1,340 people). A reason for the increase is that the turnover rate for 2013 Tri-J homeless census is higher than the 2011 count (family members at 2.2, individuals at 3).

**Table 31: Annualized Projections for Each Homeless Census**

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Totals	16,625	20,086	20,110	21,441	19,771	21,111
Percent Change		+21%	0%	+7%	-8%	+7%

## Section 8: Conclusion

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The 2013 Tri-J homeless census is the sixth count for our community. These findings reflect a homeless population that predominately lives in metropolitan areas and is literally homeless. The good news is that the homeless numbers have been steadily decreasing since 2009 when the census was found to be at its highest due to the recent economic crisis.

Over the years, the biggest finding is the relationship between bed capacity / occupancy and the number of unsheltered people in the community. Thus, as the emergency shelter and transitional housing bed capacity increases, the number of persons on the streets decrease. On the other hand, if the capacity is reduced for a particular year, the number of unsheltered people rises. This same result is also a reflection of occupancy whereby as the occupancy rate increases, the number of people sleeping unsheltered decreases.

The total Tri-J homeless numbers have held fairly steady over the years even though there has been a steady increase in the bed capacity, especially for permanent supportive housing programs. This finding indicates that adding beds to the Tri-J community does not necessarily reduce the overall number of people homeless. It merely shifts where homeless persons are sleeping at night. Instead, efforts must be made to solve the causes of homelessness, such as addiction and mental health problems.

The majority of people homeless in the Tri-J are individual. Predominately they are sleeping at emergency shelters and on the streets. The majority of these individuals are located in Atlanta. These results indicate that Atlanta must focus its efforts on tackling the issues experienced by homeless individuals.

Finally, one of the biggest concerns is the large number of children who are homeless on a nightly basis in our community. Primarily, the heads of homeless families are single mothers. Single women with children are at a greater risk of poverty than two-parent families. For single mothers, 41 percent make an annual income below the U.S. poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau 2011).

## Section 9: References

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Questions & Answers for the 2007 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). ([archives.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/hicqa.pdf](http://archives.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/hicqa.pdf))

## SPECIAL THANKS

Sponsors	
<b>Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional (Tri-J) Collaborative on Homelessness</b> Atlanta · Fulton County · DeKalb County	
Tri-J Executive Group	
<b>Susan Lampley</b> Office of Mayor Reed, Atlanta <b>Chris Morris</b> Community Development Department, DeKalb County	<b>Mike Rowicki</b> Housing and Human Development, Fulton County
Pathways Community Network Institute	
<b>Josie Parker</b> Project Manager, Research and Data Analysis	<b>Mike Bolds</b> Research Assistant
Tri-J Homeless Census Report	
Report prepared by Josie Parker, Project Manager, Research and Data Analysis, Pathways	
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Deployment Sites	
<b>Atlanta</b> Chapel of Christian Love Church Crossroads Community Ministries Jefferson Place Project Community Connections St. Jude's Recovery Center Urban Residential Development Center	<b>DeKalb County</b> Center for Pan Asian Community Services Maloof Auditorium Salvation Army - Peachcrest <b>Fulton County</b> North Fulton Community Charities Zion Hill Community Development Corporation

# The 2013 Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative Homeless Census

## Deployment Captains

<p><b>Leonard Adams</b> Quest 35</p> <p><b>Melinda Allen</b> The Salvation Army</p> <p><b>Megan Anderson</b> Furniture Bank of Metro-Atlanta</p> <p><b>Michelle Anderson</b> Housing and Human Services Dept., Fulton County</p> <p><b>Robin Bledsoe</b> Community Advanced Practice Nurses</p> <p><b>Beverly Bolton</b> Gateway Center</p> <p><b>Dennis Bowman</b> Nicholas House</p> <p><b>Lorie Burnett</b> Community Development Dept., DeKalb County</p> <p><b>Braunwin Camp</b> Community Development Dept., DeKalb County</p> <p><b>Alisha Clements</b> Furniture Bank</p> <p><b>Arthur Cole</b> Office of Human Services, Atlanta</p> <p><b>Melanie Conner</b> Zion Hill Community Development Corporation</p> <p><b>Carrie DuBose</b> Buckhead Christian Ministry</p> <p><b>Cassandra Edmonds</b> Office of Human Services, Atlanta</p> <p><b>Jimiyu Evans</b> Project Community Concerns</p> <p><b>Thomas Fuller</b> Latin American Association</p> <p><b>Molly Heacock</b> Gateway Center</p> <p><b>Mark Henderson</b> Office of Human Services, Atlanta</p> <p><b>Matthew Hurd</b> DeKalb Community Services Board</p>	<p><b>Shundra Jackson</b> The Salvation Army</p> <p><b>Dexter Landfair</b> The Salvation Army</p> <p><b>Stephen Lee</b> Center for Pan Asian Community Services</p> <p><b>Melvia Richards</b> Community Development Dept., DeKalb County</p> <p><b>Gerry Richardson</b> Jefferson Place</p> <p><b>Claude Sandiford</b> U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program</p> <p><b>Margaret Schuelke</b> Project Community Concerns</p> <p><b>Brad Schweers</b> Intown Collaborative Ministries</p> <p><b>Joyce Sloan</b> Families First</p> <p><b>Gbolade Soneyin</b> Tri-J HMIS, Fulton County</p> <p><b>Shalise Steele-Young</b> Office of Human Services, Atlanta</p> <p><b>Sonia Stinson</b> Gateway Center</p> <p><b>Stan Sullivan</b> St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services, Community Homeless Outreach Program (CHOP)</p> <p><b>Jason Tatum</b> Gateway Center</p> <p><b>Todd Wilcher</b> Covenant House</p> <p><b>Mary Watson</b> St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services, Community Homeless Outreach Program (CHOP)</p> <p><b>Amy Zaremba</b> Community Volunteer</p>
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## Special Coverage Teams

DeKalb County, Community Development Department, Homeless Outreach Team Latin American Association St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services, Community Homeless Outreach Program (CHOP)	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Healthcare for the Homeless Veterans Program
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## Data Sources for This Report

### CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

The CoC Profile includes data from Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, Housing Inventory Count (HIC), Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), and Homelessness Pulse report data entered into HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX). The data in this report is limited to data that has been finalized and determined to be useable. For each report type, all data sets that have been entered into the HDX are listed below, along with information that identifies whether or not the data is included in this report. Some fluctuations in numbers may be attributable to data that was excluded.

For CoCs which have merged, this report will only include data submitted under the current active CoC name and number. Data profile reports from merged CoCs may show significant increases in beds, units, and people, since only the data from the active CoC is being posted to the report.

### Point-in-Time (PIT) Data

Limited to PIT data with a reporting status of 'Confirmed' dated 1/1/2009 or later. All 2009 PIT data was imported to the HDX from the final data set submitted to HUD.

PIT methodologies for sheltered and unsheltered counts are included starting with the year 2013.

Date	Reporting Status	Included in CoC Profile
1/28/2013	Confirmed	No
1/27/2014	Confirmed	Yes
1/22/2015	Confirmed	Yes
1/26/2016	Confirmed	Yes
1/26/2017	Confirmed	Yes

### Housing Inventory Count (HIC) Data

Includes all HIC data with a reporting status of 'Confirmed'.

Date	Reporting Status	Included in CoC Profile
1/28/2013	Confirmed	No
1/27/2014	Confirmed	Yes
1/22/2015	Confirmed	Yes
1/26/2016	Confirmed	Yes
1/26/2017	Confirmed	Yes

### Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) Data

Data Sources for CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

For CoCs with more than one AHAR site, data has been aggregated across all sites; counts of people who were served in more than one site may be duplicated. Only report sections marked 'Useable' below are included in this report. PSH report sections marked with an asterisk (\*) below were not added to the AHAR until 2010. Only years in which AHAR data were submitted are listed below.

AHAR Acronyms

ES = Emergency Shelter

TH = Transitional Housing

PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

IND = Individuals

FAM = Families

Fulton County Continuum of Care

Year	ES-IND	ES-FAM	TH-FAM	TH-IND	PSH-IND	PSH-IND
2008	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*	*
2010	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
2012	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
2013	Useable	Useable	Useable	Useable	Useable	Useable
2014	Useable	Useable	Useable	Not Useable	Useable	Useable
2015	Not Useable	Not Useable	Useable	Not Useable	Useable	Useable
2016	Not Useable	Not Useable	Useable	Not Useable	Useable	Useable
2017	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Pulse Data

Includes all Pulse data with a reporting status of 'Confirmed'. Only quarters for which Pulse data were submitted are listed below.

Date	Reporting Status	Included in CoC Profile
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Point-in-Time Counts of People Who Are Homeless  
CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

01/28/2013	01/27/2014	01/22/2015	01/26/2016
------------	------------	------------	------------

**Sheltered People in Households...**

With at Least One Adult and One Child	222	237	194	194
Under Age 18	138	131	110	110
Age 18 - 24	19	22	13	13
Over Age 24	65	84	71	71
Average household size	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0
With Only Children	0	0	0	0
In one-child Households	0	0	*	*
In multi-child households	0	0	*	*
Average household size	*	*	*	*
Without Children	76	137	226	228
Age 18 - 24	10	6	38	40
Over Age 24	66	131	188	188
Average household size	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8
All Sheltered People	298	374	420	422
Average household size	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2

**Unsheltered People in Households...**

With at Least One Adult and One Child	0	8	7	7
Under Age 18	0	5	3	3
Age 18 - 24	0	0	0	0
Over Age 24	0	3	4	4
Average household size	*	4.0	3.5	3.5

Point-in-Time Counts of People Who Are Homeless CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

01/26/2017

70
43
1
26
2.8
0
*
*
*
133
3
130
1.0
203
1.3

6
3
0
3
3.0

Point-in-Time Counts of People Who Are Homeless CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

With Only Children	0	0	0	0
In one-child Households	0	0	*	*
In multi-child households	0	0	*	*
Average household size	*	*	*	*
Without Children	130	95	46	54
Age 18 - 24	0	11	1	9
Over Age 24	130	84	45	45
Average household size	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Unsheltered People	130	103	53	61
Average household size	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1

**All People in Households...**

With at Least One Adult and One Child	222	245	201	201
Under Age 18	138	136	113	113
Age 18 - 24	19	22	13	13
Over Age 24	65	87	75	75
Average household size	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
With Only Children	0	0	0	0
In one-child Households	0	0	*	*
In multi-child households	0	0	*	*
Average household size	*	*	*	*
Without Children	206	232	272	282
Age 18 - 24	10	17	39	49
Over Age 24	196	215	233	233
Average household size	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
<b>All People</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>483</b>

