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**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

DANIELLE BARRANI; KADRI BARRANI;
LIESA COVEY; SCOTT EVANS; JIM
GRISLEY; JUAN GUTIERREZ; CLOTILDE
HOUCHON; DAVID IBARRA; and RANDY
TOPHAM,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Defendant.

**SALT LAKE CITY'S OPPOSITION
TO PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Case No. 230907360

Judge Andrew H. Stone

Tier 2

Defendant Salt Lake City Corporation, through counsel, hereby submits this *Opposition to Plaintiffs' Application for Preliminary Injunction* filed by Plaintiffs Danielle Barrani, Kadri Barrani, Liesa Covey, Scott Evans, Jim Grisley, Juan Gutierrez, Clotilde Houchon, David Ibarra, and Randy Topham (collectively, "**Plaintiffs**"). The City requests the Court deny the Application.

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INTRODUCTION

“Injunctive relief is fundamentally preventive in nature, and an injunction serves to preserve the status quo pending the outcome of the case.” *Zagg, Inc. v. Harmer*, 2015 UT App 52, ¶ 8, 345 P.3d 1273 (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, however, Plaintiffs ask the Court to take the extraordinary step of issuing a *mandatory* injunction, compelling the City to fix homelessness, even as Plaintiffs themselves fail to identify what specific action should be taken. What is more, Plaintiffs seek to usurp the role of elected public officials and experienced policy experts in dealing with a nationwide crisis, and instead install themselves as arbiters of municipal policy and resource allocation.

The entire basis for Plaintiffs’ request is their allegation that the City is not only permitting unsheltered individuals to engage in unlawful behavior, including camping on public property and criminal activity, but affirmatively *inviting* them to do so. The evidence presented here definitively establishes that is not the case. On a daily basis, the City responds to crimes and enforces its ordinances in a compassionate way, balancing consistent enforcement with the rights and needs of a vulnerable population. For example, the City employs a six-member Homeless Engagement and Response Team (“**HEART**”). HEART coordinates with City departments, contracted vendors, community groups, and other governmental agencies at the municipal, county, and State levels to conduct outreach efforts with unsheltered individuals and to address neighborhood concerns, including through mitigation of homeless encampments. The Police Department has also increased resources devoted to these issues. In 2021, the Department created a Camp Mitigation team, which staffs approximately 40 overtime shifts per day with officers who focus on mitigation of public camping and effectuate cleanup with the Salt Lake County Health Department. And this past summer, the Police Department also instituted two new squads stationed at homeless resource

centers in the City, so officers can quickly take calls for service nearby and address adjacent criminal activity. Salt Lake City is also actively working in coordination with the State to open the first phase of a temporary shelter community that will provide additional resources to the unsheltered community.

In short, each and every day, the City is addressing concerns related to homelessness. It does not have a policy of inviting public camping, and certainly not of allowing criminal behavior. Rather, Salt Lake City is a consistent champion of creating permanent supportive housing and collaborates with officials at the state and county level to find creative and safe ways to increase the availability of housing and other resources for unsheltered individuals. Contrary to Plaintiffs' assertions, the City does not sit back and do nothing in response to the homelessness crisis. The evidence thus contradicts the very foundation of Plaintiffs' claims.

Moreover, Plaintiffs failed to establish the other requirements to obtain an injunction compelling the City to take action before it can even take discovery or receive a trial on the merits. Notably, Plaintiffs cannot show irreparable harm where they, by their own admission, have waited over four years to seek relief from the Court. Such delay undercuts their assertion that they are entitled to bypass the procedural safeguards of litigation. Plaintiffs also fail to undertake anything more than a cursory analysis of the harm it would cause Salt Lake City and the public if the City were forced to divert substantial municipal resources to address Plaintiffs' concerns. As established below and in the concurrently filed Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs have not shown they are entitled to a preliminary injunction. The City requests the Court deny the Application.

RELEVANT FACTS

1. Our community is facing a statewide homelessness crisis. It is an ongoing, complicated, and challenging issue that has increased throughout the State and country, especially in the western United States. (Declaration of Michelle Hoon, ¶ 5, attached as Exhibit A.)

2. While it is difficult to pinpoint an exact root cause for the increasing numbers of people experiencing homelessness, one primary factor is the lack of available and affordable housing. Salt Lake City has experienced significant growth over the past few years, which has led to an increased lack of affordable and accessible housing. Moreover, many people experiencing homelessness are often going through mental health or substance abuse struggles. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12, 17.)

I. THE CITY HAS INCREASED ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CODE COMPLIANCE RESPONSE

3. In recent years, the City has drastically increased resources devoted to issues surrounding homelessness. The City has various “no camping” ordinances, including Salt Lake City Code Section 11.12.080 (Camping on Public Grounds, Streets, Parks and Playgrounds). The Police Department does not have and has never had a policy or directive to *not* enforce these camping ordinances. (Declaration of Captain Derek Dimond, ¶¶ 10–11, attached as Exhibit B.)

4. To the contrary, Memoranda from the Chief of Police to the Police Department in 2018 and 2021 have reiterated the City’s commitment to enforcing these ordinances. These materials also provide guidelines for officers’ enforcement, including giving individuals five minutes to clean up their property and remove their camp; confirming the availability of shelter space; citing an individual for violation of the Camping Ordinance if there is available space at a shelter; and using their discretion in issuing citations if there is no available space at a shelter. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12–14; Ex. 2, 2018 Chief’s Memorandum; Ex. 3, 2021 Chief’s Intent Memorandum.) When responding to calls involving unsheltered individuals, officers will observe whether any criminal

activity is occurring. If officers witness criminal activity or identify an outstanding warrant, they can and will effectuate a citation or arrest on that basis. The Police Department does not prevent officers from enforcing laws that prohibit such illegal activity. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 14–15.)

5. In order to address the increasing number of calls for service related to unsheltered individuals, in 2021, the Police Department established a new shift schedule dedicated to addressing camping issues (“**Camp Mitigation**”). Each and every day, day-shifts of up to eight officers and graveyard-shifts of up to four officers and a dedicated sergeant perform encampment mitigation exclusively. Each week, Camp Mitigation coordinates with the City’s HEART, the Salt Lake County Health Department, and other teams, agencies, and contractors to identify the areas of highest priority for camp abatement. These officers regularly patrol designated areas to proactively enforce the Camping Ordinance and other laws. They are expected to stop people from setting up illegal camps and work with those who are already set up to take them down. Officers are also expected to do what they can to help point individuals toward resources to assist them with getting into a shelter and off the streets. This coordinated effort clears encampments virtually every day. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 23–29; Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 33–41.)

6. Camp Mitigation shifts are paid on an overtime basis to ensure sufficient staffing and are an enormous cost to the City. On an average, non-holiday week, the City expends \$83,500.00 to pay for Camp Mitigation shifts, assuming each available shift is filled. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 26.)

7. In July 2023, the Department also instituted additional squads that are physically stationed at each of the two Homeless Resource Centers (“**HRCs**”) within City boundaries—the Gail Miller Resource Center and the Geraldine E. King Resource Center. These squads assist patrol officers in responding to service calls in those geographic areas, including addressing

encampments in the vicinity. (*Id.* ¶¶ 31–33.) The City, coordinated by HEART, engages in regular Environmental Impact Mitigations (“EIMs”) with the County Health Department of larger encampments, Site Rehabilitation cleanups of smaller encampments throughout the City, and one-off clean-ups of areas that have accumulated trash or other items. These efforts have collectively removed over 1,036 tons of garbage and waste so far this year. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 37–43.)

8. The City also enforces ordinances related to vehicles and motor homes stored on City streets. The City periodically receives complaints that typically involve vehicles that have been abandoned or that are being used as a residence. The City’s Compliance Division investigates the complaints and places a warning notice on the vehicle. If the vehicle is not moved within the required 48 hours, the Compliance Division arranges for the vehicle to be impounded. (Declaration of Erik OBrien, ¶¶ 3–8, attached as Exhibit C.)

II. THE CITY HAS INCREASED OUTREACH EFFORTS AND INVESTED IN RESOURCES TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

9. In addition to its law enforcement response, the City has increased outreach efforts and sought to address the issues underlying homelessness. For example, the City has contracted with the Volunteers of America (“VOA”) to perform outreach with unsheltered individuals, including connecting folks with service providers and housing solutions, and providing basic supplies and housing voucher applications. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 14–16.)

10. The City has also invested in affordable housing units, increased funding for projects designed to create more affordable housing, and opened many units of permanent supportive housing. Recently, the City partnered with the State to open a “Temporary Shelter Community” (“TSC”) in downtown Salt Lake City, which will provide temporary shelter with private spaces and do not require occupants to sign a lease. The first phase will take place on land

provided by the City, with the State securing the structures and contracting with an operator to manage the site. In 2024, the State will expand to a second, permanent phase. (*Id.* ¶¶ 14–16.)

III. THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH SHELTER BEDS AVAILABLE WITHIN SALT LAKE COUNTY

11. Currently, there are not enough available emergency shelter beds to support the unsheltered population. There are three primary HRCs in or around Salt Lake City, which collectively have approximately 700 beds. They consistently run at 99-100% capacity nightly. During the winter, additional, temporary shelters are opened. The State Office of Homeless Services, working with mayors across Salt Lake County and service providers, has developed a Winter Response Plan for the upcoming winter of 2024. This plan intends to provide over 600 additional winter shelter beds, including 175 additional beds between the three HRCs in or near the City. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8–11.)

12. Each year, on a single night during the winter, the State conducts a Point-in-Time (“PIT”) count of both sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness as well as a Housing Inventory Count of available beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing. Within Salt Lake County, the 2023 PIT count identified 435 unsheltered individuals and 5,375 beds or units being utilized out of 5,975 total beds or units across all categories of housing. However, not all available beds and units are the same. Of the 600 “available” beds, only 284 were within emergency shelters, which have the lowest barriers to entry. In contrast the other 316 beds were in different types of housing that have different eligibility criteria and varying levels of permanency. It is unreasonable to assume that all 435 unsheltered individuals could be housed immediately in these beds or units without qualification. In addition, 304 of the 600 “available beds” are dedicated to specific sub-groups for domestic violence survivors, veterans, and youth, leaving 296 beds and units available

to everyone else. (*Id.* ¶¶ 21–25; Ex. 1, State Workforce Services, Homeless Service’s 2023 Annual Data Report on Homelessness.)

13. The January 2023 PIT count was taken during the winter when there were additional winter overflow beds available. These extra beds are not available year-round. As noted above, the primary HRCs in or near the City have a total of 700 beds in non-wintertime and run consistently at 99-100% capacity. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 26.)

IV. IMPOSSIBILITY OF COMPLIANCE WITH PLAINTIFFS’ REQUESTED RELIEF

14. The City does not know what Plaintiffs mean when they request a court order to “abate any and all nuisances caused by the unhoused on its property.” (Pls.’ App. at 18.) It is not clear what the City is supposed to do or how to do it. Without knowing what specific relief may be ordered, it is impossible to determine how many additional shifts and officers would be needed. To the extent Plaintiffs are demanding that the City prevent all unlawful behavior throughout the entire City, that is plainly impossible. No law enforcement agency, no matter how well-resourced, can completely stop unlawful conduct. The Police Department receives a huge volume of service calls and responds to them based on coded priority level. If the City was required by court order to prevent all unlawful camping, it would require an enormous diversion of resources to even attempt to comply. As a result, other priorities would suffer. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 40–42.)

15. Currently, the Police Department does not have enough officers to staff all its regular shifts, let alone all available overtime shifts. If ordered to increase patrols or resources more than what has already been allocated, the Police Department would likely need to hire new officers, which would be extremely expensive and take significant time due to the nationwide shortage of law enforcement officers. (*Id.* ¶ 43.)

16. Additionally, the Police Department cannot simply jail all individuals who camp unlawfully or refuse available services. The Salt Lake County Jail, which the City does not operate, is near capacity. Because of that, the Jail generally will not hold anyone on only a misdemeanor charge. Arrested individuals will therefore be back on the street within hours of being arrested and will likely move around locations throughout the City. (*Id.* ¶ 44.)

LEGAL STANDARDS

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 65A, the Court may issue a preliminary injunction “only upon a showing by” Plaintiffs that: (1) “the applicant will suffer irreparable harm unless the order or injunction issues”; (2) “the threatened injury to the applicant outweighs whatever damage the proposed order or injunction may cause the party restrained or enjoined”; (3) “the order or injunction, if issued, would not be adverse to the public interest”; and (4) “there is a substantial likelihood that the applicant will prevail on the merits of the underlying claim.” Utah R. Civ. P. 65A(e). Plaintiffs, as the party seeking the injunction, have the burden to meet each and every one of these elements. *See Utah Med. Prods., Inc. v. Searcy*, 958 P.2d 228, 231 (Utah 1998). Additionally, “[e]very restraining order and order granting an injunction shall set forth the reasons for its issuance. It shall be specific in terms and shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained.” Utah Rule Civ. P. 65A(d). Furthermore,

[t]he court shall condition issuance of the order or injunction on the giving of security by the applicant, in such sum and form as the court deems proper, unless it appears that none of the parties will incur or suffer costs, attorney fees or damage as the result of any wrongful order or injunction, or unless there exists some other substantial reason for dispensing with the requirement of security.

Id. 65A(c).

ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs have not shown they meet the requirements for a preliminary injunction. First, Plaintiffs cannot show they will suffer an irreparable injury because the harm identified is vague and unspecific, and Plaintiffs themselves allege they have waited four to five years before seeking relief. Second, Plaintiffs have not shown the threatened injury they allege outweighs the harm to Salt Lake City if forced to act in accordance with Plaintiffs' requests. Third, Plaintiffs' requested relief *would* be adverse to the public interest because they seek to usurp the role of elected officials and policy experts in allocating limited resources and request relief that may violate individual civil rights. Fourth, they have not shown a substantial likelihood that they will prevail on the merits where their claims are both barred as a matter of law and fail pursuant to record evidence.

I. PLAINTIFFS HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED THEY WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM

Plaintiffs have not met their burden to establish they will suffer irreparable harm unless the Court enters a preliminary injunction. Irreparable harm is “generally considered the most important” element in the preliminary injunction analysis. *Sys. Concepts, Inc. v. Dixon*, 669 P.2d 421, 427 (Utah 1983). Plaintiffs have failed to show that irreparable harm would result absent a preliminary injunction, particularly where they have—by their own allegations—waited over four years to seek court intervention.