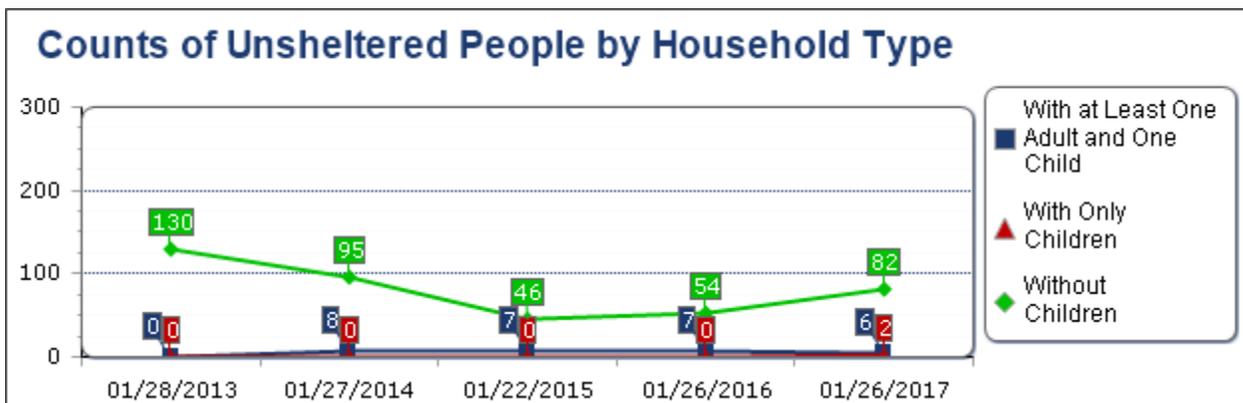
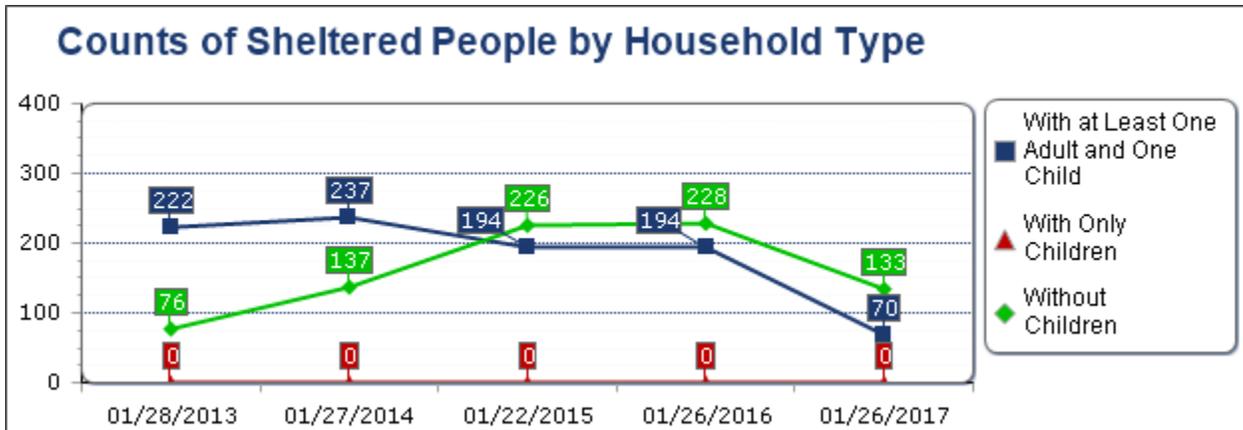
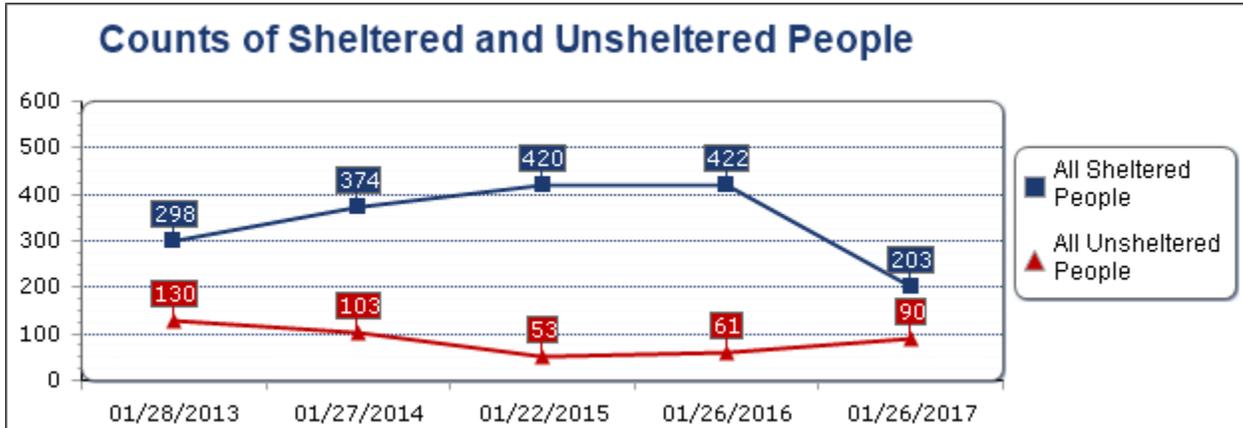
Point-in-Time Counts of People Who Are Homeless CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

2
*
*
1.0
82
2
80
1.0
90
1.0

76
46
1
29
2.8
2
*
*
1.0
215
5
210
1.0
<b>293</b>

<b>Average household size</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
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\*No data entered for this category on this date  
 The age categories ("Under Age 18", etc.) were added in 2013.



**1.0**



**Point-in-Time Counts of People Who Are Homeless CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care**

**Households without children** - Households with adults (18 or older) only. This includes households composed of unaccompanied adults and multiple adults.

**Households with at least one adult and one child** - Households with at least one adult (18 or older) and one child (under 18).

**Households with only children** - Households composed exclusively of persons under age 18, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

**Sheltered** - Sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs on the night designated for the count.

**Unsheltered** - Sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks abandoned buildings, or on the street.

PIT Subpopulations  
CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

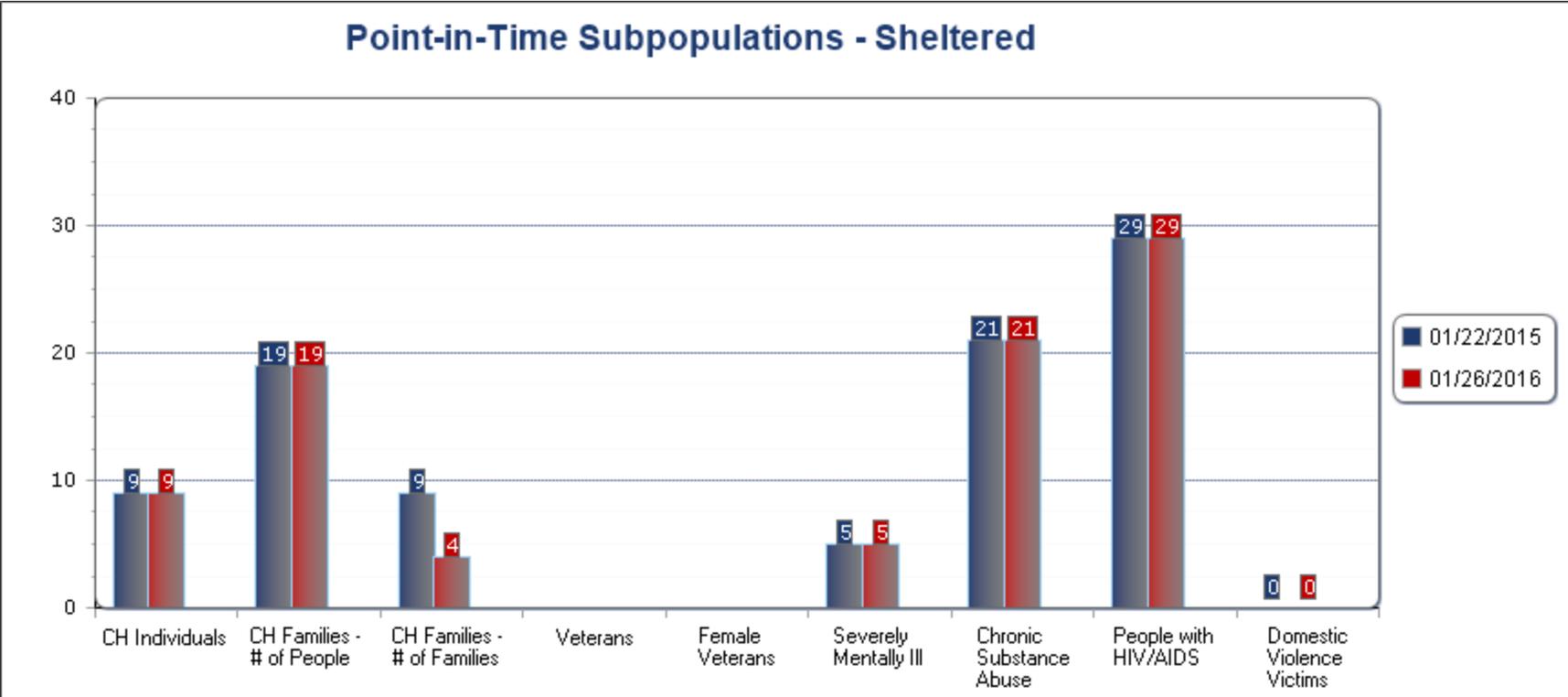
Population Type	01/22/2015			01/26/2016			01/26/2017		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	All	Sheltered	Unsheltered	All	Sheltered	Unsheltered	All
Chronically Homeless Individuals	9	13	22	9	0	9	*	*	*
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families)	9	2	11	4	0	4	*	*	*
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of People in Household)	19	6	25	19	0	19	*	*	*
Veterans	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Veterans	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Severely Mentally Ill †	5	1	6	5	0	5	*	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse †	21	1	22	21	0	21	*	0	0
People with HIV/AIDS †	29	0	29	29	0	29	*	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence †	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0

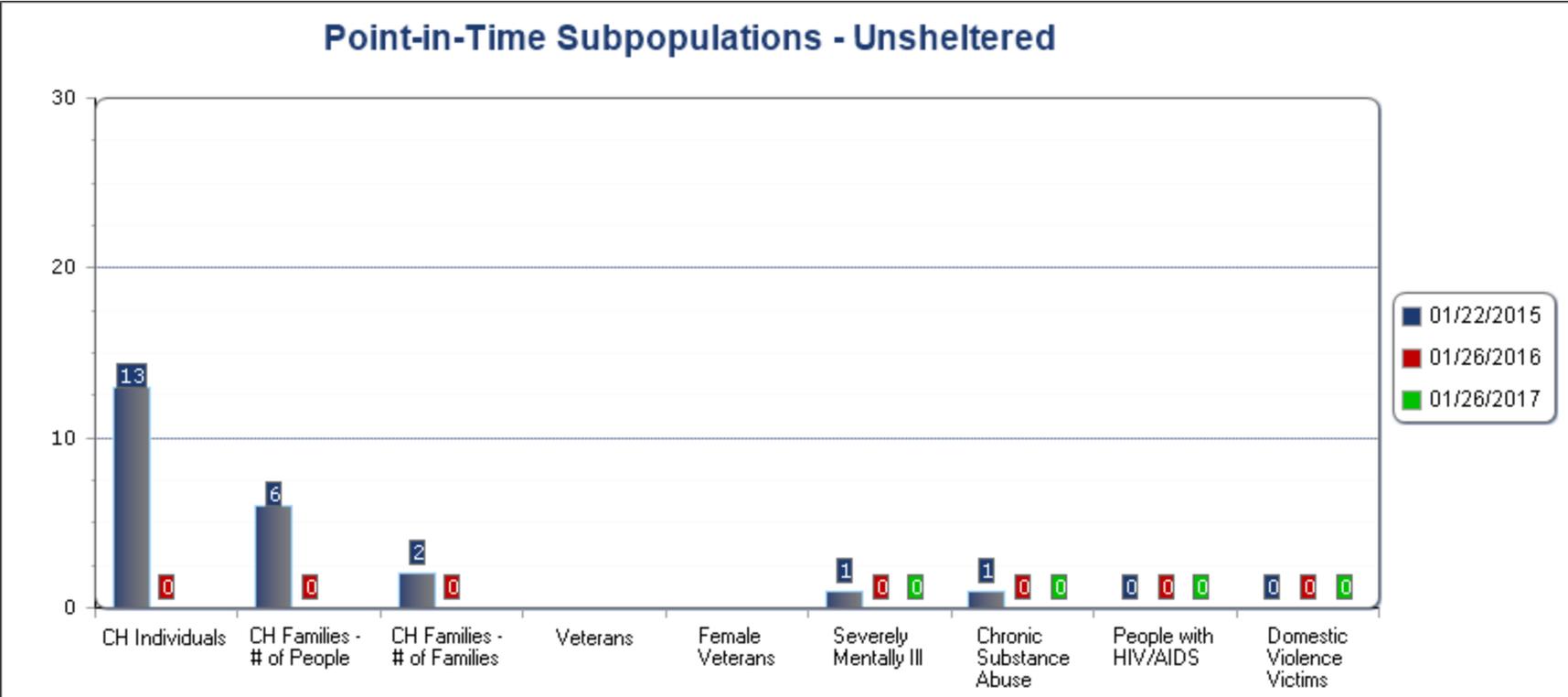
\* No data entered for this category on this date

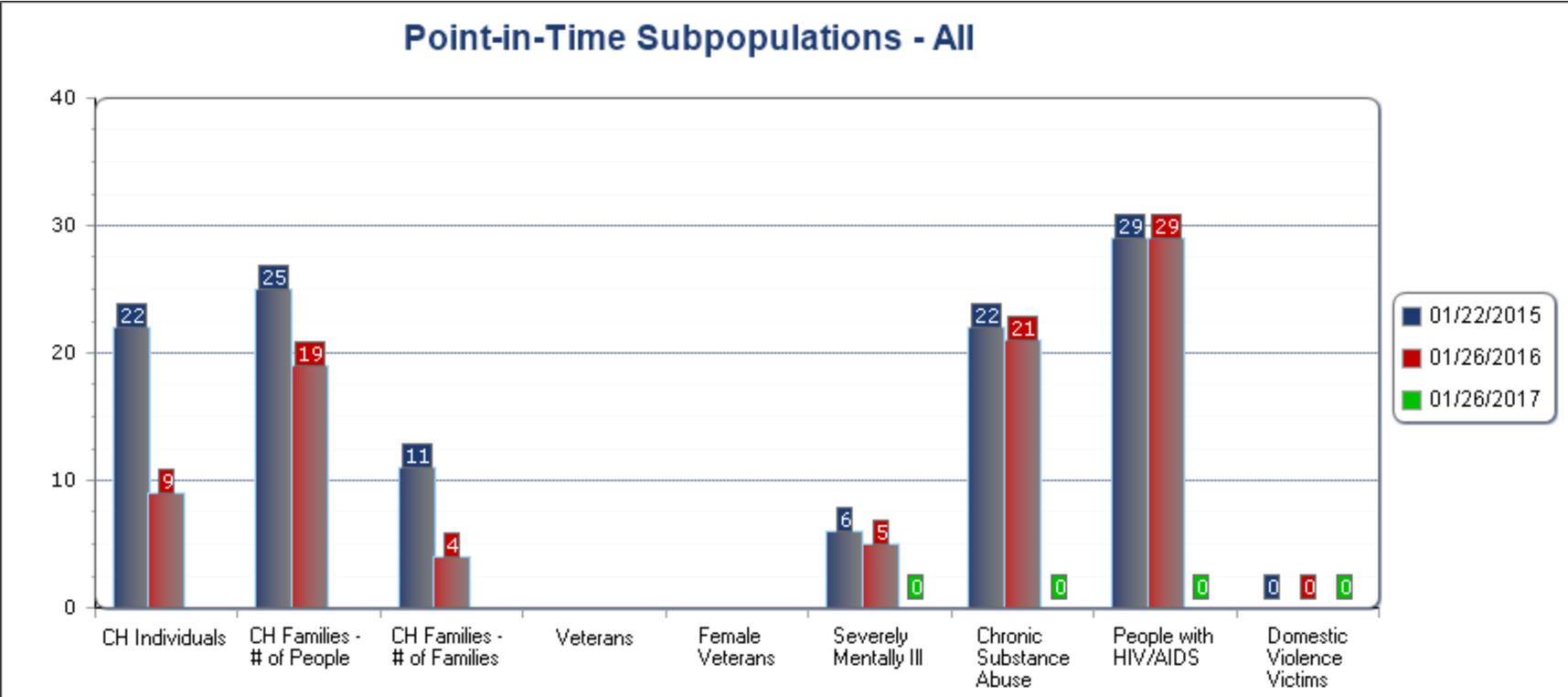
† Optional for unsheltered people

Starting in 2013:

- All subpopulations except victims of domestic violence are required.
- Unaccompanied children are no longer part of the subpopulations.
- Female veterans were added as a subpopulation.







## Housing Inventory Count

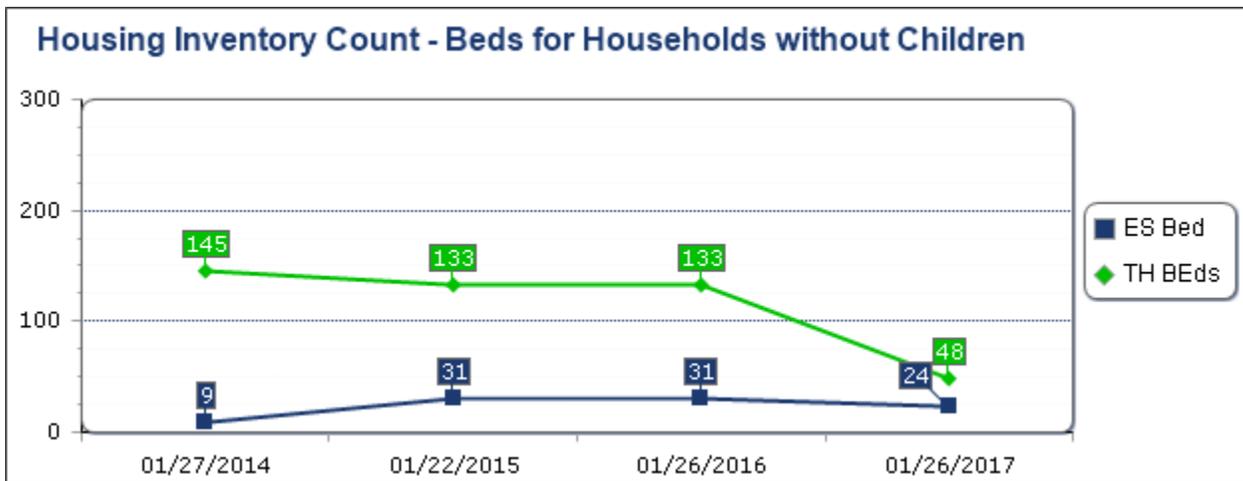
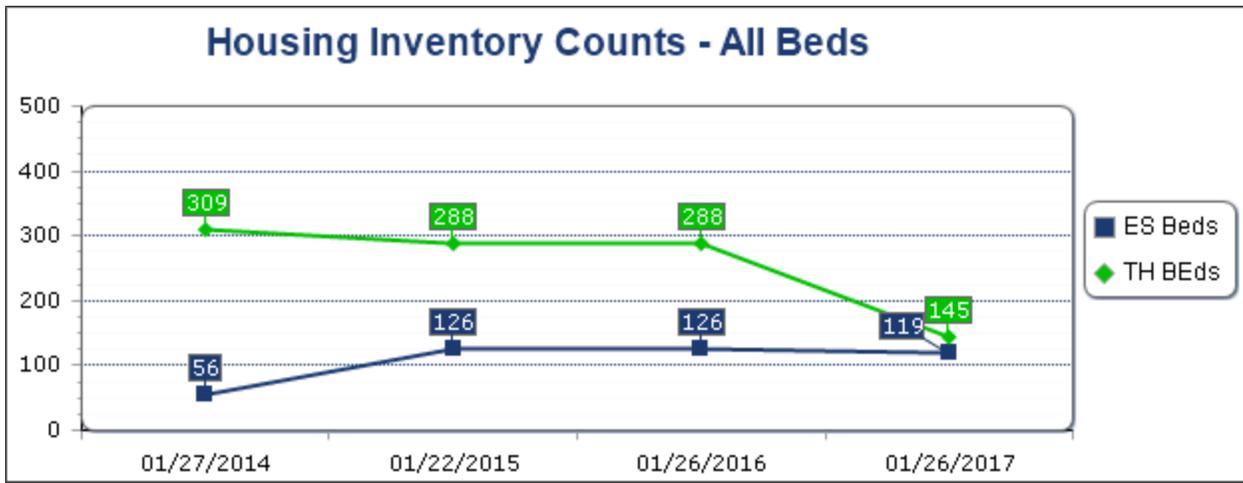
### CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

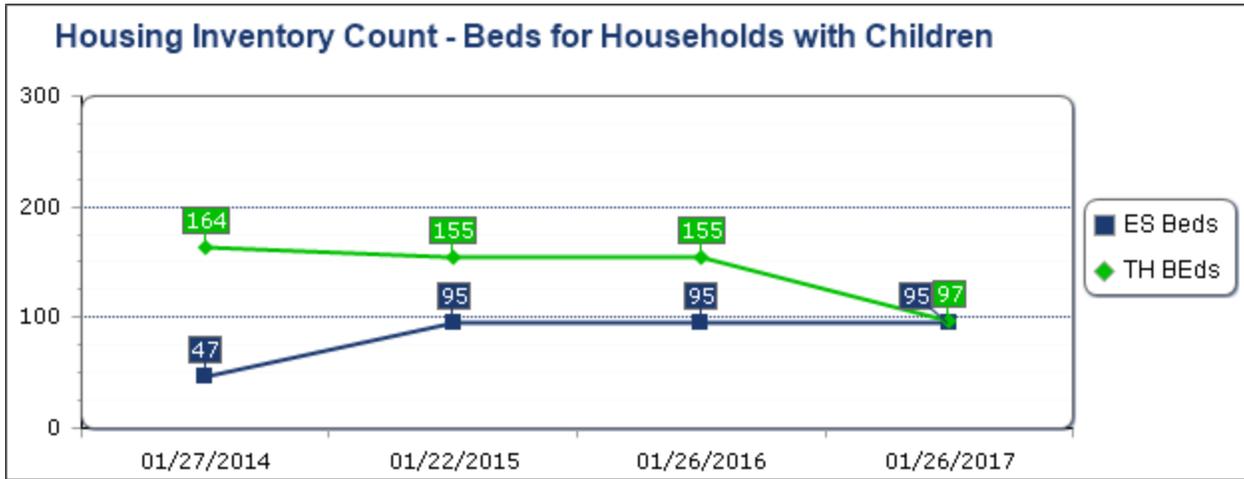
	01/27/2014 (2014)	01/22/2015 (2015)	01/26/2016 (2016)	01/26/2017 (2017)	change from last year	overall change
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>						
Units, Households with Children	16	39	39	30	-23 %	88 %
Beds, Households with Children	47	95	95	95	0 %	102 %
Beds, Households without Children	9	31	31	24	-23 %	167 %
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-6 %</b>	<b>113 %</b>
<b>Transitional Housing</b>						
Units, Households with Children	70	61	61	35	-43 %	-50 %
Beds, Households with Children	164	155	155	97	-37 %	-41 %
Beds, Households without Children	145	133	133	48	-64 %	-67 %
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-50 %</b>	<b>-53 %</b>
<b>Safe Haven</b>						
Beds, Households without Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Safe Haven Beds</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>						
Units, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beds, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beds, Households without Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>HPRP</b>						
Units, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beds, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beds, Households without Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>HPRP Beds</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>RRH</b>						
Units, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*

Housing Inventory Count CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

Beds, Households with Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beds, Households without Children	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>RRH Beds</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*

\*No data entered for this category on this date  
 In 2013, HPRP was discontinued and RRH was added.