First, Plaintiffs must show they “*will* suffer irreparable harm” absent the injunction. Utah R. Civ. P. 65A(e)(2) (emphasis added); *see also Timber Lakes Prop. Owners Ass'n v. Cowan*, 2019 UT App 160, ¶ 26, 451 P.3d 277 (holding the party seeking an injunction “must demonstrate that irreparable harm *would* result without the injunction”) (emphasis in original) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). This means “the threatened injury must be a real and immediate injury, not an abstract injury or one that is conjectural or hypothetical,” because “[a] court will not exercise

its power to grant injunctive relief to allay a mere apprehension of injury at an indefinite future time.” *Id.* (alteration in original) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Here, however, Plaintiffs’ threatened injury is hypothetical and constitutes apprehension of an injury at an indefinite future time. Plaintiffs’ Complaint makes vague and general allegations about the conduct of individuals at unspecified times in unspecified locations for unspecified durations over the course of the last five years. No Plaintiff has presented evidence that there is a present invasion of their private property. Nor has any presented evidence of a real and immediate injury tomorrow. Plaintiffs therefore have not met their burden to show the certainty of an injury unless the injunction issues. *See* 58 Am. Jur. 2d Nuisances § 247 (recognizing “temporary injury,” “a mere tendency to injury,” a “mere possibility of future injury,” or “an injury that is doubtful or speculative” as “insufficient bas[e]s to support injunctive relief to abate a nuisance”).

Second, the lack of irreparable injury is further confirmed by Plaintiffs’ delay in seeking intervention. Courts have recognized that “[b]y sleeping on its rights a plaintiff demonstrates the lack of need for speedy action and cannot complain of the delay involved pending any final relief to which it may be entitled after a trial of all the issues.” *GTE Corp. v. Williams*, 731 F.2d 676, 679 (10th Cir. 1984) (citation omitted). Indeed, some courts have held that a delay of less than a year “undercuts the sense of urgency that ordinarily accompanies a motion for preliminary relief and suggests that there is, in fact, no irreparable injury.” *Id.* at 678 (citation omitted); *see also Utah Gospel Mission v. Salt Lake City Corp.*, 316 F. Supp. 2d 1201, 1221 (D. Utah 2004), *aff’d*, 425 F.3d 1249 (10th Cir. 2005) (“[P]reliminary injunctions are generally granted under the theory that there is an urgent need for speedy action to protect the plaintiffs’ rights. Delay in seeking enforcement of those rights, however, tends to indicate at least reduced need for such drastic, speedy action.” (citation and internal quotation marks omitted) (alteration in original)).

Here, Plaintiffs themselves contend the alleged nuisance has existed for four or even five years. (*See* Compl. at 2 (“For several years now”); *id.* ¶ 13 (“Over the past four to five years the City has allowed”); *id.* ¶ 14 (“ . . . over the last few years, the City has allowed”); *id.* ¶ 26 (“Over the last 4 years, Mr. Barrani has been unable to sleep on his front porch”); *id.* ¶ 52 (“Over the last several years, Mr. Topham has suffered”).) A preliminary injunction—and a mandatory one at that—is a drastic remedy available only in the most necessary circumstances. *See* 42 Am. Jur. 2d Injunctions § 6 (“A mandatory injunction is disfavored by the courts as a harsh remedy and should be granted only in cases of great necessity or under compelling circumstances, such as where extreme or serious damage would result absent the relief, and is not issued in doubtful cases.”) (footnotes omitted). Plaintiffs’ assertion that the Court must immediately impose an onerous order on the City is severely undercut by their own admission that they have delayed bringing this action for years. Plaintiffs have not established they should be permitted to bypass the traditional litigation process to first prove their claims.

II. PLAINTIFFS HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED THEIR ALLEGED HARM OUTWEIGHS THE DAMAGE AN INJUNCTION MAY CAUSE THE CITY

Plaintiffs make little effort to meet their burden to show their alleged harm outweighs the damage an injunction would cause Salt Lake City. (*See* Pls.’ App. at 10.) They state in conclusory terms that their threatened injury “grossly” outweighs any damage to the City because data from 10 months ago shows that on one night in January shelters were at 85% capacity and because the City could purportedly “always erect regulated campgrounds.” (*Id.*) As discussed below, neither of these presents a real solution to the crisis. Yet based on these two assertions, Plaintiffs make the extraordinary claim that “[t]here are no unresolvable impediments to the City abating the nuisance.” (*Id.*) To the contrary, requiring the City to “abate the nuisance”—which the City guesses means preventing any instance of unlawful camping, drug use or distribution, trafficking,

public urination or defecation, and prostitution anywhere in the City—would be impossible. Even with unlimited resources, the City, like any government actor or law enforcement agency, cannot simply prevent all unlawful behavior by third parties.

But even assuming it was ordered to do just that, the cost to the City would be enormous. The evidence presented here shows that homelessness has a variety of causes, including inadequate affordable housing supply, substance abuse, and severe mental illness. (*See* Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 12, 17.) In order to “abate the nuisance,” the City would have to solve all of these and more. It is impossible to even estimate a dollar amount that would be required for the City, acting on its own, to fix each of these independent crises. It surely runs in the hundreds of millions of dollars, and likely significantly more. The City would have to drastically cut other necessary and important services and initiatives in order to singularly focus on compliance. And contrary to Plaintiffs’ cursory suggestions, shelter beds and regulated camps cannot solve these issues. The City cannot force individuals into shelters or camps if they refuse to go. Nor would it be of any benefit to arrest and book each of these individuals, because having repeated criminal arrests will not make it easier for anyone to find work or housing and the country jail would likely immediately release them in any event. (*See* Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 44; Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 17.)

Notably, nowhere in Plaintiffs’ dozens of pages of pleading and briefing do they identify what actions would solve this crisis. Yet, they seek an order compelling the City, under threat of contempt of court, to do just that. Plaintiffs’ statement that “[t]here are no unresolvable impediments to the City abating the nuisance” is as incredible as it is meritless. (*See* Pls.’ App. at 10.) They have failed to show their alleged harm outweighs the damage to the City.

III. PLAINTIFFS’ REQUESTED RELIEF IS ADVERSE TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Plaintiffs also give short shrift to their obligation to establish that their requested relief would not be adverse to the public interest. Indeed, Plaintiffs entire argument appears to be that

because there are laws on the books, single-minded enforcement of the specific provisions that matter to them is necessarily best for the public. (*See* Pls.’ App. at 10–11.) That argument is myopic. What is at stake is not only enforcement of the ordinances Plaintiffs care about, but the allocation of limited municipal resources to a huge number of concerns within the City. As identified herein, attempting to comply with an order to “abate the nuisance” would require the City to divert enormous resources to that single purpose. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 40–43.) As it relates to law enforcement alone, every year the City’s officers respond to over 100,000 service calls and make thousands of arrests. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5–6.) Plaintiffs’ requested relief would disrupt the established priority coding and force officers to prioritize misdemeanor camping violations over violent crime and property damage. (*Id.* ¶ 42.) Such a forced change in prioritization would increase harm to the public *and* to the Plaintiffs, not reduce it.

Moreover, and notably, nowhere in this analysis do Plaintiffs even consider the interests of the actual individuals experiencing homelessness. After all, they are people too and equally members of the public. For individuals attempting to get back on their feet, trying to find work or housing, or seeking treatment for mental illness or substance abuse, successive criminal charges and civil fines will only put those goals further out of reach. Additionally, these individuals have their own civil rights, yet Plaintiffs have neglected to consider the impact their requested relief would have on those constitutional protections.

In sum, residents have elected public officials to make challenging policy decisions to address complicated issues with finite resources. It is not in the public interest for nine individuals to usurp that role and dictate the allocation of resources that affects hundreds of thousands of others who reside in, work in, and visit Salt Lake City. Plaintiffs have not shown the order would not be adverse to the public interest. The Application should be denied.

IV. PLAINTIFFS HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED A SUBSTANTIAL LIKELIHOOD THEY WILL PREVAIL ON THE MERITS

Plaintiffs cannot carry their burden to establish a “substantial likelihood” that they will prevail on the merits of their nuisance claims. As discussed in the City’s Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs’ claims fail as a matter of law for a variety of reasons. Even if that were not the case, the evidence presented here shows that Plaintiffs do not have a substantial likelihood of succeeding.

A. Plaintiffs’ Claims Are Barred by the Public Duty Doctrine

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 10(c), Salt Lake City adopts by reference the arguments in its Motion to Dismiss regarding Utah’s public duty doctrine. (Mot., Part I.)

B. Plaintiffs’ Claims Are Barred by the Political Questions Doctrine

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 10(c), Salt Lake City adopts by reference the arguments in its Motion to Dismiss regarding the political questions doctrine. (Mot., Part II.)

C. Plaintiffs’ Requested Relief Is Improper as a Matter of Law

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 10(c), Salt Lake City adopts by reference the arguments in its Motion to Dismiss regarding Plaintiffs’ requested relief. (Mot., Part III.)

D. Plaintiffs Failed to Sufficiently Allege a Claim for Public or Private Nuisance

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 10(c), Salt Lake City adopts by reference the arguments in its Motion to Dismiss regarding the failure to state a claim. (Mot., Parts IV, V.)

E. Plaintiffs’ Complaint Should Be Dismissed for Failure to Join Indispensable Parties

Pursuant to Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 10(c), Salt Lake City adopts by reference the arguments in its Motion to Dismiss regarding indispensable parties. (Mot., Part VI.)

F. The Evidence Shows Plaintiffs Cannot Establish a Substantial Likelihood to Prevail on the Merits of Their Nuisance Claims

Even based on only the limited evidence available at this early stage and without the benefit of any discovery, it is clear Plaintiffs cannot show a “substantial likelihood” that they will prevail on their claims. Under Utah law, to obtain a preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs must—“at the very least”—“make a prima facie showing that the elements of its underlying claim can be proved.” *Water & Energy Sys. Tech., Inc. v. Keil*, 1999 UT 16, ¶ 8, 974 P.2d 821. To state a claim for private nuisance, Plaintiffs must establish all of the following: (1) “a substantial invasion in the private use and enjoyment of land”; (2) “caused by Defendants or for which Defendants are responsible”; and (3) “the invasion is either (a) intentional and unreasonable, or (b) unintentional and otherwise actionable.” *Whaley v. Park City Mun. Corp.*, 2008 UT App 234, ¶ 21, 190 P.3d 1 (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). In addition to the above, and as relevant here, to state a claim for public nuisance, Plaintiffs must also establish that “the alleged nuisance consisted of *unlawfully* doing any act or omitting to perform any duty.” *Id.* ¶ 13 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original). Plaintiffs cannot meet these standards.

1. The City Has Not Caused and Is Not Responsible for the Alleged Invasion

Plaintiffs cannot show that Salt Lake City caused or is responsible for the invasion they allege. The entirety of Plaintiffs’ claims are based on the assertion that the City permits unlawful camping and criminal behaviors. (*See, e.g.*, Pls.’ App. at 2 (“Simply put, the City’s decision to allow unsheltered individuals to camp on public lands instead is illegal and should be enjoined.”); Compl. ¶ 76 (“In short, the City is allowing the encampments by choice.”).) The evidence presented here definitively discredits such allegations.

The declaration of Captain Derek Dimond of the Salt Lake City Police Department establishes that the Department does not have and never has had a policy *not* to enforce the City’s

camping ordinances. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 11.) Nor has the Department received any order or directive from the Mayor’s Office not to enforce the camping ordinance. (*Id.*) To the contrary, in 2018, the Chief of Police issued a Memorandum regarding “Camping Ordinance Enforcement,” in which the Police Department reiterated its commitment to enforce the Camping Ordinance and provided procedures for enforcement. (*Id.* ¶ 12; Ex. 2, 2018 Chief’s Memorandum.) In particular, the memorandum stated that “[i]n line with the SLCPD’s core values, officers will continue to enforce illegal camping in a compassionate manner.” (Ex. 2, 2018 Chief’s Memorandum at 2.) The memorandum outlined guidelines for enforcement of the Camping Ordinance, including giving homeless individuals five minutes to clean up their property and remove their camp; confirming the availability of space in the City’s shelters; citing an individual for violation of the Camping Ordinance if there is available space at a shelter; and using their discretion in issuing citations if there is no available space at a shelter. (*Id.*) Similarly, in 2021, the Chief of Police issued another Memorandum regarding illegal encampments and city park enforcement, in which the Department again confirmed that there is no policy not to enforce the Camping Ordinance and directed officers to “use the following steps in enforcing activity in and around illegal encampments”:

1. Warn – warn subjects to comply with Salt Lake City Code and grant sufficient time for compliance.
2. Citation – issue a citation to those who have been warned and refuse to obey the law.
3. Book – book criminal offenders who have proven that prior steps were ineffective.

(Ex. 3, 2021 Chief’s Intent Memorandum at 1.) Consistent with those directives, in practice, when responding to calls involving unsheltered individuals, officers will observe whether any criminal activity is occurring. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 14.) If officers see in their presence criminal activity such as violence, property crime, drug possession or sales, trafficking, other illegal activity, or an

outstanding warrant, they can and will effectuate a citation or arrest. (*Id.*) There is no prohibition from the Police Department on officers enforcing laws that prohibit such illegal activity.¹ (*Id.*)

Salt Lake City, and the Police Department specifically, have ramped up resources devoted to these issues. The Police Department regularly coordinates with the City’s HEART, County Health Department, and other teams, agencies, and contractors to identify the areas of highest priority for camp abatement. (*Id.* ¶¶ 27, 35–37.) The City begins by sending its contracted resources provider, VOA, to areas where encampments have been reported. (*Id.* ¶ 33.) The VOA teams attempt to establish contact with the unsheltered individuals and provide resources, including information on available shelter or housing options. (*Id.*) If outreach is not successful, the City and County will engage in coordinated efforts to disperse the encampment. (*Id.* ¶ 34.)

To manage these increased efforts, in 2021, the Police Department established a new Camp Mitigation team dedicated to addressing camping issues. (*Id.* ¶ 24.) The Camp Mitigation officers are expected to establish a police presence and conduct enforcement in designated areas, including proactively enforcing the Camping Ordinance and other laws. (*Id.* ¶ 25.) They are expected to stop people from setting up illegal camps and work with those who are already set up to take them down. (*Id.*) Officers are also expected to do what they can to help point individuals toward resources to assist them with getting into a shelter and off the streets. (*Id.*) This coordinated effort removes encampments virtually every day within the City. (*Id.* ¶ 28.) The Camp Mitigation team and other police resources accompany all camp abatements conducted by the City or in conjunction with the County Health Department to ensure compliance and public safety. (*Id.* ¶ 28.) The Camp

¹ Plaintiffs allege in conclusory fashion that, in relation to the incidents they assert, “[t]he police response is always inadequate.” (Compl. ¶ 24.) That is inaccurate. For several of the Plaintiffs, there is no allegation they attempted to contact the police. (*See id.* ¶¶ 25-36, 41; Pls.’ App., Fact Nos. 5-16, 21; Ex. A, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 34–35.) Many of the other allegations were too vague for the Police Department to identify records. (*See* Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 35.) And for some of the incidents, the evidence contradicts Plaintiffs’ claims. (*Id.* ¶¶ 36–39.)