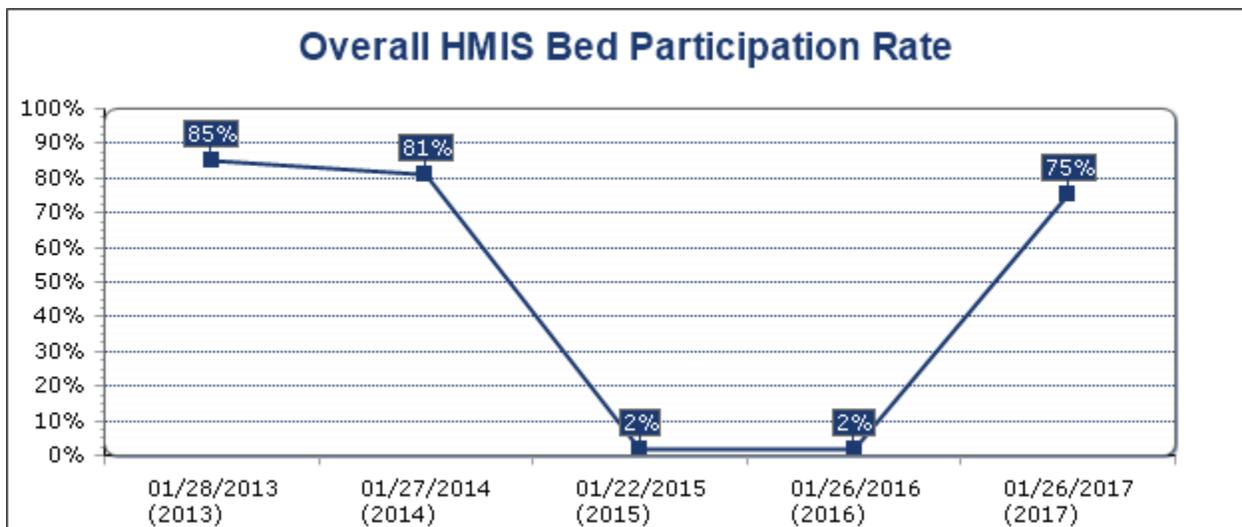
HPRP was a time limited program and these beds are not included in the charts for annual comparison purposes

## Housing Inventory Count HMIS Bed Participation Rates CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

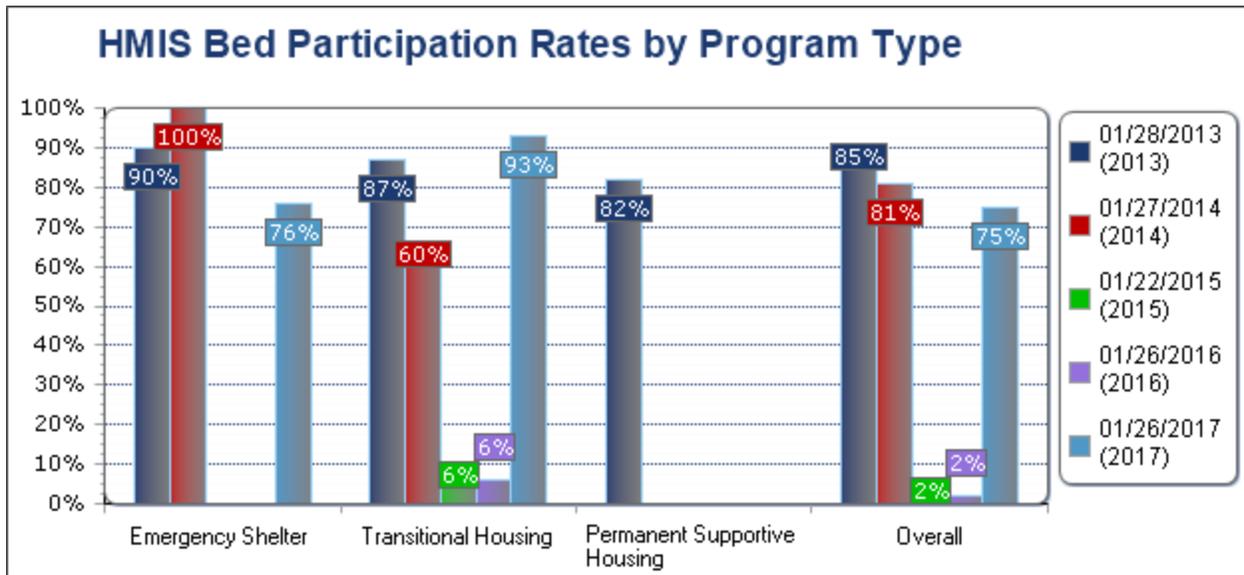
HMIS participation rates have been corrected and no longer include domestic violence beds in the HMIS bed participation rate.

	01/28/2013 (2013)	01/27/2014 (2014)	01/22/2015 (2015)	01/26/2016 (2016)
Emergency Shelter	90 %	100 %	*	*
Transitional Housing	87 %	60 %	6 %	6 %
Safe Haven	*	*	*	*
Permanent Supportive Housing	82 %	97 %	*	*
HPRP	*	*	*	*
RRH	*	100 %	*	*
<b>Overall</b>	<b>85 %</b>	<b>81 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>

HMIS participation rates are based on year-round beds and do not include seasonal or overflow beds.



<b>01/26/2017 (2017)</b>
76 %
93 %
*
70 %
*
13 %
<b>75 %</b>



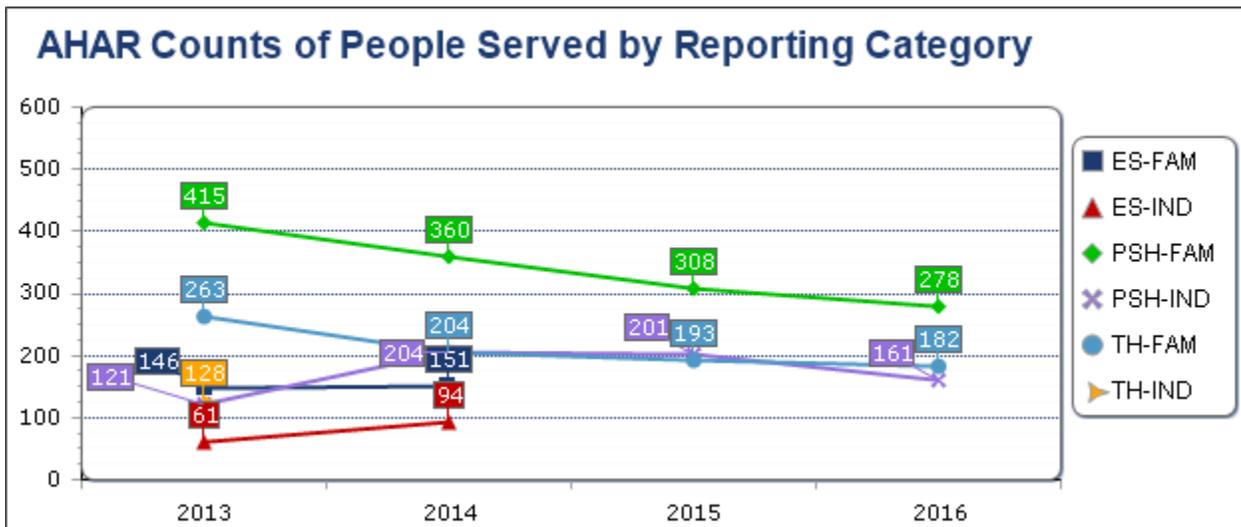


Annual Homeless Assessment Report Counts  
 CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care  
 AHAR Counts of People Served by Reporting Category

Reporting Category	2013	2014	2015	2016
Individuals in Emergency Shelter	61	94	*	*
Individuals in Transitional Housing	128	*	*	*
Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	121	204	201	161
Families in Emergency Shelter	146	151	*	*
Families in Transitional Housing	263	204	193	182
Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	415	360	308	278

† First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.

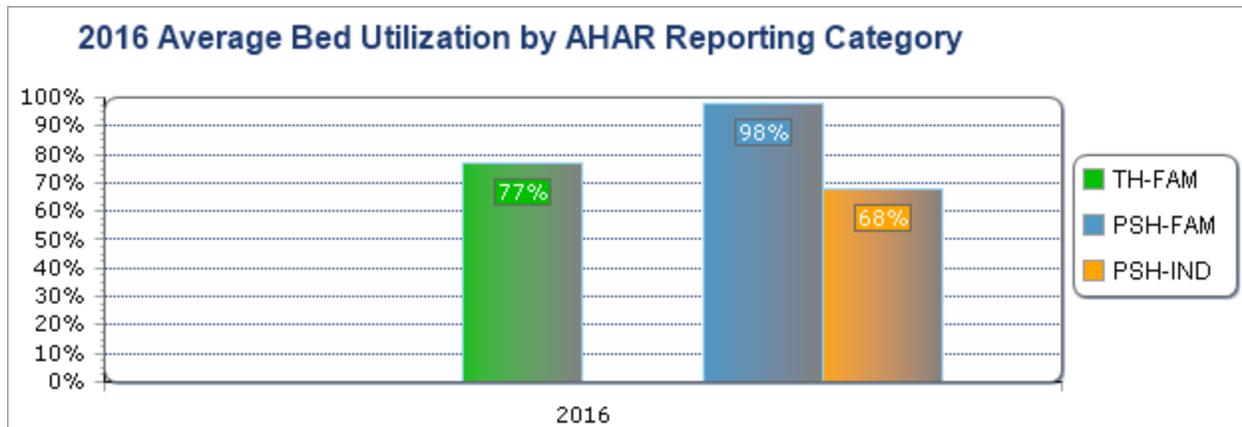


### Average Bed Utilization by AHAR Reporting Category

Reporting Category	2013	2014	2015	2016
Individuals in Emergency Shelter	99 %	83 %	*	*
Individuals in Transitional Housing	94 %	*	*	*
Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	82 %	90 %	72 %	68 %
Families in Emergency Shelter	87 %	88 %	*	*
Families in Transitional Housing	76 %	86 %	70 %	77 %
Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	82 %	78 %	73 %	98 %

† First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.

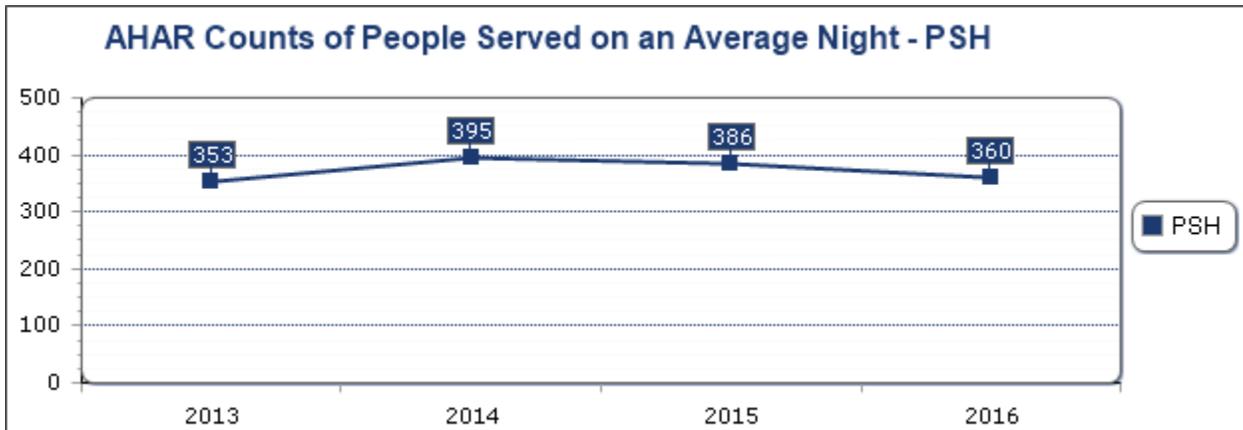
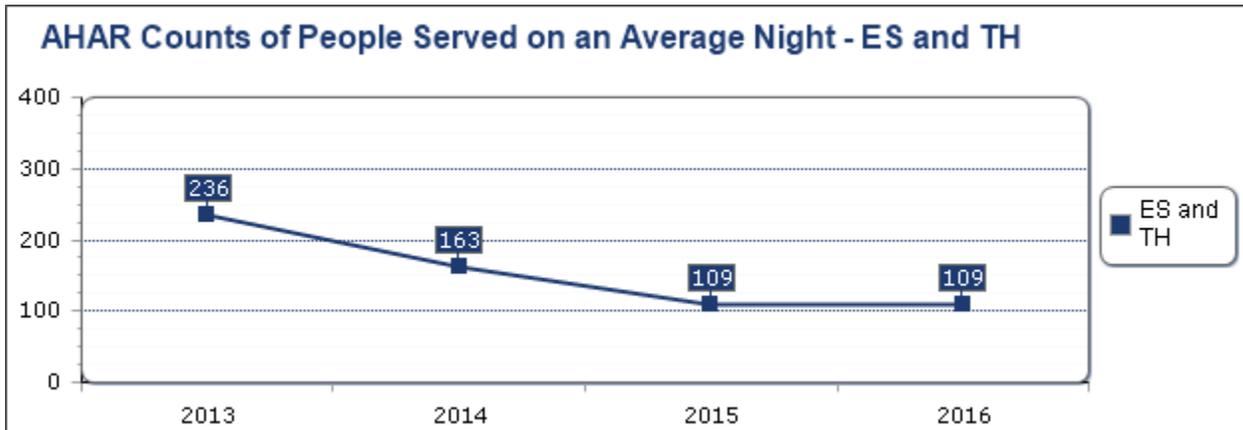