Mitigation team also conducts regular patrols of areas to enforce the Camping Ordinance. (*Id.*) The team is staffed, each and every day, with a dedicated sergeant and day-shifts of up to eight officers and graveyard-shifts of up to four officers, to perform encampment mitigation exclusively. (*Id.* ¶ 24.) These shifts are paid on an overtime basis to ensure sufficient staffing and are an enormous cost to the City. (*Id.* ¶ 26.) On an average week, the City expends approximately \$83,500 to pay for Camp Mitigation shifts. (*Id.*)

In addition to the specialized Camp Mitigation team, the Police Department has also dedicated additional officers to patrol City parks on a nightly basis to address overnight camping and other illegal activity. (*Id.* ¶ 30.) Additionally, the Police Department has instituted at significant cost new, additional squads of one sergeant and five officers who are stationed at each of the two HRCs within City boundaries. (*Id.* ¶¶ 31–32.) These officers take calls for service around the HRCs, serve as conduits to essential needs such as healthcare, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment, and help foster positive relationships between law enforcement and the unsheltered community. (*Id.*) If an encampment is reported in the vicinity of an HRC, the squad assigned to that HRC handles those calls. (*Id.*)

In addition, the City engages in regular EIMs of larger encampments and Site Rehabilitation cleanups of smaller encampments throughout the City. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 37–41.) The EIMs are conducted jointly with the County Health Department, which has the authority to conduct abatements of encampments that present environmental and biohazardous risks. (*Id.* ¶¶ 37–39.) In addition, the City regularly conducts Site Rehabilitations, often multiple times a day, by sending out clean-up teams to clean and clear encampments. (*Id.* ¶¶ 40–41.) Moreover, the City regularly clears out areas that have accumulated with trash. (*Id.* ¶ 42.) Collectively, these efforts have amassed over 1,036 *tons* of garbage and other items so far this year. (*Id.* ¶ 43.)

Plaintiffs' claims also fail because they decline to account for the roles other actors have in response to homelessness. Nowhere in the Complaint do Plaintiffs address the responsibilities of other governmental actors within Utah. Importantly, for example, the State and Salt Lake County are, as written in Utah Code Ann. § 35A-16 *et seq.*, responsible for providing services for people experiencing homelessness. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 45.) Moreover, the County Health Department has additional authority to effect larger abatements for encampments that present environmental or biohazardous risks, authority that the City alone does not have. (*Id.* ¶¶ 37, 46.) And in recently enacted legislation, the State will issue a "Code blue alert" if the temperature drops to 15 degrees Fahrenheit or below, which prohibits county or municipalities from enforcing camping ordinances if there are no available shelter beds. (*Id.* ¶¶ 47–48.) Thus, the City's ability to enforce camping ordinances is constrained under State law. Given the crucial responsibilities assigned to entities other than the City, Plaintiffs cannot show the City alone is responsible for the alleged nuisance.

In short, Plaintiffs' allegations that the City has caused or is responsible for nuisance because it does not enforce City ordinances is belied by the evidence. Plaintiffs therefore cannot meet this element of their private or public nuisance claims.

2. The Alleged Invasion Was Not Intentional or Unreasonable

Similarly, the evidence shows the alleged invasion was neither intentional nor unreasonable on the part of the City. Plaintiffs again make vague assertions that the invasion is intentional because the City refuses to enforce its ordinances. (*See* Compl. ¶ 91 ("The City further has a general duty to enforce its ordinances and to protect the life, liberty, and property of the citizens, and a specific duty to abate nuisances, and its failure to act is intentional conduct."); Pls.' App. at 18 (asserting "the injury to the Plaintiffs is unreasonable in light of the intentional failure of the City to enforce numerous laws that, if enforced, would abate the nuisance").) As detailed in

the evidence above, that is flatly incorrect. This alone defeats Plaintiffs' contention that the invasion was intentional.

The evidence also demonstrates Plaintiffs cannot meet their burden to show unreasonableness. Notably, nowhere in Plaintiffs' brief do they acknowledge any of the numerous factors that would lead to an individual becoming unsheltered. Not once do they grapple with the lack of affordable housing. Not once do they address mental health and adequate access to health care. Not once do they discuss the impact of substance abuse. Rather, they claim unreasonableness is met because the City could simply create a "managed campsite" or, even more incredibly, the City could "require[] unsheltered individuals to utilize available emergency shelter beds and available supportive, rapid, and transitional housing units." (Compl. ¶ 93.)

Contrary to these assertions, homelessness is a statewide crisis that is not easily or quickly solved. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 5.) As explained by Michelle Hoon, the HEART Policy & Program Manager, homelessness is an ongoing, complicated, and challenging issue that has increased throughout the State and country, especially in the western United States. (*Id.*) No two people experience homelessness in the same way. (*Id.* ¶¶ 6–7.) As a result, in addition to the increased enforcement response, detailed above, the City has also expanded its resource and outreach efforts. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8–17.) For example, Salt Lake City participates in the Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness (the "**Coalition**"), a local homeless coordinating committee made up of government entities, service providers, advocates, and people with lived experience. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) The Coalition coordinates the development of new services, whether that is new shelter, overflow shelter, or other programs that are meant to end homelessness in our community. (*Id.*)

Additionally, a primary factor related to increased homelessness is the lack of available and affordable housing. (*Id.* ¶ 12.) Like many other large cities in the West, Salt Lake City has

experienced significant growth over the past several years, which has led to an increased lack of affordable housing. (*Id.*) Supportive housing that provides additional resources to address substance abuse, mental health, workforce training, and other challenges is even more scarce. The City is already working to increase the number of affordable housing units available to its residents. (*Id.*) It has increased the number of affordable housing units invested-in by the City, increased funding for housing development projects that are designed to bring more affordable and accessible housing units to the City, and opened many units of permanent supportive housing. (*Id.* ¶ 13.) The City is also partnering with the State Office of Homeless Services to establish the TSC in downtown Salt Lake City, which will provide temporary shelter with private spaces and does not require occupants to sign a lease. (*Id.* ¶¶ 14–15.) Under the partnership, the City has provided land, and the State will provide the structures and is in the process of selecting an operator.² (*Id.*) Thus, where Plaintiffs seem to suggest the City could snap its fingers to create areas of regulated camping, the evidence presented shows that it is a process that takes time and significant resources, including securing available land in a suitable location, purchasing materials to develop the location, and securing contractors to ensure it is operated in a safe and effective manner.³

Moreover, contrary to Plaintiffs’ claim that the City does nothing about encampments, HEART regularly coordinates with other City teams, Salt Lake County Health Department, and other stakeholders on camp abatement and cleanup efforts. (*Id.* ¶ 32.) As a result of these efforts,

² The TSC was originally planned to launch in November 2023 and operate until April 30, 2024. However, approximately two weeks ago, the State announced it was canceling the request for proposal for the TSC’s provider as a result of candidates not meeting the minimum technical threshold requirements. The State plans to issue an updated request for proposal, and it is anticipated that a provider will be selected by the end of November. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 16.)

³ To the extent Plaintiffs seek relief compelling the City to create designated areas for unsheltered individuals to stay, it is already doing so, and the requested relief is therefore moot.

the City works with the County Health Department to abate large encampments and cleans up smaller encampments itself. (*Id.* ¶¶ 32–43.) And as more fully explained in the declaration of Erik OBrien, the City’s Compliance Division also enforces parking ordinances by warning, and then impounding, vehicles that have been parked in the same blockface for more than 48 consecutive hours. (Ex. C, OBrien Decl. ¶¶ 3–8.)

Additionally, contrary to Plaintiffs’ contention, the City could not simply “require[] unsheltered individuals to utilize available emergency shelter beds and available supportive, rapid, and transitional housing units.” (Compl. ¶ 93.) As an initial matter, the evidence shows there are *not* enough shelter beds available in Salt Lake County. Plaintiffs contend there are available beds based on the annual PIT count. (Compl. at 2–3, ¶ 75; Pls.’ App. at 2, 7.) But the evidence shows many of these beds and units are either not available for immediate use or are designated for specific populations, such as domestic violence survivors, veterans, families with minor children, or youth. (Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 22–25.) And crucially, the January PIT count includes hundreds of winter overflow beds that go offline in the spring. (*Id.* ¶ 26.) In fact, the primary HRCs in or near the City have a total of around 700 beds and consistently run at 99-100% capacity. (*Id.* ¶ 10.)

More to the point, however, Plaintiffs ignore the fact that Salt Lake City cannot force individuals to go into shelters against their will. Nor could the City—even if it believed it a good idea⁴—simply jail individuals who refused available beds. Violations of camping ordinances are misdemeanors, and the Salt Lake County Jail, which the City does not operate or control, is near capacity and generally will not hold anyone on only a misdemeanor charge. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶¶ 10, 44.) Thus, it is often the case that an individual charged with a camping violation will be

⁴ Burdening individuals with repeated civil fines or criminal charges may ultimately take us further away from finding lasting solutions because they make it more difficult for individuals to exit homelessness because of the added barriers to finding work and housing if they have criminal records or amounting fines. (*See* Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 17.)

back on the street before the officer is done booking their belongings into evidence. (*Id.* ¶¶ 22, 44; Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶ 44.) In light of these realities, established by evidence, Plaintiffs cannot show that the City has intentionally or unreasonably caused any invasion.

* * *

In sum, the law of nuisance “subjects a possessor of land to liability for ‘abatable artificial condition[s] on the land’ if the possessor knows of the condition, knows or should know that it exists without the consent of those affected by it, and fails to take reasonable steps to abate it.” *Glaittli v. State*, 2014 UT 30, ¶ 27, 332 P.3d 953 (Lee, J., concurring) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 839 (1979) (alteration in original)). Here, Plaintiffs cannot show that the City is aware of any specific encampment and has failed to take reasonable steps to abate it. Plaintiffs have not shown a “substantial likelihood” of prevailing on their claims.

V. **PLAINTIFFS ARE REQUIRED TO POST SECURITY TO OBTAIN AN INJUNCTION**

Finally, Plaintiffs are required to post security in order to obtain an injunction. Rule 65A mandates that “[t]he court *shall* condition issuance of the order or injunction on the giving of security by the applicant, in such sum and form as the court deems proper.” Utah R. Civ. P. 65A(c) (emphasis added). The only exception to this requirement is if the Court determines that the City will not “incur or suffer costs, attorney fees or damage as the result of any wrongful order or injunction” or if “there exists some other substantial reason for dispensing with the requirement of security.” *Id.* Because Plaintiffs’ requested relief is so vague and does not identify what actions the City should or should not take, it is difficult to respond to the costs and damages the City would suffer as a result. But it is clear that Plaintiffs are seeking some type of mandatory injunction to compel the City to act in some undefined way. As a result, the City will surely incur significant costs and damages in attempting to comply with such order, and a security is therefore required.

If Plaintiffs seek an order mandating Salt Lake police to attempt to constantly monitor and prevent every individual from engaging in unlawful camping on City property, the cost will be immense. The City is already spending \$83,500.00 per week on an overtime team of officers to mitigate camping. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 26.) While it is plainly impossible for any law enforcement agency to prevent all unlawful behavior, if the City is mandated to do just that, it will at a minimum need to drastically increase the number of overtime shifts. (*See id.* ¶¶ 41–42.) Even assuming no extensions will occur, discovery and pretrial disclosures will be completed in approximately 460 days. *See* Utah R. Civ. P. 26. Thus, making the conservative estimates of tripling the Camp Mitigation shifts for the bare minimum discovery and disclosure period, the cost of increased law enforcement alone would be nearly \$11,000,000. (*See id.* ¶ 26.) Even then, these resources would do nothing to keep arrestees in jail, which is controlled by non-party Salt Lake County, and would effectively force Salt Lake City to violate state law’s prohibition on enforcing camping ordinances in the upcoming months when it is likely that temperatures will be low and shelter beds scarce. (*See id.* ¶ 44; Ex. A, Hoon Decl. ¶¶ 47–48.)

In addition, if the Court requires more resources dedicated to camping enforcement, that will necessarily put a strain on current police resources, requiring the hiring of additional officers. (Ex. B, Dimond Decl. ¶ 43.) But as is commonly known, there is a nationwide shortage of law enforcement officers. (*Id.*) Even assuming the City could recruit sufficient officers, such officers would not be immediately available for deployment, as they would need to undergo extensive training and testing, which lasts approximately 10 to 12 months. (*Id.*) New officers are expensive: the costs to hire and train one first-year officer is approximately \$115,000 for wages and \$130,000 for equipment (including safety equipment, gear, supplies, and vehicles). (*Id.*) In short, the City will need to expend significant resources if it is ordered to “abate the nuisance,” whatever that may

mean. Salt Lake City therefore requests the Court condition the issuance of any order on Plaintiffs' posting security.

CONCLUSION

In sum, Plaintiffs appear to seek an injunction mandating the City to either (1) do what it is already doing by enforcing existing laws with its finite resources, or (2) solve the homelessness crisis and its underlying causes of housing affordability, mental health, substance abuse, and poverty. Neither is a basis for a Court order. For the foregoing reasons, Salt Lake City respectfully requests the Court deny Plaintiffs' Application for Preliminary Injunction.

DATED: November 2, 2023.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

/s/ Katherine R. Nichols

Katherine R. Nichols

Michael M. Lee

Attorneys for Defendant Salt Lake City

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on November 2, 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court, which effectuated service upon the following:

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**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

DANIELLE BARRANI; KADRI BARRANI;
LIESA COVEY; SCOTT EVANS; JIM
GRISLEY; JUAN GUTIERREZ; CLOTILDE
HOUCHON; DAVID IBARRA; and RANDY
TOPHAM,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Defendant.

**DECLARATION OF MICHELLE
HOON IN SUPPORT OF SALT LAKE
CITY'S OPPOSITION TO
APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

Case No. 230907360

Judge Andrew H. Stone

Tier 2

I, Michelle Hoon, declare and state as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age and am competent to make this declaration. I have personal knowledge of all facts set forth in this declaration and am competent to testify thereto if called upon to testify in a court of law.

2. Since October 2019, I have been the Policy & Program Manager for the Homeless Engagement and Response Team (“**HEART**”) in the Housing Stability Division of the Community and Neighborhoods Department for Salt Lake City Corporation (the “**City**”). In this role, I lead a

team of six City employees in HEART and coordinate with City departments, contracted vendors, and other governmental agencies at the municipal, county, and State levels on the City's response to homelessness within the City. This includes conducting outreach efforts with the homeless population to help utilize available resources as well as ensuring that neighborhoods within the City are clean and safe, including the mitigation of homeless encampments.

3. Before the City, I worked for The Road Home from 2011 to 2019. The Road Home is a non-profit service organization that assists individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Salt Lake County and along the Wasatch Front. During my time with The Road Home, I served in several roles, most recently as the Family Shelter Program Director. In this role, I ran the Midvale Family Resource Center, a homeless resource center in Midvale that serves families and children experiencing homelessness.

4. In addition, in 2018, I received a Master's Degree in Public Administration from the University of Utah. Based on my education and experience, I am intimately familiar with issues facing individuals experiencing homelessness and the City's response to homelessness.

The Homelessness Crisis

5. Our community is facing a statewide homelessness crisis. It is an ongoing, complicated, and challenging issue that has increased throughout the State and country, especially in the western United States. The State and Salt Lake County are, as written in Utah Code Ann. § 35A-16 *et seq.*, responsible to provide services for people experiencing homelessness. Salt Lake County and the City participate in a local homeless coordinating committee called the Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness (the "**Coalition**"). The Coalition is made up of government entities, service providers, advocates, and people with lived experience. The Coalition helps coordinate the development of new services provided for people experiencing homelessness,

whether that is new shelter, overflow shelter, or other programs that are meant to end homelessness in our community. The Coalition is supported by staff at Salt Lake County. I am a member of the Coalition and actively participate in the Coalition's coordination efforts. Based on my participation and involvement with the Coalition, I am familiar with homelessness issues not only facing the City, but also the County and State.