### AHAR Counts of People Served on an Average Night

Reporting Category	2013	2014	2015	2016
Individuals in Emergency Shelter	7	11	*	*
Individuals in Transitional Housing	65	*	*	*
Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	82	134	140	131
Families in Emergency Shelter	38	39	*	*
Families in Transitional Housing	127	113	109	109
Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	271	260	246	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>469</b>

† First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



## AHAR Living Situation Prior to Program Entry CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

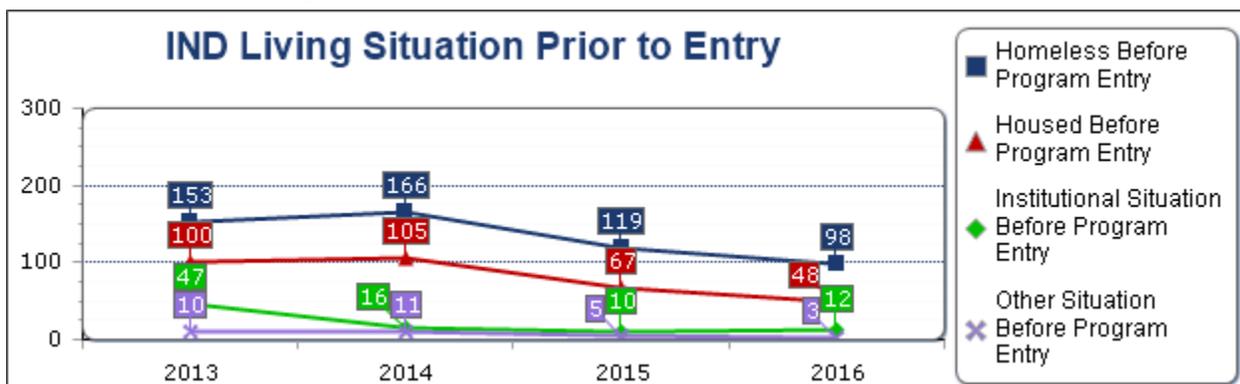
### Individuals Living Situation Prior to Program Entry

This table includes data about living situation prior to program entry (where persons spent last night) as reported in the AHAR for individuals in emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. Individuals included in this table are people in households comprised of only adults or only persons age 17 or under, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Living Situation	2013	2014	2015	2016
Place not meant for habitation	21	39	14	7
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing	132	127	105	91
<b>Homeless Before Program Entry</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>98</b>
Staying with family/friends	58	63	30	17
Rented/owned	42	42	37	31
<b>Housed Before Program Entry</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>
Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital	46	13	10	12
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	1	3	0	0
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
Hotel or motel with no voucher	6	8	4	2
Other	4	3	0	1
Information missing	0	0	1	0
<b>Other Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

†First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



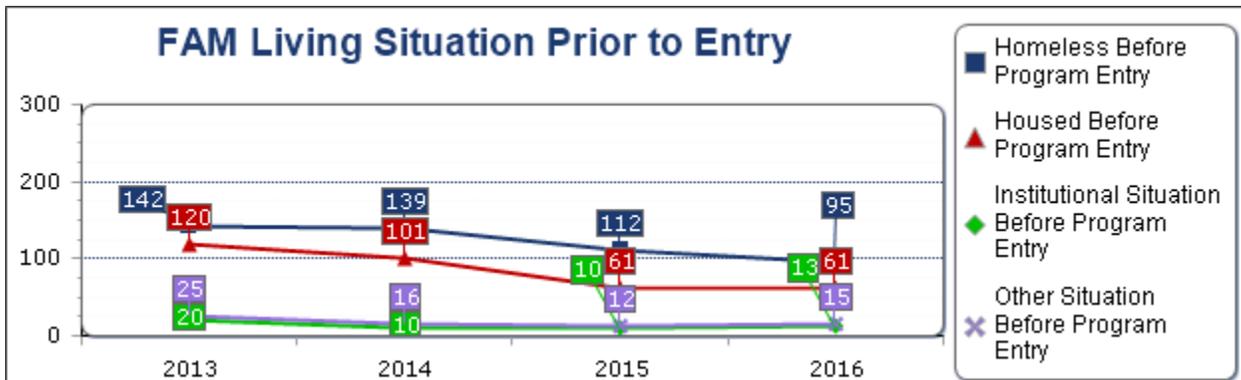
### Family Living Situation Prior to Program Entry

This table includes data about living situation prior to program entry (where persons spent last night) as reported in the AHAR for families in emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. People included in this table are persons in households with at least one adult and one child.

Living Situation	2013	2014	2015	2016
Place not meant for habitation	4	6	5	7
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing	138	133	107	88
<b>Homeless Before Program Entry</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>95</b>
Staying with family/friends	86	74	44	42
Rented/owned	34	27	17	19
<b>Housed Before Program Entry</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>
Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital	20	10	10	12
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	0	0	0	1
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Hotel or motel with no voucher	24	15	9	9
Other	1	1	3	5
Information missing	0	0	0	1
<b>Other Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>

†First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



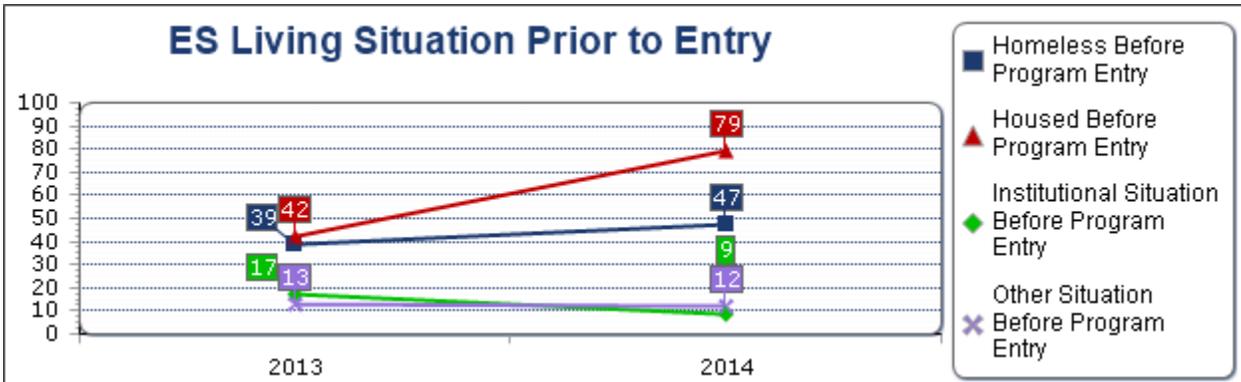
### Living Situation Prior to Program Entry for People Staying in Emergency Shelter

This table includes data about where people were staying the night prior to program entry for all persons served in emergency shelter during the AHAR reporting period. Data is reported for both individuals and families.

Living Situation	2013	2014
Place not meant for habitation	13	25
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing	26	22
<b>Homeless Before Program Entry</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>
Staying with family/friends	29	57
Rented/owned	13	22
<b>Housed Before Program Entry</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>
Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital	16	7
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	1	2
Foster care home	0	0
<b>Institutional Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
Hotel or motel with no voucher	11	11
Other	2	1
Information missing	0	0
<b>Other Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>

†First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



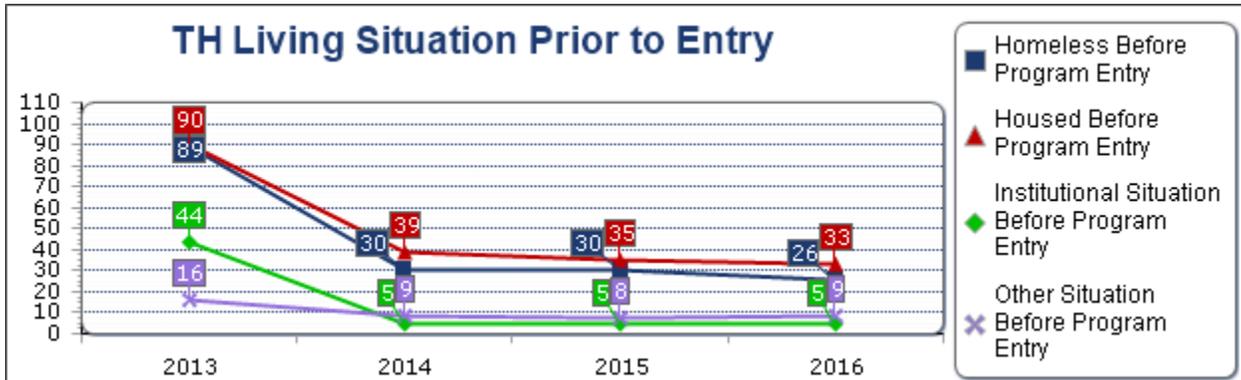
### Living Situation Prior to Program Entry for People Living in Temporary Housing

This table includes data about where people were staying the night prior to program entry for all persons served in temporary housing during the AHAR reporting period. Data is reported for both individuals and families.

Living Situation	2013	2014	2015	2016
Place not meant for habitation	3	0	0	1
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing	86	30	30	25
<b>Homeless Before Program Entry</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>
Staying with family/friends	68	35	29	24
Rented/owned	22	4	6	9
<b>Housed Before Program Entry</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>
Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital	44	5	5	4
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	0	0	0	1
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Hotel or motel with no voucher	15	9	6	4
Other	1	0	2	4
Information missing	0	0	0	1
<b>Other Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

†First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



AHAR Living Situation Prior to Program Entry CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

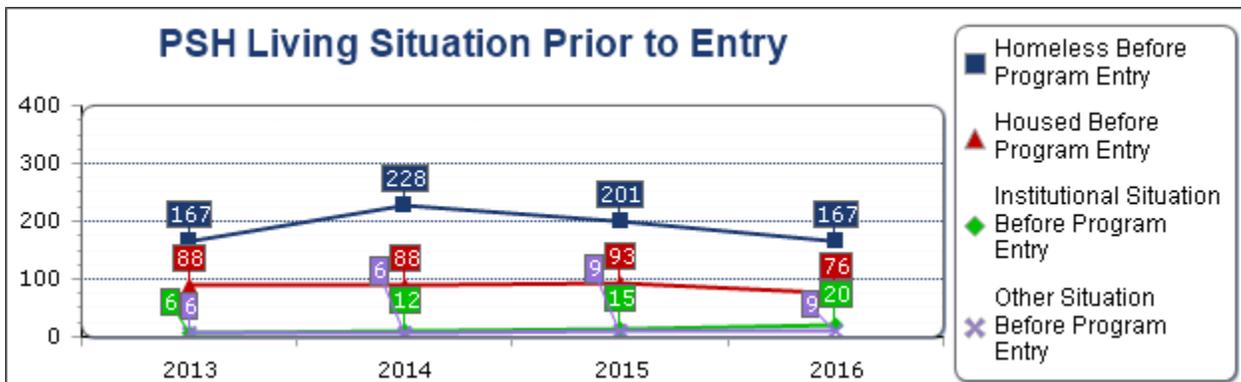
Living Situation Prior to Program Entry for People Living in Permanent Supportive Housing

This table includes data about where people were staying the night prior to program entry for all persons served in permanent supportive housing during the AHAR reporting period. Data is reported for both individuals and families.

Living Situation	2013	2014	2015	2016
Place not meant for habitation	9	20	19	13
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing	158	208	182	154
<b>Homeless Before Program Entry</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>167</b>
Staying with family/friends	47	45	45	35
Rented/owned	41	43	48	41
<b>Housed Before Program Entry</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>76</b>
Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital	6	11	15	20
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	0	1	0	0
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>
Hotel or motel with no voucher	4	3	7	7
Other	2	3	1	2
Information missing	0	0	1	0
<b>Other Situation Before Program Entry</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

†First year PSH data included in AHAR.

\*No data entered for this year or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



## AHAR Destination of People Exiting Permanent Supportive Housing CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

### Exit Destination for Families in Permanent Supportive Housing

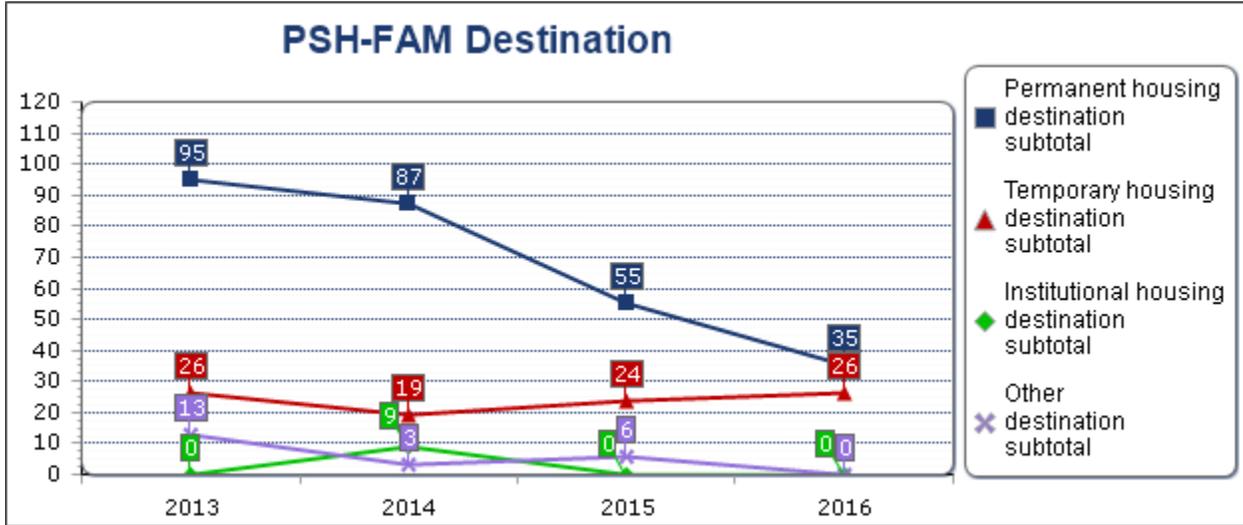
This table includes data about housing destinations of people in households with at least one adult and one child who exited permanent supportive housing during the AHAR reporting period. Note that prior to 2011, There was no distinction between staying with family/friends permanently or temporarily. All family/friends destinations prior to 2011 are grouped in the temporary category.

Destination	2013	2014	2015	2016
Permanent supportive housing	32	9	9	0
Rental by client	47	54	38	29
Staying with family/friends (permanent)	16	21	8	3
Owned by client	0	3	0	3
<b>Permanent housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>
Emergency shelter	13	13	0	0
Transitional housing	0	0	0	4
Staying with family/friends (temporary)	8	6	21	16
Place not meant for habitation	0	0	0	0
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	5	0	3	6
<b>Temporary housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>
Psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment or detox	0	0	0	0
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	0	0	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	0	9	0	0
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Deceased	0	0	0	0

AHAR Destination of People Exiting Permanent Supportive Housing CoC: GA-502 Fulton County

Other living arrangement	13	3	4	0
Missing this information	0	0	2	0
<b>Other destination subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

\*No data entered or status is not Confirmed and Usable.



Exit Destination for Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

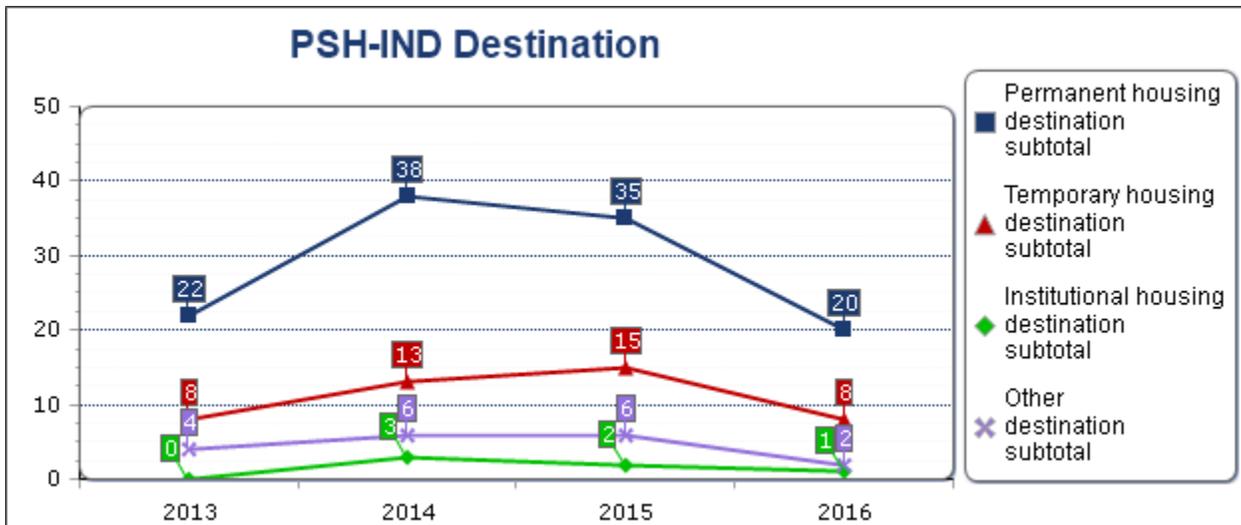
This table includes data about housing destinations of people in households comprised of only adults or only children who exited permanent supportive housing during the AHAR reporting period. Note that prior to 2011, There was no distinction between staying with family/friends permanently or temporarily. All family/friends destinations prior to 2011 are grouped in the temporary category.

Destination	2013	2014	2015	2016
Permanent supportive housing	4	11	9	4
Rental by client	12	12	17	11
Staying with family/friends (permanent)	5	15	9	5
Owned by client	1	0	0	0
<b>Permanent housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>
Emergency shelter	0	5	2	3
Transitional housing	5	2	6	1

AHAR Destination of People Exiting Permanent Supportive Housing CoC: GA-502 Fulton County

Staying with family/friends (temporary)	3	4	7	4
Place not meant for habitation	0	0	0	0
Safe Haven	0	1	0	0
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	0	1	0	0
<b>Temporary housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
Psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment or detox	0	2	1	0
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	0	0	0	1
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	0	1	1	0
Foster care home	0	0	0	0
<b>Institutional housing destination subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Deceased	0	1	0	1
Other living arrangement	4	4	4	0
Missing this information	0	1	2	1
<b>Other destination subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

\*No data entered or status is not Confirmed and Usable.

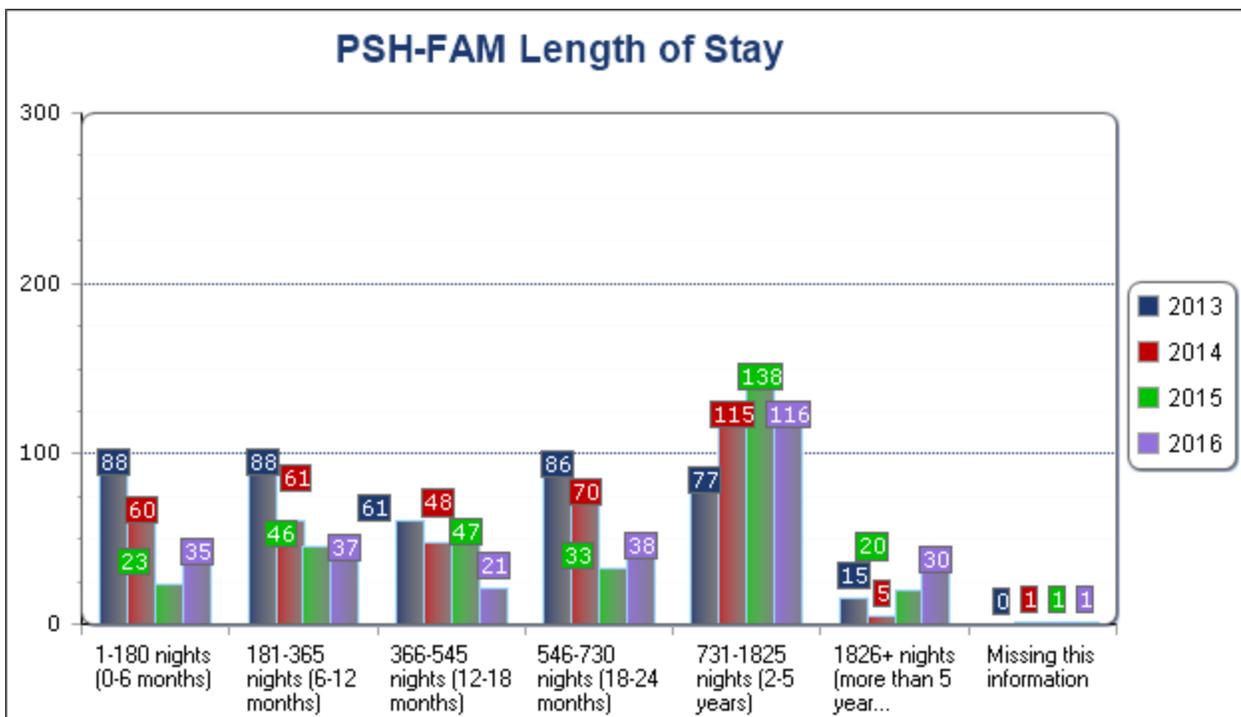


## AHAR Length of Stay in Permanent Supportive Housing CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

### Length of Stay for Families in Permanent Supportive Housing

This table includes data about total length of stay in permanent supportive housing for people in households with at least one adult and one child during the AHAR reporting period.