6. No two people experience homelessness the same. "Sheltered homeless" persons are individuals who are living in shelters dedicated for the homeless, such as homeless resource centers; emergency shelters including domestic violence shelters and any hotel, motel, or apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public or private agency because the person or family is homeless; safe havens; and transitional housing.

7. "Unsheltered homeless" persons are those whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, such as a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, camping ground, or other public property, such as streets, sidewalks, or park strips.

8. Homeless resource centers ("**HRCs**") are located within the City and operated by non-profit organizations. The HRCs receive public funding from the City and provide temporary, emergency shelter for those experiencing homelessness. There are currently two HRCs within City boundaries. One HRC is the Gail Miller Resource Center located at 242 West Paramount Avenue. This HRC is operated by The Road Home and accommodates approximately 200 men and women nightly. Another HRC within the City is the Geraldine E. King Women's Resource Center located at 131 East 700 South. This HRC is operated by Volunteers of America, Utah (the "**VOA**") and accommodates approximately 200 women nightly.

9. Salt Lake County has additional HRCs. First, the Pamela Atkinson Resource Center (also known as the Men’s Resource Center) is located at 3380 South 1000 West in South Salt Lake. This HRC is operated by The Road Home and accommodates approximately 300 men nightly. Second, the Midvale Family Resource Center is located at 529 West 7300 South in Midvale. This HRC is also operated by The Road Home and accommodates approximately 300 people nightly, including families with children.

10. The primary HRCs in or near the City—the Geraldine E. King Women’s Center, the Gail Miller Resource Center, and the Men’s Resource Center—have a total of approximately 700 beds. They consistently run at 99-100% capacity nightly.

11. Other shelters and programs within the City include domestic violence shelters, shelters for families with minor children, teen and young adult shelters, day warming centers, rescue missions, and voucher programs. During the winter, additional, temporary shelters are opened throughout the City as well. The State Office of Homeless Services, working with mayors across Salt Lake County and service providers, has developed a Winter Response Plan for the upcoming winter of 2024. This plan intends to provide over 600 beds of winter shelter and services, including 175 additional beds between the three HRCs in or near the City. This is in addition to the regular number of beds already available throughout the entire year in Salt Lake County.

12. While it is difficult to pinpoint an exact root cause for the increasing numbers of people experiencing homelessness in the City, County, State, and nation, one primary factor related to increased homelessness is the lack of available and affordable housing for communities. Like many other large cities in the West, Salt Lake City has experienced an unprecedented amount of growth over the past few years, which has led to an increased lack of affordable and accessible housing for its community.

13. The City is already working to increase the number of affordable housing units available to its citizens. It has increased the number of affordable housing units invested-in by the City, increased funding for housing development projects that are designed to bring more affordable and accessible housing units to the City, and opened many units of permanent supportive housing to help unsheltered individuals.

14. Recently, the City, in partnership with the State Office of Homeless Services, announced plans to build and implement a “Temporary Shelter Community” (“TSC”) in downtown Salt Lake City. The TSC will have a maximum occupancy of 50 people, and this is in addition to the existing 700 beds at the three primary HRCs servicing the Salt Lake City area and the 600+ additional beds that will open for the winter at other locations across Salt Lake County.

15. The TSC is located on a parcel of land owned by the City’s Redevelopment Agency at 300 South and 600 West and will be a small-scale, non-congregate shelter community. This community will provide temporary shelter with private spaces and does not require occupants to sign a lease. Under the partnership, the City has provided the land, while the State will provide the pod-like, hard-sided structures for each space and has released a Request for Proposal to determine the third-party provider and operator. This pilot will fold into Phase 2, a more permanent non-congregate shelter program managed by the State Office of Homeless Services in 2024.

16. The TSC was originally planned to launch in November 2023 and operate until April 30, 2024. However, approximately two weeks ago, the State announced it was canceling the request for proposal for the TSC’s provider as a result of candidates not meeting the minimum technical threshold requirements. The State plans to issue an updated request for proposal, and it is anticipated that a provider will be selected by the end of November. While this development

from the State has temporarily delayed the start of the TSC, the City is still hopeful it will be operational this winter.

17. Moreover, many people experiencing homelessness are often going through varying mental health and/or substance abuse struggles and challenges. The City has partnered with both the County and State to help homeless individuals utilize available resources to treat these conditions and to hopefully divert them from jail to other housing options, including rehabilitative options. Indeed, giving individuals repeated civil fines or criminal charges makes it more difficult for people experiencing homelessness to exit homelessness because of the added barriers to finding work and housing if they have outstanding fines or criminal records. The City works with community outreach organizations, such as the VOA, to help connect people experiencing homelessness with available resources to help them off the streets and get them into temporary and permanent housing solutions.

Annual Point-in-Time Count

18. Each year, the State conducts a Point-in-Time (“**PIT**”) count of both sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in the last week of January. The count is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“**HUD**”), and the data acquired during this count is compiled to measure homelessness on a local and national level and published annually by HUD.

19. I and my team at HEART help the State and County in planning for the PIT count. We provide information to Salt Lake County regarding potential locations of encampments to count unsheltered individuals. My team and I also go out to count unsheltered individuals during the PIT count.

20. During the PIT count, the State also conducts a Housing Inventory Count (“**HIC**”) to compare the numbers of individuals and families staying in various homeless services projects that night to the available beds in those projects. Such homeless services projects include emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing. The following is a brief description of each type of housing that is counted:

- Emergency shelters are homeless programs that are intended to provide short-term support and emergency housing to homeless individuals.
- Permanent supportive housing is long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless and extremely low-income persons with disabilities.
- Rapid re-housing are housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals or families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation to move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.
- Other permanent housing includes permanent housing with services (no disability required) or permanent housing (housing only) projects that are not otherwise considered permanent supportive housing or rapid re-housing.
- Transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Homeless persons may live in transitional housing for up to 24 months and receive supportive services like childcare, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently.

21. In the last PIT count conducted on January 25, 2023, the State of Utah counted 980 unsheltered homeless individuals. This was an increase from 2022, when 872 unsheltered homeless individuals were counted. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the State Workforce Services, Homeless Service’s 2023 Annual Data Report on Homelessness (“**Homelessness Report**”), which is also available at <https://jobs.utah.gov/homelessness/homelessnessreport.pdf>.

22. In Salt Lake County, there were 435 unsheltered homeless individuals counted during the last PIT count on January 25, 2023. The HIC conducted the same night in Salt Lake County counted a total of 5,375 beds or units taken in emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing, other permanent housing, rapid rehousing, and transitional housing, compared to 5,975 total beds or units available in those same categories. The following chart is adapted from page 37 of the Homelessness Report and breaks down the numbers of beds or units counted in the 2023 PIT count compared to the total beds available:

Project Type	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	1,594	1,878	85%
Year-Round Beds	1,183	1,420	
Year-Round Overflow	54	50	
Winter Overflow	357	408	
Domestic Violence dedicated	109	221	
Youth dedicated	27	54	
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,255	2,472	91%
HIV/AIDS dedicated	100	100	
Veteran dedicated	503	635	
Youth dedicated	9	9	
Other Permanent Housing	612	645	95%
Veteran dedicated	3	6	
Rapid Rehousing	646	646	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	65	65	
Veteran dedicated	91	91	
Youth dedicated	18	18	
Transitional Housing	268	334	80%
Domestic Violence dedicated	135	156	
Veteran dedicated	65	72	
Youth dedicated	17	19	
Total Beds	5,375	5,975	90%

23. I have reviewed Plaintiffs’ analysis of this data, in which Plaintiffs stated that there were 435 unsheltered individuals and 600 available beds and units counted in Salt Lake County during the January 2023 PIT Count. (Compl. ¶¶ 74-75; Application for Preliminary Injunction, Fact Nos. 34-36.) Plaintiffs’ characterization of the data misrepresents and oversimplifies the data.

24. To start, Plaintiffs suggest that all 435 unsheltered individuals counted in the PIT count could have been sheltered in the 600 “available beds.” But not all available beds and units are the same. Only 284 of these beds—less than half of the 600 “available beds”—fall within the emergency shelter category, which has the lowest barriers to entry. The other 316 beds fall within the other four categories of permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, other permanent housing, and transitional housing, which have different eligibility criteria and varying levels of

permanency. It is unreasonable to assume that all 435 unsheltered individuals could be housed immediately in these beds or units without qualification.

25. In addition, 304 of the 600 “available beds” are dedicated to specific sub-groups for domestic violence survivors, veterans, and youth, leaving 296 beds and units available to everyone else. In other words, not all of the 435 unsheltered homeless individuals could take an “available” bed or unit that is reserved for a domestic violence survivor, veteran, or youth. Additionally, beds at the Midvale Family Resource Center are reflected in the total count of year-round beds, but these family shelter beds are not made available to unaccompanied adults. This is another example of how Plaintiffs misrepresent the data and improperly suggest that all unsheltered individuals could take an “available” bed.

26. Moreover, the January 2023 PIT count was taken during the winter when there were additional winter overflow beds available. These extra beds are not available year-round, and thus, the PIT count taken in the middle of winter does not account for the decreased number of beds available year-round. In other words, the “available” beds number from the PIT count is far greater than the number of available beds throughout the entire year. For example, during the summer, when the weather is generally warmer, there are not as many beds in emergency shelters, let alone beds that are available. Indeed, as noted above, the primary HRCs in or near the City have a total of 700 beds in non-wintertime and run consistently at 99-100% capacity nightly.

27. It is disingenuous to infer that there were more available beds than unsheltered individuals during the January 2023 PIT count, given the varying types of housing and the limitations on the types of individuals who could qualify for certain beds and units.

City's Response to Homelessness

28. HEART, which I lead, is charged with two primary objectives: (1) ensuring the City's neighborhoods are clean and safe; and (2) connecting people experiencing homelessness to resources to help them.

29. To accomplish these objectives, HEART collects and investigates information about homeless persons and in particular encampments, prioritizes how to address these issues, and works, coordinates, and partners with other City departments and teams and other governmental agencies, including those at the County and State level, to coordinate appropriate responses. These efforts include both outreach efforts to the homeless community and cleanup and abatement efforts of homeless encampments.

30. One of the primary ways the City receives information about homeless persons is through a mobile device application called "SLC Mobile." The application is also known as mySLC and is available online at myslc.gov. I will refer to SLC Mobile and mySLC collectively as "**SLC Mobile**." SLC Mobile allows the public to communicate non-emergency issues directly to the City on a wide variety of subjects, such as reporting potholes and graffiti.

31. SLC Mobile also allows the public to report any concerns about homelessness. The City receives approximately 6,000 reports per year from SLC Mobile just about homelessness. To submit a report on homelessness, the user selects a sub-category about homelessness concerning active camps, clean requests, or a general catchall "other." When reporting concerns related to homelessness, SLC Mobile asks users to provide certain information, such as a description and location of the issue. Users may also upload photographs of the issue for the City to review. The reported issues range from abandoned trash to active homeless encampments. The location for each homeless-related report is also tracked on an online map on the City's website and shows

homeless reports for the past 30 days, 60 days, 120 days, and all homeless requests from June 2017 to the present.

32. Each report received through SLC Mobile is reviewed and assessed by a member of HEART. If a report concerns a homeless encampment, a team member will verify whether the encampment is active. The team member will also respond to and correspond with the user who submitted the report and report on progress, if necessary. Based on the reports and its investigation, HEART will determine what kind of response is warranted.

33. HEART has multiple ways to address reports of homeless encampments in the City. For generally smaller or newer encampments, HEART will first coordinate outreach efforts. As part of these outreach efforts, the City has contracted with VOA to send homeless outreach teams to talk with unsheltered homeless persons. VOA educates them about available resources, such as basic need supplies and housing voucher applications, and works to reduce their barriers, connect them with services, and end their homelessness through permanent housing solutions. VOA typically has more success with these efforts when the encampments are small and newer. The City will provide the persons in these smaller encampments a short period of time to see if they will voluntarily utilize the offered services before utilizing mitigation or cleanup efforts.

34. For generally larger encampments, encampments that present potential public health or safety concerns, encampments that have appeared repeatedly in certain locations, or encampments where outreach efforts have not been successful, HEART will coordinate with other City departments and teams and the County to engage in active cleanup or abatement efforts. HEART conducts a weekly meeting with the Salt Lake City Police Department (“**Police Department**”), Salt Lake City Fire Department (“**Fire Department**”), the Mayor’s Office, other City teams, contracted vendors, and the Salt Lake County Health Department to discuss the latest

reports of encampments and prioritize which encampments should be abated or cleaned up. Encampment information received from SLC Mobile, as well as information from participating departments and teams, is presented and discussed at these weekly coordination meetings.

35. Factors that are considered when determining which encampments to clean up and when to do so include (1) the size of the encampment; (2) the encampment's location (such as whether it is close to a facility of special concern like schools, HRCs, addiction treatment facilities, senior centers, or presents a high fire risk in summer months); (3) the encampment's public health risks (such as whether it has risks from biowaste, needles, trash, or other issues); (4) environmental concerns; and (5) whether criminal activity has been reported at the location.

36. If a homeless encampment encompasses serious criminal activity, such as drug use or sales, trafficking, or potential fire hazards, those encampments are referred directly to the Police Department, Fire Department, or other departments as appropriate for further handling.

37. For larger encampments that present potentially significant public health risks, the City partners with the Salt Lake County Health Department to conduct Encampment Impact Mitigations ("EIMs"), also referred to as camp abatements. The Salt Lake County Health Department is charged with protecting public health and enforces environmental health regulations with regard to homeless encampments. Various environmental risk factors are considered when deciding whether to conduct an EIM. These include human waste, discarded needles, wet or soiled belongings, or abandoned belongings. The Salt Lake County Health Department also has additional tools that the City alone does not have for abatements, such as the ability to separate homeless persons from any belongings they may have, such as belongings that are hazardous to their health or the health of anyone who encounters that item (e.g., a soiled tent or sleeping bag). At the EIMs, County environmental scientists are present to oversee the abatement efforts, and the

City provides equipment and manpower as necessary to effectuate the deep clean and removal of debris and biowaste. The EIMs occur on average once per week for larger encampments.

38. For EIMs, the Police Department provides standby assistance and back-up support, including offering public safety support. The Fire Department also provides back-up support as needed for medical support or potential fire hazards. The Fire Department may also send social workers who are members of the Fire Department's Community Health Access Team ("CHAT"). CHAT consists of social workers employed by the Fire Department who accompany fire personnel and provide outreach efforts and try to connect individuals experiencing homelessness with available resources.

39. Individuals experiencing homelessness who are subject to an EIM are first given a written notice at least 24 hours in advance to provide legally required due process that they will need to leave and take any belongings they have. After the warning period is over, any belongings left at the site are considered abandoned and thrown away. If any homeless person remains after the warning period, refuses to leave, or otherwise impedes the EIM, the Police Department either issues a citation or sometimes effects a custodial arrest, as a last resort.

40. In addition to the EIMs conducted jointly with the Salt Lake County Health Department, the City conducts additional camp cleanups called "**Site Rehabilitations.**" Site Rehabilitations are utilized for smaller or medium-sized cleanups, including locations with recurring encampments or encampments where outreach efforts have not been successful. For Site Rehabilitations, HEART will typically utilize the City's Rapid Intervention Team ("**RIT**") to take the lead on cleanup efforts. The RIT consists of City employees from the City's Department of Public Services who enter the encampment to clean and clear out the area. The RIT also uses a contracted cleanup vendor, Advantage Services, to provide additional cleanup support. Like the

EIMs, the Police Department is present to provide standby assistance for public safety and to ensure that the cleanups are not obstructed. The Fire Department may also be present to provide standby medical or fire support or social workers from CHAT as needed.

41. Each Site Rehabilitation can take approximately 1-4 hours to complete, depending on the size and location of the encampment. Once a Site Rehabilitation is completed at one location, the RIT picks up and moves onto the next location. The Site Rehabilitations occur on average three to four times per day, five days a week. On an average week, there could be 15 to 20 Site Rehabilitations in the City.

42. The City may also receive reports of locations with only abandoned items, belongings, or trash, but no people present. The City also addresses these reports by sending out Advantage Services to conduct “Single Cleans” and clear out and clean up the debris on an individual, “one-off” basis as needed.

43. As part of these abatements and cleanup efforts, the City and the County Health Department have cleared out approximately 1,036 tons of garbage and other items so far this year (through September), underscoring the significant efforts and resources that have been utilized for abatements and cleanups.

44. A recurring issue that the City faces is that persons experiencing homelessness may return to a location where a camp abatement or cleanup has occurred, sometimes just hours after the cleanup, making it difficult to keep the areas completely cleared out. Even homeless persons who are arrested are not held in custody at the Salt Lake County Jail for an extended period of time. They are often released right after being booked and may return to the location where they were arrested. The City sometimes is required to abate a location of homeless encampments

multiple times, putting a significant strain on resources having to conduct multiple and frequent camp abatements at the same location.

Limitations on the City's Efforts

45. The City does not work alone in its response to the homelessness crisis. As explained above, the City partners with many other governmental agencies and organizations to help address the homelessness crisis.

46. Despite its efforts to address the homelessness crisis, the City has encountered various limitations. For example, as noted above, the TSC was planned to begin operations in November, but because the State rescinded the request for proposal as a result of not finding candidates which met the minimum threshold requirements, the TSC's opening has been delayed. As another example noted above, the Salt Lake County Health Department has additional tools and authority that the City does not have, such as the authority to separate belongings from those experiencing homelessness when they present a biohazardous risk.

47. In addition, enforcement of camping ordinances and camp abatements may be limited because of external forces outside the City's control. For example, the Utah State Legislature recently passed new legislation to implement a "Code blue alert" if temperatures reach a certain threshold. The new legislation is codified at Utah State Code § 35A-16-701 *et seq.* Under the new legislation, the State Department of Health and Human Services may issue a "Code blue alert" when the National Weather Service predicts temperatures of 15 degrees Fahrenheit or less, including wind chill, or any other extreme weather conditions established by the State Department of Health and Human Services, to occur in any county for two hours or longer within the next 24 to 48 hours. When a "Code blue alert" is issued and there are no beds or other accommodations available at any homeless shelter located within the affected county, municipalities such as the

City may not enforce any ordinances that prohibit or abate camping for the duration of the “Code blue alert” and the two days following the day on which the “Code blue alert” ends. This includes not enforcing any ordinance or policy to seize from homeless individuals any personal items for survival in cold weather, including clothing, blankets, tents, sleeping bags, heaters, stoves, and generators.

48. In other words, given this State mandate, the City may not enforce camping ordinances or conduct abatements during “Code blue alerts” and the two subsequent days.

49. Despite these limitations, the City is committed to responding to the homelessness crisis and achieve the objectives of ensuring the cleanliness and safety of the City’s neighborhoods and connecting people experiencing homelessness to resources to help them.

I declare under criminal penalty under the law of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 2, 2023, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

/s/ Michelle Hoon

MICHELLE HOON
*(Signed electronically with
permission obtained from Michelle
Hoon via email on November 2,
2023)*

EXHIBIT 1



**WORKFORCE
SERVICES**
HOMELESS SERVICES

2023

Annual Data Report on

HOMELESSNESS





**WORKFORCE
SERVICES**
HOMELESS SERVICES

[JOBS.UTAH.GOV/HOMELESSNESS](https://jobs.utah.gov/homelessness)

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program • Auxiliary aids (accommodations) and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities by calling 801-526-9240. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech impairments may call Relay Utah by dialing 711. Spanish Relay Utah: 1-888-346-3162.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Letter from Wayne Niederhauser: State Homeless Coordinator

In the past two years, I've come to understand the complexities of homelessness, the importance of affordable housing, and the need for supportive services. Our strategic plan was adopted by the Utah Homelessness Council in early 2023. The plan outlines steps that we can collectively take to create positive change for individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Utah.

We are excited to report new affordable housing to address homelessness in Utah. Thanks in part to the \$55 million in deeply affordable housing grants from the Utah Legislature, in the first half of 2023, we were able to fund 17 projects. This funding has resulted in the creation of 1,104 income-restricted affordable units. These new units provide critical stability and support to those in need.

The legislature has recognized the effectiveness of our approach and affirmed the importance of continuing to invest in sustainable solutions by allocating an additional \$50 million during the 2023 general legislative session. The Office of Homeless Services remains committed to utilizing these resources wisely and scaling up our operations for a greater impact.

Looking ahead, our focus is on supporting local jurisdictions and service providers in enhancing services and expanding their reach. Collectively, we aspire to provide more options for emergency shelter, including the development of non-congregate shelters. Diversifying our offerings will cater to the diverse needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, fostering dignity and empowerment.

Collaboration with the council of governments and local mayors for winter response is another priority. By working together, we aim to create a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address the challenges posed by winter conditions, ensuring adequate protection for individuals and families experiencing homelessness during harsh weather.

Furthermore, we recognize the importance of addressing individuals' trauma experience within our systems. We are exploring how to expand the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) as a strategy to offer treatment and resources to individuals instead of incarceration. The SIM process brings together stakeholders, different agencies and systems to work together to identify strategies to divert people with mental and substance use disorders away from the justice system into services that best support individual needs.

We express sincere gratitude for the continued support and encouragement of all who work tirelessly to serve Utahns experiencing homelessness. Together, we can make a lasting difference, providing hope and opportunities to those affected by homelessness. Special thanks are extended to the Governor's office and the Department of Workforce Services for their essential support and guidance in this work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wayne L. Niederhauser". The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a light-colored background.

Wayne Niederhauser,
State Homeless Coordinator



Letter from Tricia Davis: Utah Office of Homeless Services

The following is the 2023 Annual Data Report on Homelessness, which provides the latest data on homelessness in Utah. The data is collected from the Homeless Management Information System, as well as the annual Point-in-Time and Housing Inventory Counts.

Housing instability is a significant issue, leading to homelessness and an increased demand for crisis response services. As pandemic-era funding resources are ending and the cost of living continues to rise, service providers are experiencing an increased demand in services as shown in the 2023 Annual Data Report.

Data plays a crucial role in informed decision-making and service provision. It empowers local communities to identify service caps, ensuring that funding is utilized effectively and maximizes its impact on the lives of Utahns. This report, prepared by the Office of Homeless Services, serves as a resource for policymakers, homeless services providers, and all Utahns, fostering engagement in addressing homelessness.

In the upcoming year, the Office of Homeless Services will focus on integrating additional data sources to gain a better understanding of homelessness throughout the state. Data integration across state agencies and sectors is crucial for implementing state and local strategies, identifying service needs, and coordinating resources to achieve the goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

We aim to provide everyone with the necessary data to participate knowledgeably in discussions shaping local homeless responses. We encourage you to engage with your Local Homeless Council and contribute to addressing homelessness in your community.

Sincerely,



Tricia Davis
Assistant Director, Office of Homeless Services



KEY FINDINGS

Our vision for the homeless response system in Utah is to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring; that all people experiencing homelessness can thrive to their fullest potential; and that our communities are stable and safe for everyone.

—Shared vision statement of the Utah Homelessness Council and Office of Homeless Services.

MAKING HOMELESSNESS RARE

In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022, a greater number of Utahns were affected by homelessness compared to previous years. Data from the Utah Homeless Management Information System (UHMIS) revealed a 10% increase in the count of individuals experiencing homelessness for the first time and a 5% increase among those who have experienced homelessness multiple times accessing services during the reporting period. The 2023 Point in Time Count (PIT) also confirmed this rise, with 10.9 out of every 10,000 Utahns identified as experiencing literal homelessness on a single night in January. This rate is higher than the 9.6 out of 10,000 Utahns reported in the 2020 PIT. While further analysis is necessary to fully comprehend the underlying causes of these increases, it is likely that structural challenges, such as rising living costs and the lack of accessible and affordable housing, contribute to the difficulty Utahns face in both preventing and exiting homelessness.

MAKING HOMELESSNESS BRIEF

In FFY 2022, the average duration of homelessness in Utah's emergency shelters decreased to approximately 65 days, continuing a downward trend. This decrease was primarily driven by a rise in the number of individuals staying for 30 days or less, accounting for 57% of all sheltered individuals in Utah. Conversely, the percentage of people staying in shelters for nine months or longer increased to just over 6% of all individuals served. This is accompanied by an overall rise in the number of individuals reported as experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night. Detailed information on the increase in chronic homelessness according to the PIT can be found on page 16.

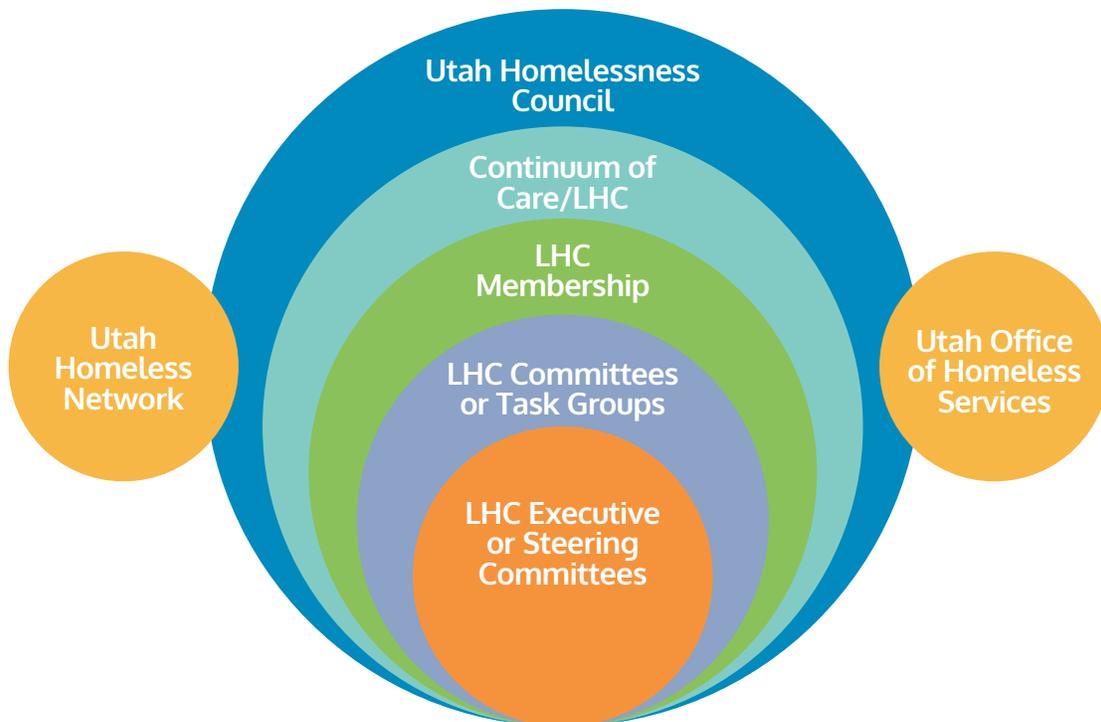
While the overall reduction in the average length of stay in emergency shelters is positive, the current average still exceeds the high-performing community standard of 20 days or less established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additionally, this improvement is not consistent across all areas of the state. It is essential to continue efforts to ensure that these decreases are driven by improved access to suitable, permanent housing, particularly for those who have experienced homelessness for extended periods. This should be prioritized over changes in resources or policies that may restrict individuals' ability to access shelter when necessary.

MAKING HOMELESSNESS NON-RECURRING

Approximately 93% of individuals enrolled in permanent housing projects, excluding rapid rehousing, successfully exited to or maintained their permanent housing. This high success rate underscores the effectiveness of these projects, especially when compared to crisis response initiatives like street outreach and emergency shelter alone, which have a higher percentage of individuals returning to homelessness.

In FFY 2022, the percentage of individuals who experienced homelessness again within 24 months of leaving to a permanent housing situation increased slightly from around 29% in FFY 2021 to just over 30%. However, it is important to note that this figure represents a decline from the approximately 34% of individuals who returned to homelessness in FFY 2018. These statistics highlight both the progress achieved and the ongoing efforts required across various societal systems to ensure long-term housing stability for those exiting homelessness. The FFY 2022 data reaffirms that permanent housing projects continue to be an effective solution for assisting the most vulnerable individuals in transitioning out of homelessness.