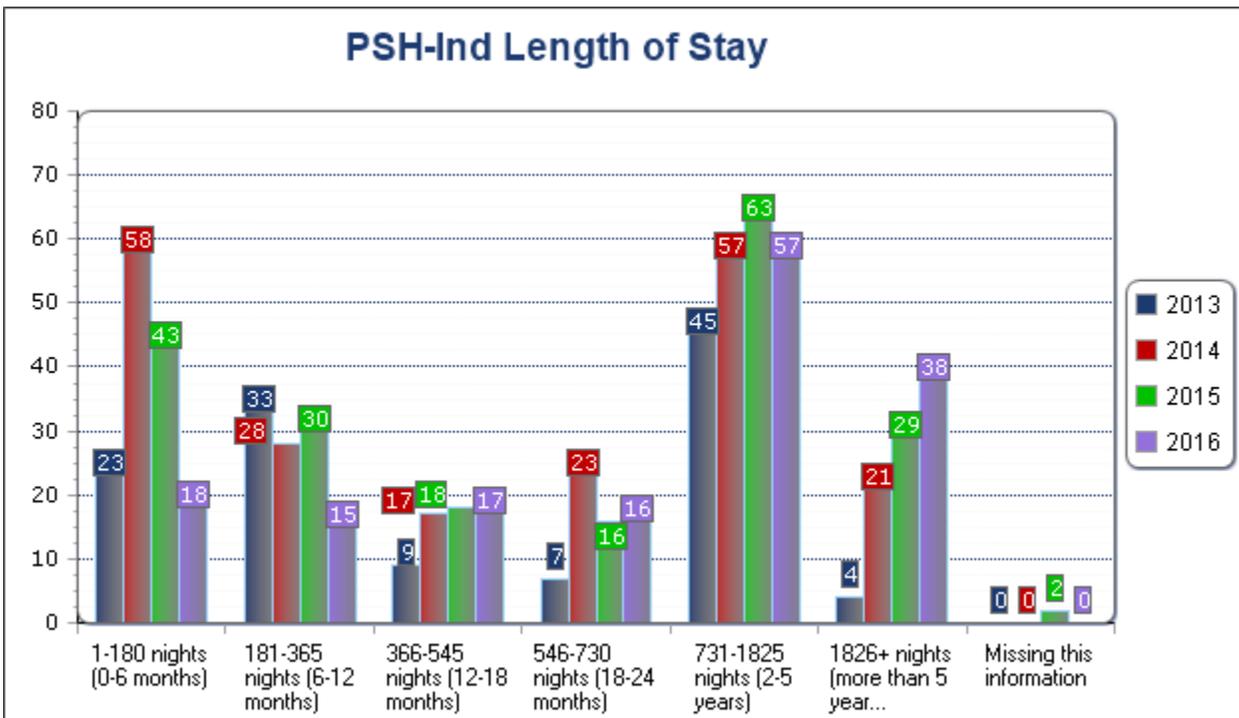
Length of Stay	2013	2014	2015	2016
1-180 nights (0-6 months)	88	60	23	35
181-365 nights (6-12 months)	88	61	46	37
366-545 nights (12-18 months)	61	48	47	21
546-730 nights (18-24 months)	86	70	33	38
731-1825 nights (2-5 years)	77	115	138	116
1826+ nights (more than 5 years)	15	5	20	30
Missing this information	0	1	1	1



### Length of Stay for Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

This table includes data about total length of stay in permanent supportive housing for people in households comprised of only adults or only children during the AHAR reporting period.

Length of Stay	2013	2014	2015	2016
1-180 nights (0-6 months)	23	58	43	18
181-365 nights (6-12 months)	33	28	30	15
366-545 nights (12-18 months)	9	17	18	17
546-730 nights (18-24 months)	7	23	16	16
731-1825 nights (2-5 years)	45	57	63	57
1826+ nights (more than 5 years)	4	21	29	38
Missing this information	0	0	2	0



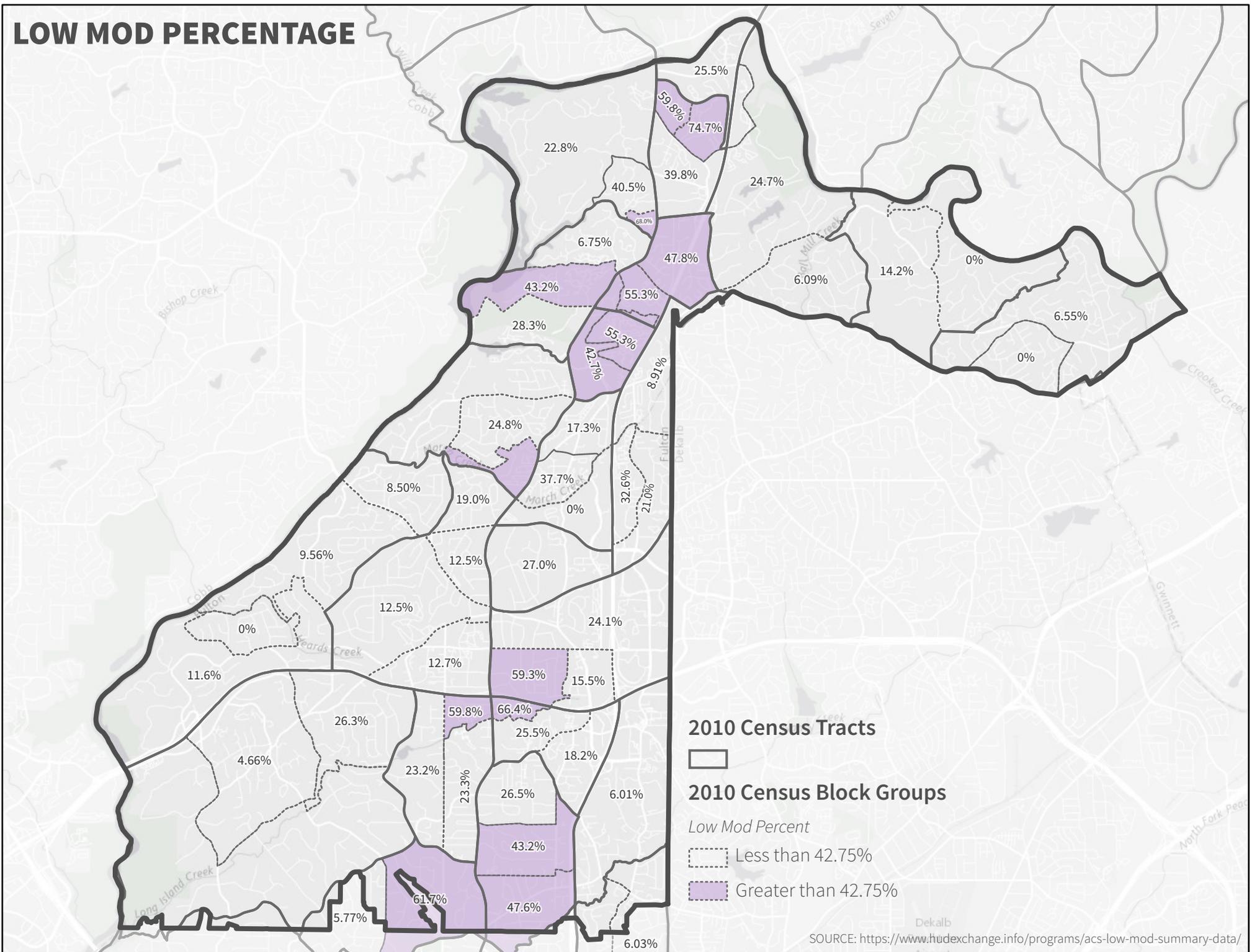
Pulse Counts of New Clients  
No Pulse data at this time  
CoC: GA-502 Fulton County Continuum of Care

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit C

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

# LOW MOD PERCENTAGE



## 2010 Census Tracts



## 2010 Census Block Groups

*Low Mod Percent*

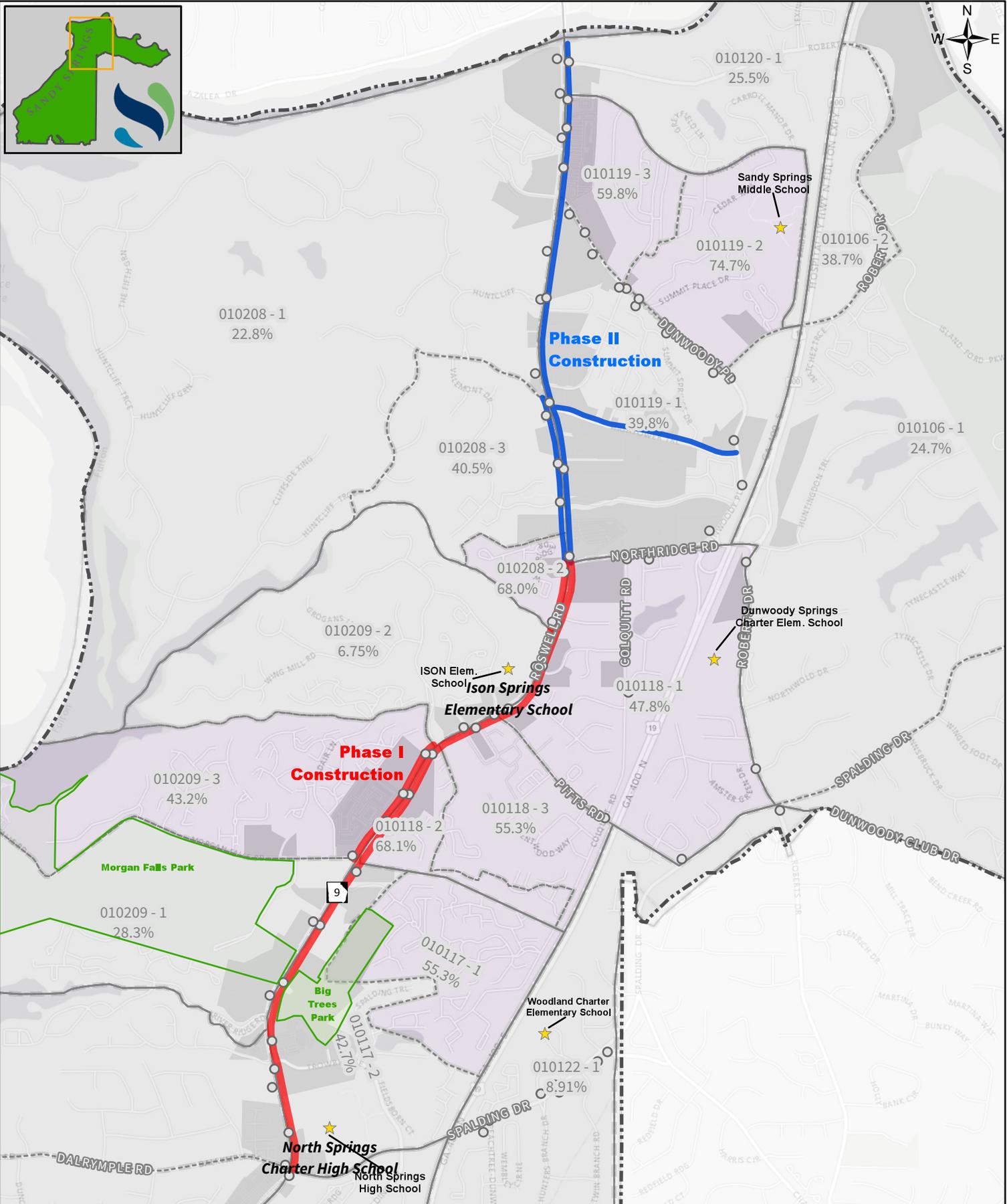
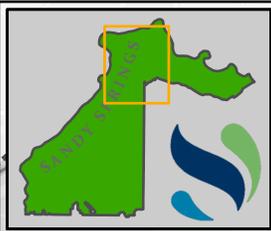
Less than 42.75%