STATE ORGANIZATION



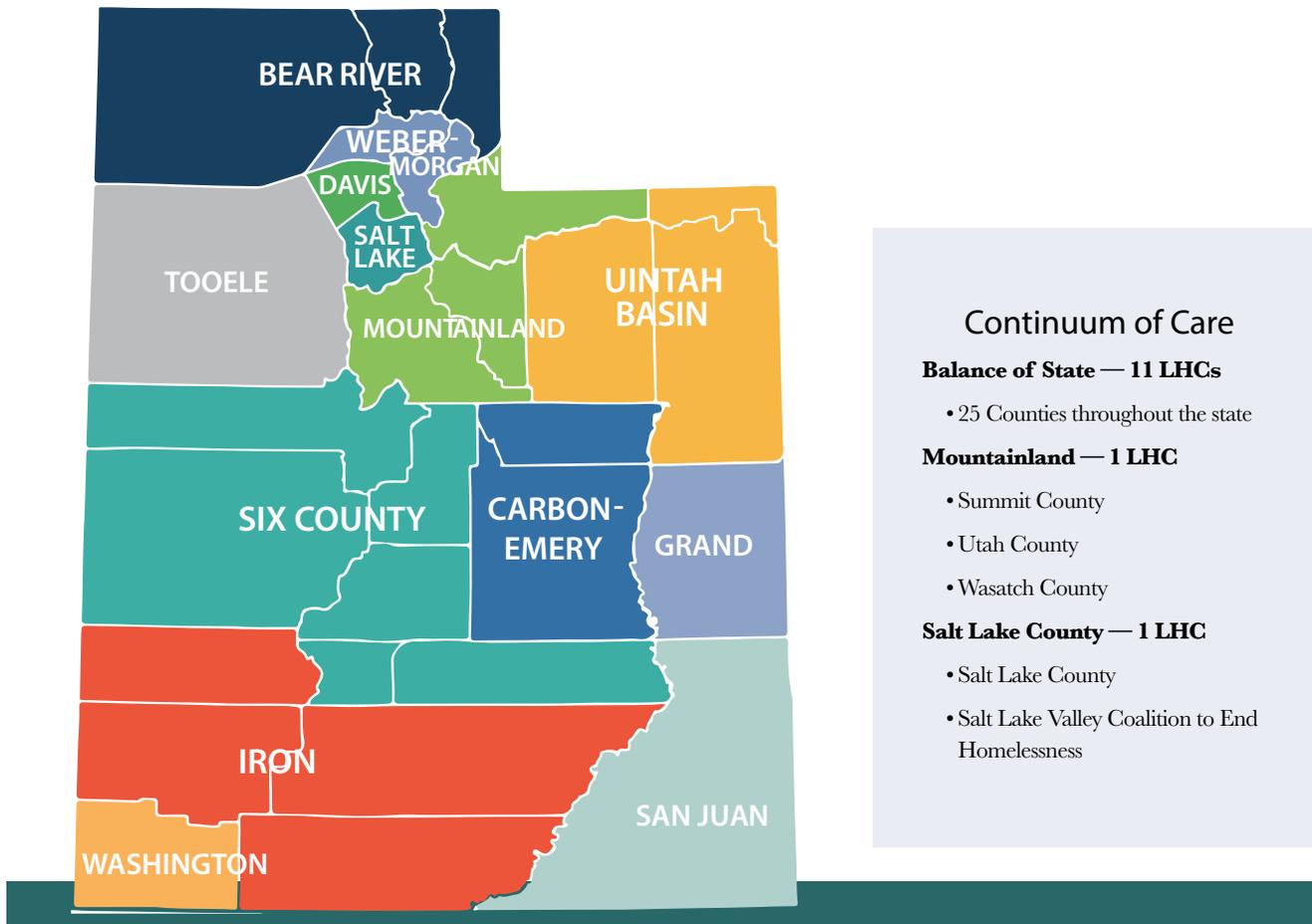
UTAH HOMELESSNESS COUNCIL

The Utah Homelessness Council was created as a result of legislation passed during the 2021 General Legislative Session. It consists of a diverse group of members, including government officials at both state and local levels, representatives from local homeless councils, providers of homeless services, individuals from the public and private sectors, and someone who has lived through homelessness themselves. The primary role of the Council is to coordinate Utah's efforts to address homelessness, which involves developing a comprehensive statewide strategy, setting goals, and determining how funding should be allocated to support these initiatives.

In February 2023, the Council adopted a new strategic plan titled "Statewide Collaboration for Change: Utah's Plan to Address Homelessness." This comprehensive plan outlines the strategies and initiatives aimed at tackling homelessness in Utah. For more information and access to the plan and related documents, please visit: jobs.utah.gov/homelessness/strategic.html.

CONTINUUM OF CARE AND LOCAL HOMELESS COUNCILS

Utah is divided into three Continuums of Care (CoCs) and 13 Local Homeless Councils (LHCs). These CoCs and LHCs serve as regional and local planning entities, working to align funding, improve data



quality, and coordinate housing and homeless services for families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness. Their primary role is to ensure that resources are effectively utilized and that there is a coordinated approach to address homelessness at both the regional and local levels.

CoCs, or Continuums of Care, are entities designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with the following purposes:

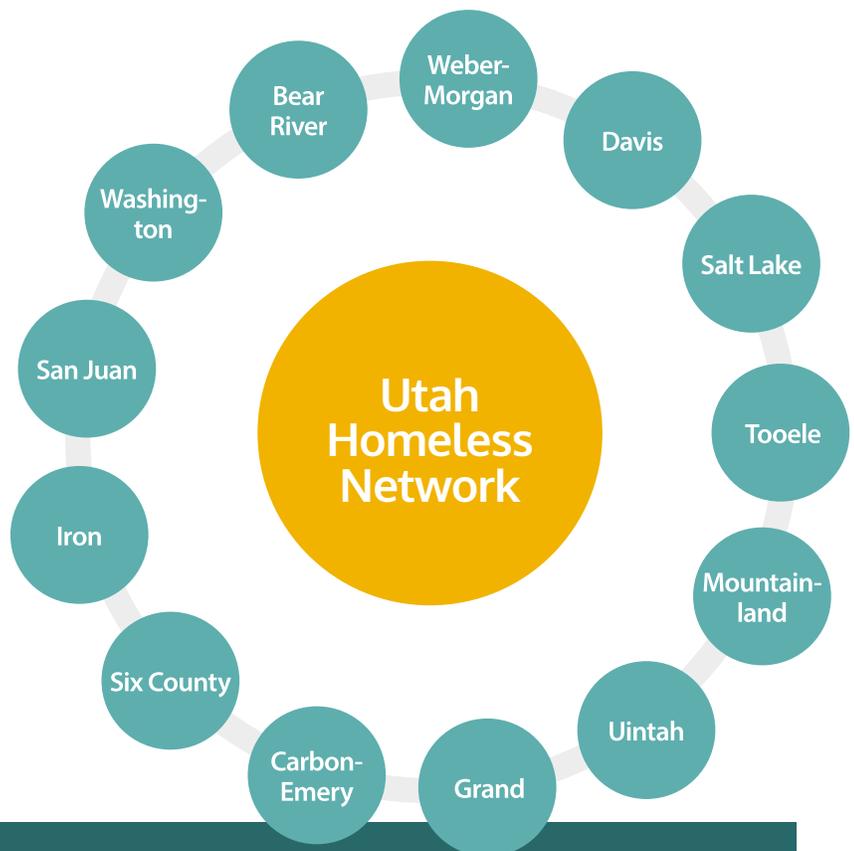
- Foster a community-wide commitment to ending homelessness.
- Allocate funding to nonprofit providers and state/local governments for the swift rehousing of homeless individuals and families, while minimizing trauma and displacement.
- Encourage the use of mainstream programs and benefits.
- Utilize data to redirect services, funding, and resources when necessary.

LHCs, or Local Homeless Councils, are county or groupings of counties designated by the Utah Homeless Network (UHN). They serve as local oversight bodies responsible for:

- Developing a shared agenda and vision to reduce homelessness in their respective regions.
- Creating a spending plan that coordinates funding for local stakeholders.
- Allocating local funding to projects that enhance outcomes and address specific community needs.

UTAH HOMELESS NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

1. The Utah Homeless Network (UHN), established in 2019 and codified in the 2022 General Legislative Session through H.B. 440, is responsible for the following:
2. Facilitating connections among continuums of care, local homeless councils, and state/local governments.
3. Coordinating statewide emergency and crisis response for services related to homelessness.



4. Providing training to service providers, stakeholders, and policymakers involved in addressing homelessness.
5. Educating the general public and interested individuals about the needs, challenges, and opportunities associated with homelessness.
6. Making recommendations to the homelessness council regarding the allocation of funding for homeless services.

DATA INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

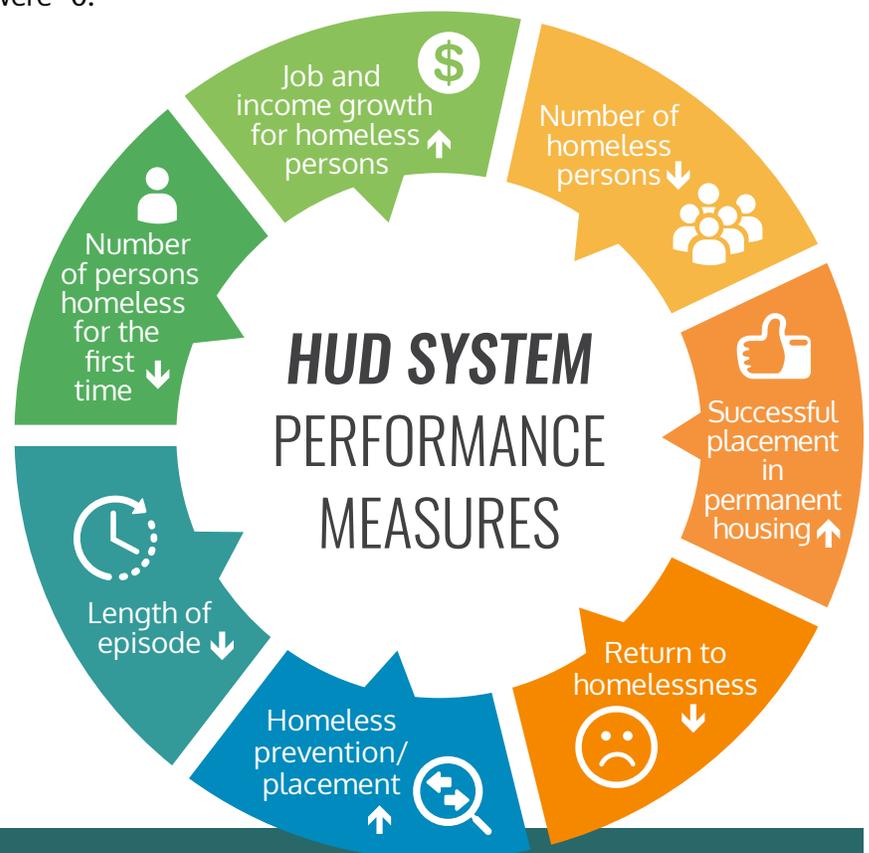
The Utah Annual Data Report on Homelessness incorporates various data sources, including the System Performance Measures (SPM), Housing Inventory Count (HIC), and Point-in-Time Count (PIT). By examining these reports collectively, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted issue of homelessness. This report includes data at multiple levels, including the State, Continuum of Care (CoC), Local Homeless Councils (LHC), and county levels, allowing for a detailed analysis of homelessness trends across different geographic areas.

NOTE: "No data to report" or N/A is used in the report to indicate one of the following:

- The specific measure did not contain any data due to a lack of applicable projects in the area.
- All results for the area or measure were "0."

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES (SPM)

The System Performance Measures (SPM), developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provide a holistic view of the performance of a community's homelessness services system as a whole. Instead of focusing solely on individual projects, the SPM allows communities to assess their overall impact, successes, and challenges, enabling informed decision-making in the development of homelessness services.



The SPM data presented in this document is sourced exclusively from the Utah Homeless Management Information System (UHMIS). It's important to note that not all homeless services provided in Utah are included in the SPM data, as some providers are prohibited from entering or choose not to enter data into UHMIS. Examples include Domestic Violence Service Providers and some faith-based providers. The SPM serves as a tool for the state and Local Homeless Councils (LHCs) to understand trends and adjust priorities, aiming to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. The graphic in this document highlights the HUD SPM measures that are particularly relevant for evaluating homeless services in Utah.

USE OF SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The SPM report is designed to be utilized as a review of an entire communities' performance.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY):

- SPM are reported on the FFY, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.
- FFY 2022 was from October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022.

Subsets of Data Include:

- This year's report includes SPM data at the State, CoC, and LHC levels for FFY 2018 – FFY 2022.
- SPM data is provided at the LHC rather than the county level because systemic planning and response to homelessness is most often carried out across an LHC.

LHC-Level Data Considerations:

- Several LHCs do not have all of the project types included in the SPM, resulting in blank or missing data at the LHC level.
- Several LHCs have added or removed various funding and programmatic elements as they adjust to their communities' needs. This may result in a measure having data in some years and no data in others.
- The smaller the number of individuals included in a report, the greater percentages will fluctuate within the report. LHCs will often see 0% or 100% results in the SPM because the group of people included in the report is relatively small.
- SPMs reported at the CoC or LHC level only consider services provided within those geographies and may not reflect the full extent of a person's participation with homelessness services in Utah. Clients served in multiple geographies during the reporting period may have some of their services from other geographies included with the calculation for the reported geography. For example, the Measure 2, returns to homelessness report run for Weber-Morgan LHC will only include the clients served by projects within Weber-Morgan LHC, but it will include if that person who exited homelessness returned elsewhere in the state.

Revised Data:

- The FFY 2021 data has been updated since the 2022 Annual Report On Homelessness was published.
- To improve data quality, HUD allows homeless service providers to back-date or change data entered into HMIS. Backdating may cause the information to change for a given time after it has initially been reported. During FFY 2022, homeless services providers and the UHMIS Lead Agency did significant work to improve and clean up data, resulting in changes to previously reported data.

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period..

2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

This measure counts the number of people entering Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Housing projects during the report period who had not been enrolled in any of those projects during the previous 24 months.

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who had successful housing outcomes in various types of projects during the report period. Successful housing outcomes can be different for different project types and includes exits to permanent housing and, in some cases, exits to temporary housing or retention of housing within a project.

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT (HIC)

On January 25, 2023, Utah's Continuum of Care conducted the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) as mandated by HUD. The HIC compares the number of individuals and families staying in various homeless services projects on a specific night to the available beds in those projects. It also provides information on the number of beds dedicated to specific subpopulations, such as veterans, survivors of domestic violence, individuals with HIV or AIDS, and youth. By conducting the HIC, communities can assess the capacity of their homeless service system and determine how effectively those resources are being utilized.

The HIC includes the count of beds and units (or rooms) available on the night of the Point-in-Time Count. This count encompasses a range of projects, including those provided by domestic violence service providers.

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-housing
- Other Permanent Housing

This year's report incorporates data from the 2020, 2021, and 2022 Housing Inventory Counts. It is important to note that there may be discrepancies between the numbers reported in this report and previously published

reports for the 2020 and 2021 counts. These differences arise from corrections made to how certain beds and units were required to be reported

Additionally, this year's report provides a breakdown of emergency shelter beds based on their availability throughout the year. It distinguishes between beds available year-round and those that are specifically designated for the winter season. This information is presented alongside the subpopulation-dedicated beds. The total number of emergency shelter beds on the night of the Point in Time count is the sum of year-round beds and winter overflow beds.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT (PIT)

On January 25, 2023, each of Utah's Continua of Care (CoC) carried out the HUD-mandated Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. The PIT is a tremendous effort that takes place in the U.S to count everyone who meets the HUD definition of literal homelessness in a geographic area on a single night. Literal homelessness is defined as staying in an:

- Emergency Shelter, including Domestic Violence Service Providers (DVSP)
- Transitional Housing, including DVSP
- A place not meant for human habitation (such as in a vehicle or a city park).

The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is influenced by various factors such as weather conditions, coordinated volunteer efforts, changes in HUD reporting requirements, and Continuum of Care (CoC) planning. Despite these factors, the PIT remains a valuable tool for assessing a community's need for homeless services on a specific night. It is also instrumental in measuring the number of individuals experiencing homelessness who are not enrolled in homeless service projects in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

This year's Unsheltered Count received support from a diverse range of professionals and volunteers, leading to the implementation of a comprehensive planning system throughout Utah. Early on, there was a concerted effort to establish training and partnerships. CoC members, including Office of Homeless Services staff, CoC board members, local and county government representatives, service providers, advocates, and law enforcement, were actively involved. The survey conducted during the count was improved to meet HUD requirements and incorporate Trauma-Informed approaches.