Greater than 42.75%

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit D

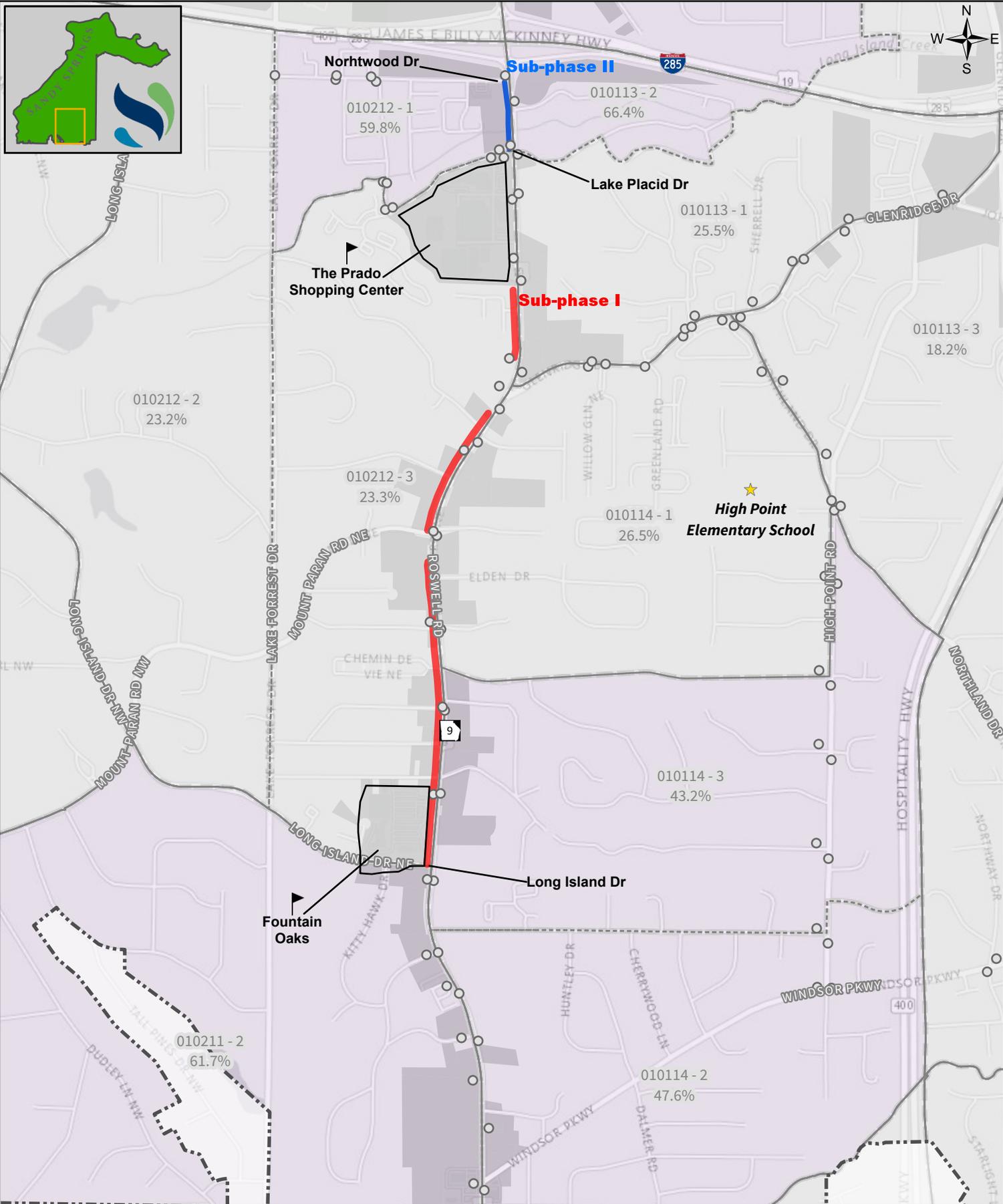
### South Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project Map



**CDBG Roswell RD  
Sidewalk Construction Project:  
Phase I & II Construction**



- Bus Stop
- ★ School
- 2010 Census Block Groups
- Phase I
- Phase II
- City Limit
- Park
- Low Mod Percent
- Less than 42.75 %
- Greater than 42.75 %



**CDBG Roswell RD Sidewalk Construction Project:**  
Phase III Construction



- Bus Stop
- Phase I
- Phase II
- ⬡ City Limit
- 2010 Census Block Groups**
- Low Mod Percent
- Less than 42.75 %
- Greater than 42.75 %

# APPENDIX

## Exhibit E Fair Housing Checklist

**2019 AAP FAIR HOUSING CHECKLIST**

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, <http://www.sandyspringsga.gov/city-services/urban-development/planning-and-zoning/planning-and-zoning-resources/community-development-block-grant-program>

- 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 2019 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 potentially completing an accessibility survey of available rental housing accessible to persons with disabilities in Sandy Springs to ensure compliance with fair housing law, and provide incentives for the inclusion of affordable units within new developments.*

*Reference: 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, pages 70-71, 5-9.*

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, The South Roswell Road Sidewalk Project (Phase III) will complete the sidewalk streetscape improvements in the qualified target areas along the Roswell Road corridor from Long Island Drive to the Prado (Sub-Phase I) and Lake Placid Drive to Northwood Drive (Sub-Phase II), specifically within Census Tract 102.12 and the pedestrian lighting improvements along Northridge Drive between Roswell Rd and GA-400, specifically within Census Tracts 101.18 and 101.19. The CDBG LMI target area map is attached (Appendix C). The attached map illustrates the U.S. Bureau of the Census Tracts where at least 42.75% of the resident population in Sandy Springs is LMI.*

*See AP-50 of the 2019 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 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, the City will continue enforcing the priority actions stipulated in the Next Ten Comprehensive Plan related to housing preservation and housing choices along with the Development Code's incentives for Mixed Income Redevelopment.*

*See AP-75 of the 2019 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 2019 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 South Roswell Road Multiyear Sidewalk Project will complete the sidewalk network and pedestrian lighting improvements in the qualified target areas along Roswell Road, specifically within Census Tracts 102.12, 101.18, and 101.19; 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 2019 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 receipt will carry out during the next year to address impediments to identified in the AI.

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


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 F HUD Form SF-424 and Other Certifications

## CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

**Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --** The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

**Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan --** It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

**Anti-Lobbying --** To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

**Authority of Jurisdiction --** The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

**Consistency with plan --** The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

**Section 3 --** It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

---

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

## Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

**Citizen Participation --** It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

**Community Development Plan --** Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

**Following a Plan --** It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

**Use of Funds --** It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2016, 2017, 2018, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

**Excessive Force --** It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

**Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws** -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

**Lead-Based Paint** -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

**Compliance with Laws** -- It will comply with applicable laws.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor  
Title

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION  
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor  
Title

## Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

**Eligible Activities and Costs** -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

**Appropriate Financial Assistance** -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor  
Title

## ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

**Major rehabilitation/conversion** – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

**Essential Services and Operating Costs** – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

**Renovation** – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

**Supportive Services** – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services ( including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

**Matching Funds** – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

**Confidentiality** – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

**Homeless Persons Involvement** – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

**Consolidated Plan** – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction’s consolidated plan.

**Discharge Policy** – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from

publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor  
Title

## HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

**Activities** -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

**Building** -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature/Authorized Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

## **APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:**

#### **A. Lobbying Certification**

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

\* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication  
 Application  
 Changed/Corrected Application

\* 2. Type of Application:

- New  
 Continuation  
 Revision

\* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

\* Other (Specify):

\* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

**State Use Only:**

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

**8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:**

\* a. Legal Name:

City of Sandy Springs

\* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

20-3767748

\* c. Organizational DUNS:

6196460400000

**d. Address:**

\* Street1:

1 Galambos Way

Street2:

\* City:

Sandy Springs

County/Parish:

Fulton

\* State:

GA: Georgia

Province:

\* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

\* Zip / Postal Code:

30328

**e. Organizational Unit:**

Department Name:

Community Development Dept

Division Name:

Administration

**f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:**

Prefix:

Ms.

\* First Name:

Ginger

Middle Name:

\* Last Name:

Sottile

Suffix:

Title:

Community Development Director

Organizational Affiliation:

\* Telephone Number:

770-730-5600

Fax Number:

770-206-7577

\* Email:

gsottile@sandyspringsga.gov

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**\* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

CFDA 14.21B

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

Entitlement Program Funds

\* Title:

Community Development Block Grant

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

N/A

Title:

Community Development Block Grant

**14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):**

AOI\_Percentages.pdf

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Multiyear sidewalk infrastructure program in Sandy Springs LMI Target Areas using 2019 CDBG funds to construct pedestrian lighting and complete sidewalk network and connect LMI Target Areas.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

\* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

\* b. End Date:

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>

**\* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

**\* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

\*\* I AGREE

\*\* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

**Authorized Representative:**

Prefix:  \* First Name:

Middle Name:

\* Last Name:

Suffix:

\* Title:

\* Telephone Number:  Fax Number:

\* Email:

\* Signature of Authorized Representative:

\* Date Signed:

# Correspondence

# **Public Comment**

**From:** Joe Heins [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 21, 2019 9:38 AM  
**To:** Waters, Wesley  
**Cc:** Tovar, Louisa; Mercier-Baggett, Catherine  
**Subject:** Re: CDBG South Roswell Sidewalk

Wesley,

Thank you so much for the detailed update on sidewalks in South Sandy Springs. We are glad to see that this area is being considered for a future project. It would be wonderful to see full sidewalks on both side of Roswell.

Regards,  
Joe

On Wednesday, February 20, 2019, 5:05:48 PM EST, Waters, Wesley  
<[WWaters@SandySpringsga.gov](mailto:WWaters@SandySpringsga.gov)> wrote:

Good afternoon Joe,

Catherine forwarded your question to me as the CIP Program within Public Works is managing the design and construction of the current CDBG project.

The current CDBG streetscape limits did not extend south beyond Long Island Drive because of funding limits. The area south to the city limits would have likely been pursued as a next phase of CDBG, but another project is envisioned to cover this area. The City is pursuing a project to design and construction sidewalks on both sides of Roswell Road from I-285 south to the city limits on all areas outside of the CDBG project limits. This would include the east side of the road for the entire length and the west side south of Long Island to the city limits at the Gateway area. This project will utilize transit funding grant with MARTA acting as the sponsor. The schedule of this project is to be determined, but we are expecting to learn more this spring. Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions on these projects.

Thanks,

**W. Wesley Waters, P.E.**

Capital Improvement Program Unit Manager

Public Works Department

City of Sandy Springs

1 Galambos Way

Sandy Springs, GA 30328

Phone 770-206-2554 | Cell 678-427-7440

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

[twitter.com/sandyspringsga](https://twitter.com/sandyspringsga) – Follow for Breaking News and Traffic Alerts

<https://www.facebook.com/SandySpringsGA> – Like for Community News and Discussions

---

**From:** Joe Heins <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 14, 2017  
**To:** Mercier-Baggett, Catherine <[CMercier-Baggett@SandySpringsga.gov](mailto:CMercier-Baggett@SandySpringsga.gov)>  
**Subject:** CDBG South Roswell Sidewalk

Catherine,

I was just reading the update for the CDBG South Roswell Sidewalk and noted it went essentially from Northwood to Long Island. Do you know why it wasn't considered to complete the sidewalks all of the way to the Gateway? This would require sidewalk from Mystic Ridge Townhomes to Mystic Place (in front of two properties), and then from Mystic Place to existing sidewalk in front of the Public Storage facility or possibly all of the way to Gateway. I left out the piece of sidewalk in front of 4784 Roswell, since they will hopefully figure out what they need to fix on their plan to get their LDP permit.

These areas without sidewalks are still very heavily traveled by people walking north from the Gateway or South from the apartment complexes in the area. There is sidewalk on the East side of Roswell in these areas, but due to the spread between stop lights or the HAWK crosswalk there most people illegally cross to get to the gateway.

Regards,

Joe

---

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# **Public Notice**