Training sessions covered various topics, including the use of the survey app, recognizing signs of frostbite, addressing youth homelessness, conducting trauma-informed surveys, cultural diversity considerations, and a comprehensive guide to the PIT process. Additionally, individuals with lived experience provided insights to aid in locating and connecting with individuals experiencing homelessness. Data collection primarily relied on the Survey123 app hosted by the Salt Lake County Surveyor's Office, which facilitated data gathering across the state. The collaboration between GIS specialists, HMIS leads, and PIT task groups ensured a smoother count and immediate data collection.

The overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Utah increased by 131 individuals compared to the previous year. However, there was a decrease of 55 individuals in the Balance of State CoC and 16 individuals in the Mountainland CoC. The increase of 202 individuals in the Salt Lake CoC and LHC was influenced by the participation of nearly double the number of volunteers and increased winter overflow capacity.

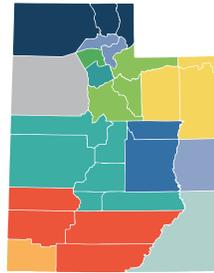
Chronic Homelessness

In the 2023 Point-in-Time (PIT) count, Utah witnessed a concerning increase in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. Chronic homelessness refers to individuals who have experienced literal homelessness for at least a year, either continuously or in four or more separate instances within the past three years, while also experiencing a disabling condition such as a physical disability, severe mental illness, or substance use disorder. The 2023 PIT count identified 1,004 individuals who met this definition, comprising 27% of the total count. This represents a significant 96% increase from the 512 people reported as experiencing chronic homelessness in 2019 when Utah revised its reporting process to align better with HUD definitions and national standards.

While it is possible that some of this increase can be attributed to improved coverage and participation in the PIT, it underscores the challenges faced by Utah's homeless service system in connecting those who have been homeless for extended periods and require intensive support with appropriate housing and services. National and local data demonstrate that housing projects specifically designed for this population have proven highly effective in helping individuals experiencing chronic homelessness secure and maintain permanent housing. However, the demand for such projects in Utah has outpaced their availability. To address this issue, additional affordable housing options and supportive services are necessary to fulfill the state's strategic plan of reducing homelessness among this subpopulation.

STATE OF UTAH

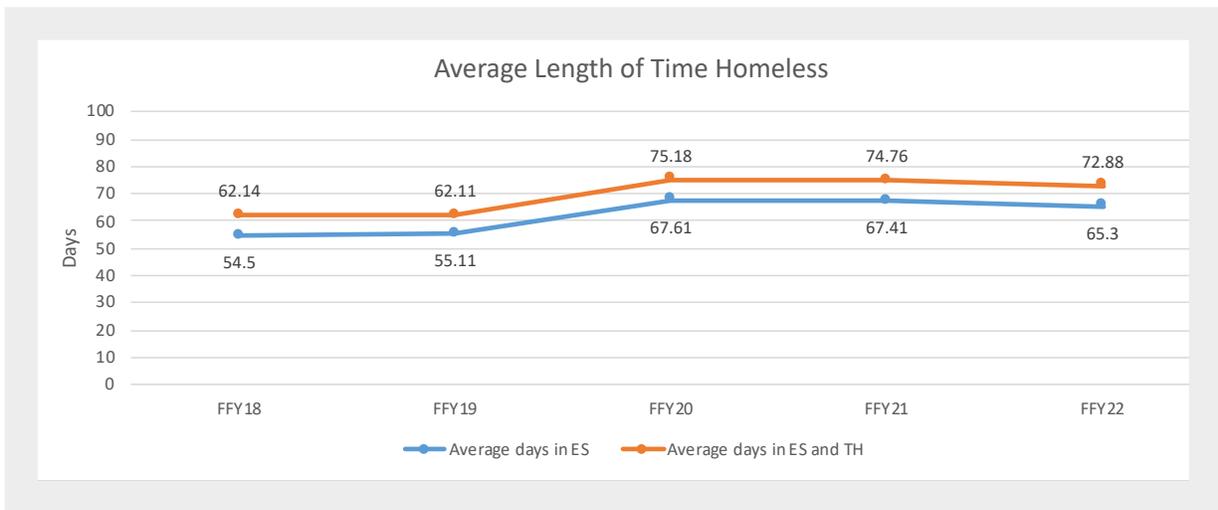
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES



1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

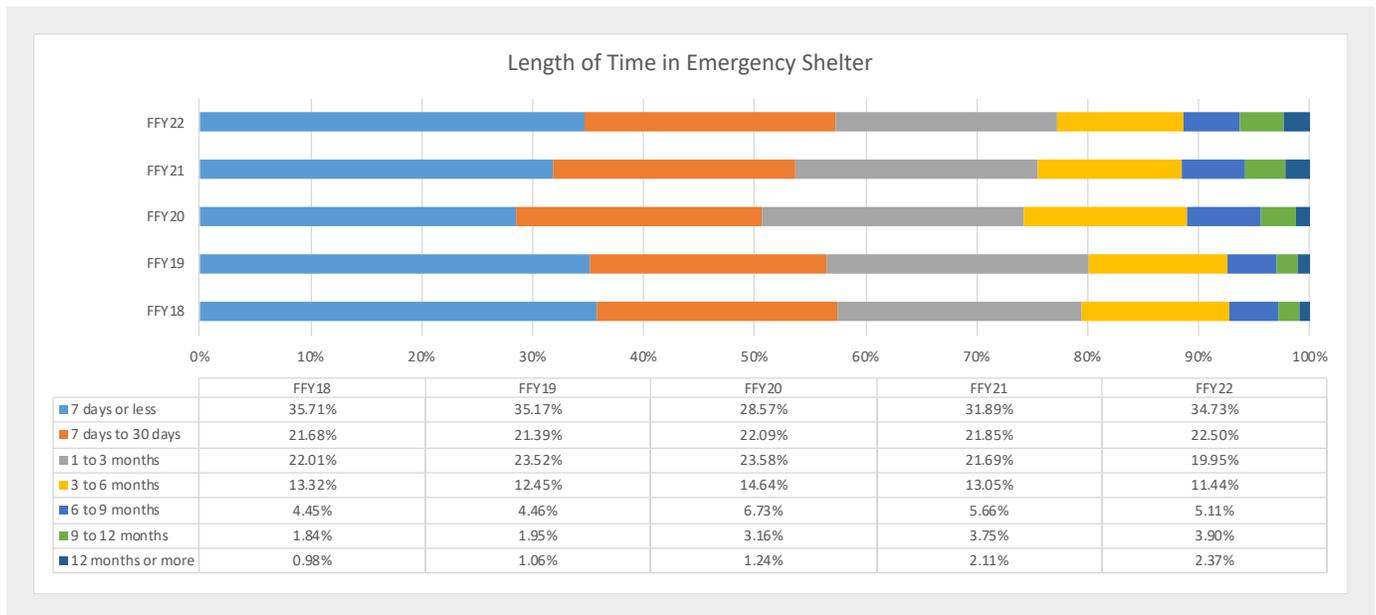
This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

The average length of time individuals experienced homelessness in Utah slightly decreased from FFY 2020 to FFY 2022, going from 75.18 days to 72.88 days. However, it is important to note that local averages and trends vary across Local Homeless Councils (LHCs) due to specific local circumstances and policies. These variations have also been influenced by the availability of additional shelter resources provided through various pandemic response programs, such as those funded through the CARES Act. Further analysis is necessary to fully understand why there were significant fluctuations in the average length of time among different LHCs while not at the state level.



The chart below breaks down the total percentage of clients that stay in emergency shelter by the total length of their stay.

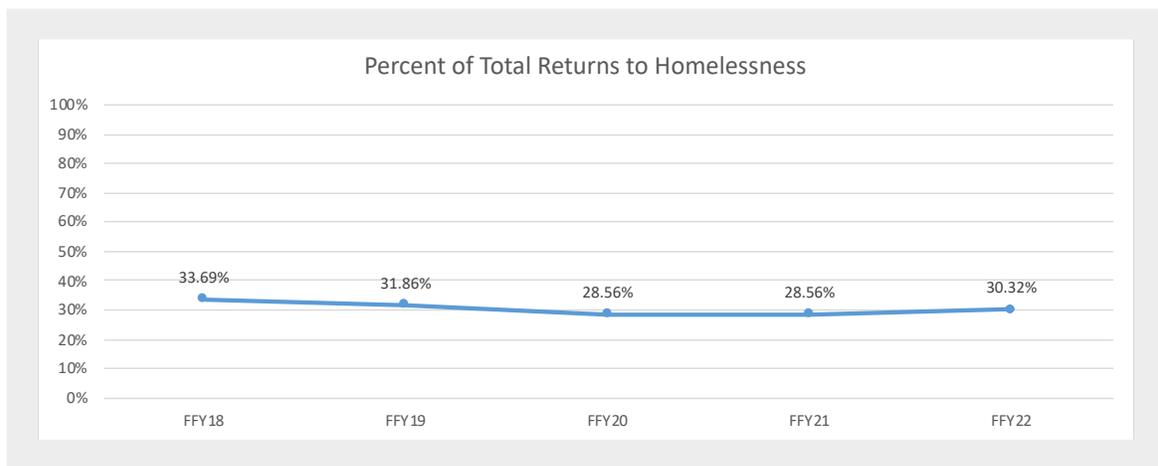
Statewide data on the length of time people experience homelessness in Utah reveals that 57% of individuals staying in emergency shelters stay for less than 30 days. On the other hand, the percentage of people staying in shelters for nine months or longer increased to just over 6% of all individuals served, compared to under 3% in FFY 2018. It's important to note that these trends vary at the local level and are influenced by factors such as resource availability and project policies



2

MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure tracks the percentage of individuals who experienced homelessness, exited to permanent housing, and then returned to homelessness within 24 months. In FFY 2022, the percentage of individuals returning to homelessness within 24 months increased slightly from approximately 29% in FFY 2021 to just over 30%. However, it is important to note that this still represents a decrease compared to the approximately 34% of individuals who returned to homelessness in FFY 2018. These findings indicate both progress made and the ongoing need to improve systems across society to ensure individuals leaving homelessness can secure long-term permanent housing.

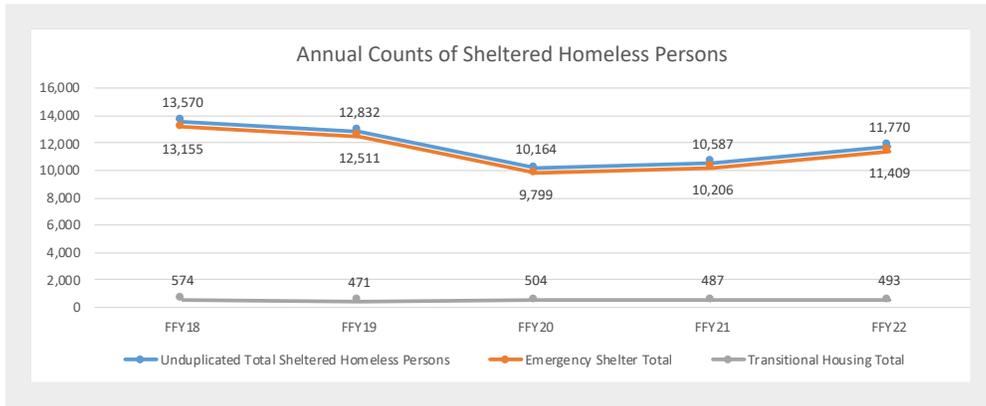


3

MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

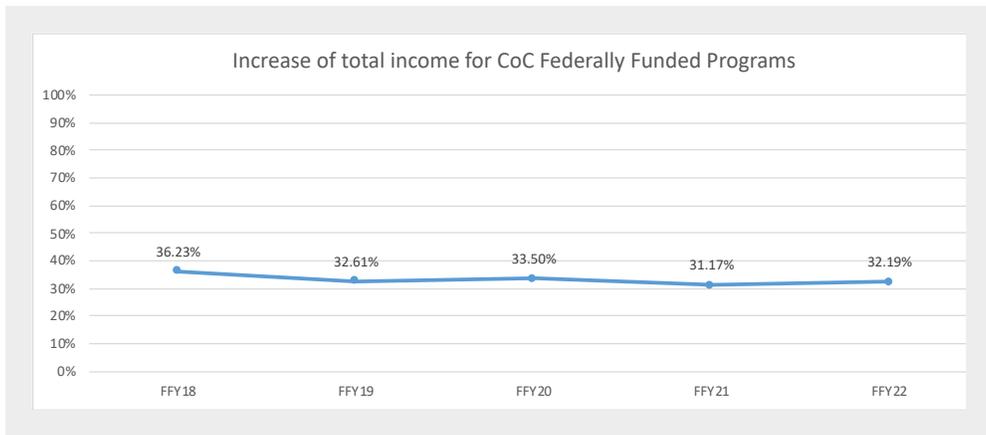
This measure represents an unduplicated count of people enrolled in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.

Although the statewide count of people experiencing sheltered homelessness has decreased since FFY 2018, there has been an increase since FFY 2020 when the redesigned emergency shelter system in Salt Lake County was fully implemented. However, it's important to note that this trend is not consistent across the state. Some Local Homeless Councils (LHCs) in the Balance of State CoC and the Mountainland LHC have reported significant increases in the number of people staying in emergency shelter or transitional housing. These local increases may be influenced by the availability of additional emergency shelter resources, including those provided through federal COVID response funding. Further analysis is required to fully comprehend these increases and determine whether the counts will decrease as pandemic-era programs come to an end.



4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure calculates the percentage of individuals in CoC-funded programs, such as transitional and permanent housing projects, who experience an increase in income during the reporting period. It is important to note that this measure is specific to one funding source and may not provide a comprehensive understanding of income and employment trends across the entire homeless service system.

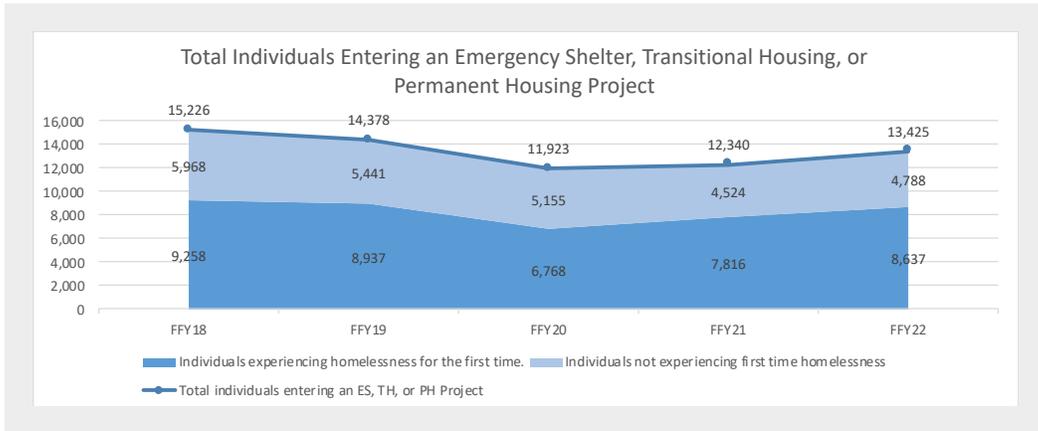


5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

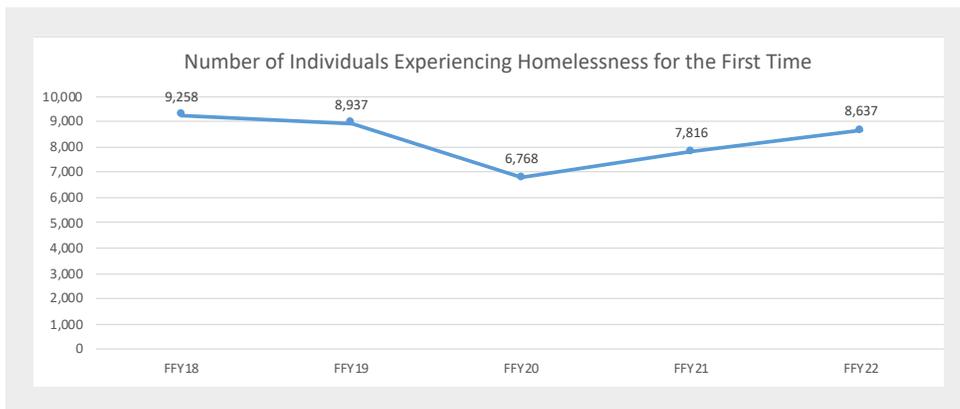
This measure captures the number of individuals who are experiencing homelessness for the first time during the reporting period. It includes those who enter emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects. By tracking this measure, we can gain insights into the number of individuals who are newly entering the homeless service system and identify trends and patterns in homelessness inflow.

Over the past five years, data shows that approximately two-thirds of individuals entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, or permanent housing projects in Utah are experiencing homelessness for the first time. However, this percentage can vary from one Local Homeless Council (LHC) to another across the state. It is important to consider that the presence or absence of certain services in an area, including their introduction or reduction, can impact these numbers.

This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

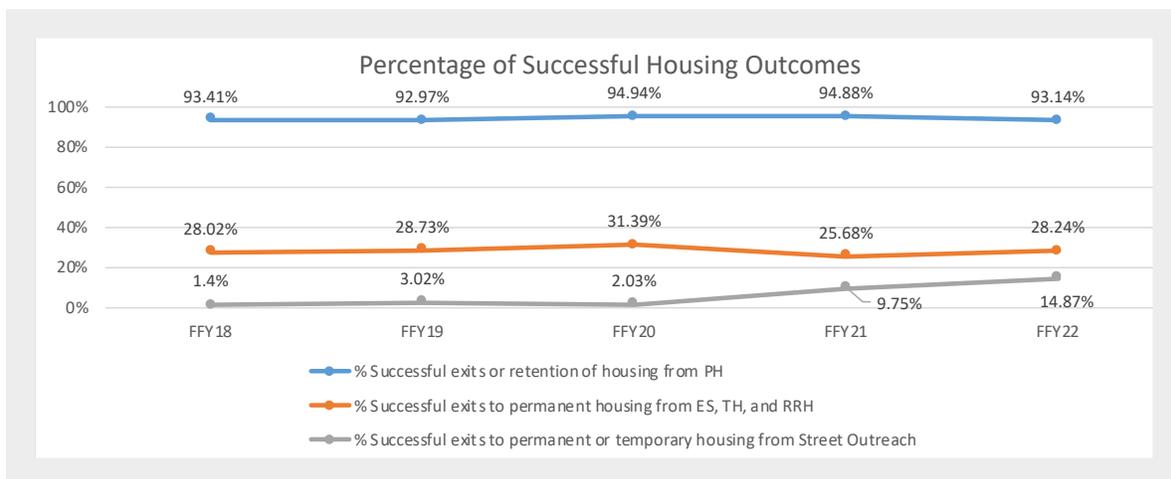
This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.

Just over 93% of individuals enrolled in permanent housing projects, excluding rapid rehousing, in Utah successfully exited to or retained their permanent housing. This high success rate demonstrates the effectiveness of these projects in providing stable housing solutions. Additionally, the percentage of individuals returning to homelessness is lower for housing projects compared to crisis response projects like street outreach and emergency shelter alone.

Moreover, there has been an increase in successful outcomes for street outreach projects statewide. This can be attributed, in part, to the dedicated efforts of outreach providers to enhance data collection on the post-service living situations of individuals. However, further data and research are necessary to determine the extent to which this increase reflects genuine improvements in outcomes versus improvements in data collection and reporting methodologies.



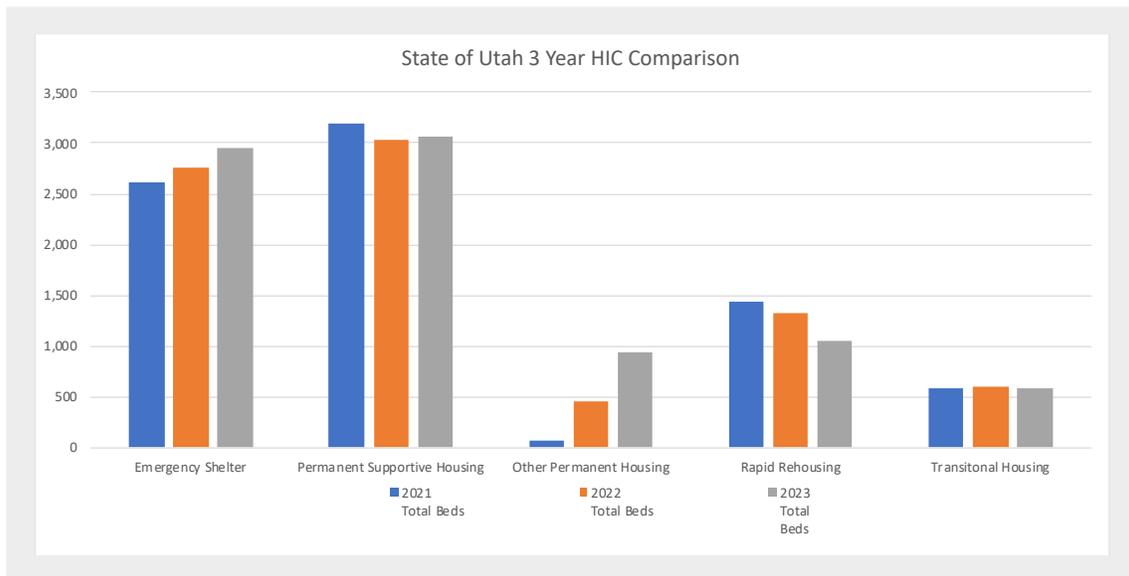
2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

In the 2023 count, the overall homeless shelter system in Utah saw an increase in available beds and more people occupying those beds compared to previous years, resulting in stable bed utilization rates. During the 2022-2023 winter months, there was a significant emphasis on providing safe and warm emergency shelter, leading to an expansion of winter overflow beds. This expansion primarily contributed to the overall increase in the number of shelter beds available during the HIC (Homeless Inventory Count).

While the number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds remained consistent, there were notable developments in supportive housing for veterans, with new supportive housing vouchers becoming available in communities where they were previously limited or unavailable. Additionally, there was a substantial increase in Other Permanent Housing beds, driven by the utilization of Emergency Housing Vouchers by public housing authorities to house individuals experiencing literal homelessness.

However, there was a decrease in the number of individuals housed in rapid rehousing projects. This decline can be attributed to factors such as tight rental markets, limited staff capacity, the expiration of COVID-related funding sources, and specific federal reporting requirements.

Across the state, the availability of transitional housing projects remained stable and largely focused on serving specific subpopulations.



State of Utah 3 Year HIC Comparison									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	2,023	2,621	77%	2,219	2,753	81%	2,237	2,945	76%
Year-Round Beds	1,631	2,130		1,946	2,382		1,802	2,318	
Year-Round Overflow	128	179		152	242		57	166	
Winter Overflow	264	312		121	129		378	461	
Domestic Violence dedicated	276	495		298	564		299	576	
Youth dedicated	34	67		49	78		45	126	
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,934	3,196	92%	2,794	3,025	92%	2,709	3,057	89%
Domestic Violence dedicated	10	10		5	5		0	0	
HIV/AIDS dedicated	146	151		128	133		111	111	
Veteran dedicated	741	847		713	784		645	818	
Youth dedicated	10	16		10	10		9	9	
Other Permanent Housing	64	64	100%	450	452	100%	905	938	96%
Veteran dedicated	12	12		5	6		3	6	
Rapid Rehousing	1,436	1,436	100%	1,322	1,322	100%	1,058	1,058	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	119	119		147	147		228	228	
Veteran dedicated	203	203		164	164		131	131	
Youth dedicated	32	32		23	23		24	24	
Transitional Housing	387	587	66%	465	595	78%	470	587	80%
Domestic Violence dedicated	190	335		271	334		291	340	
Veteran dedicated	74	97		58	97		76	97	
Youth dedicated	23	26		26	26		21	28	
State Total Beds	6,844	7,904	87%	7,250	8,147	89%	7,379	8,585	86%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

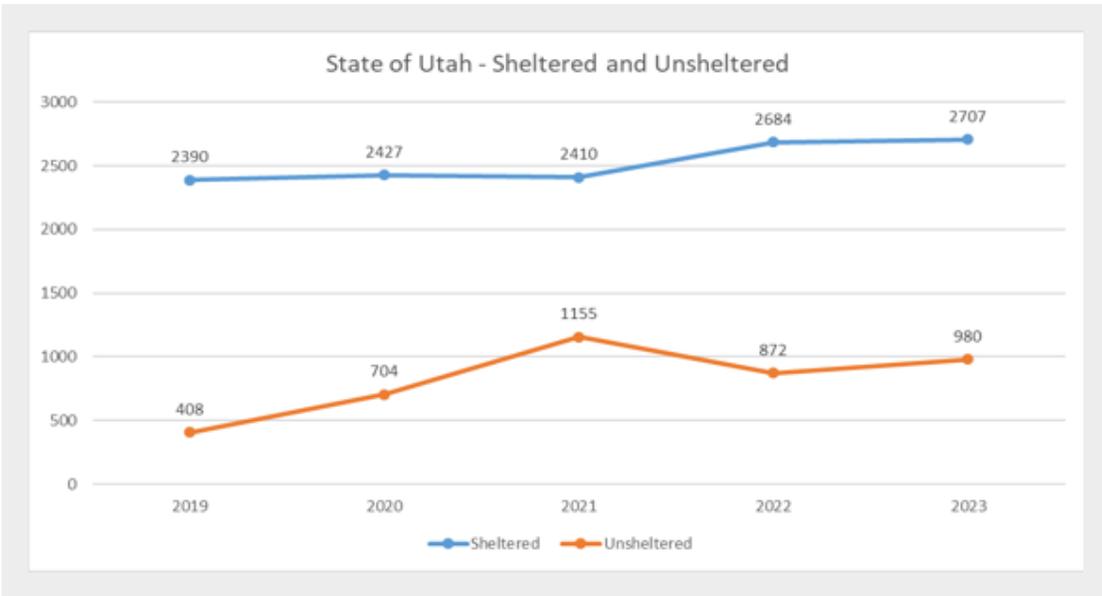
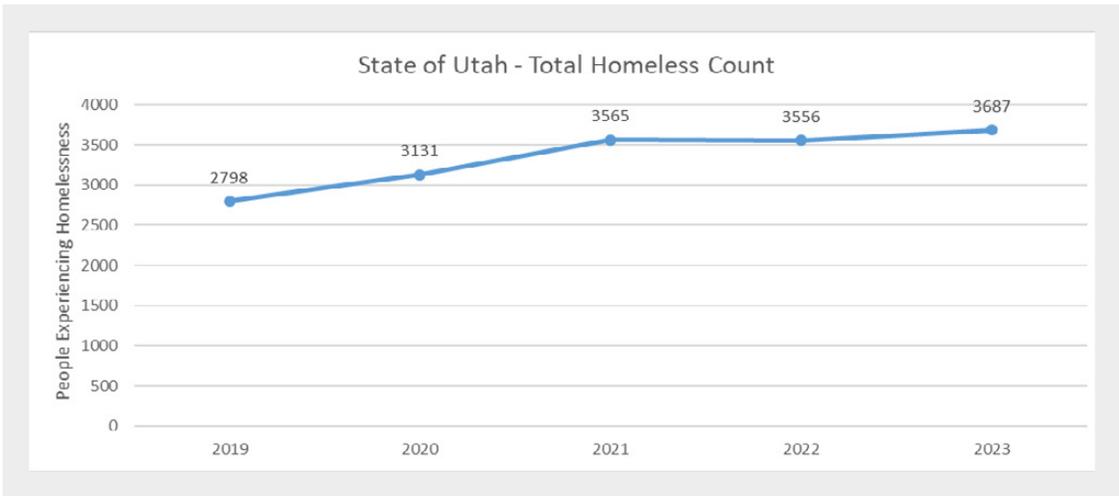


POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

The 2023 PIT count revealed an increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Utah, with an increase of 131 individuals, primarily driven by the count in Salt Lake County. This translates to approximately 10.9 out of every 10,000 Utahns identified as experiencing literal homelessness on that specific night, compared to 9.6 out of 10,000 Utahns reported in the 2020 PIT. These increases can be attributed to improved coordination and volunteer participation in the unsheltered count, as well as the availability of additional emergency shelter beds across the state during the winter of 2022-2023.

Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	1875	N/A	N/A	1916	779	2695	2061	861	2922
	Number of Individuals	2410	1115	3525	2684	872	3556	2707	980	3687
Adults and children	Number of Households	221	N/A	N/A	306	9	315	268	9	277
	Number of Individuals	746	N/A	N/A	1056	23	1079	894	26	920
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	10	N/A	N/A	17	0	17	19	3	22
	Number of Individuals	11	N/A	N/A	19	0	19	24	3	27
Households No Children	Number of Households	1644	N/A	N/A	1593	770	2363	1774	849	2623
	Number of Individuals	1653	N/A	N/A	1609	849	2458	1789	951	2740

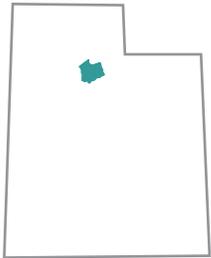




HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

The 2023 count witnessed a noteworthy rise in the number of individuals meeting the criteria for chronic homelessness, continuing a statewide pattern since 2019. Although enhanced coverage and participation in the PIT may have contributed to this increase, it underscores the challenges faced by the state's homeless service system in linking individuals experiencing long-term homelessness with suitable housing and supportive services. Additional details and a comprehensive analysis of this increase can be found on page 16.

State of Utah Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	663	694	64	98	727	792	20.4%	21.5%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	357	388	64	96	421	484	11.8%	13.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	33	44	11	12	44	56	1.2%	1.5%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	401	610	172	338	573	947	16.1%	25.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	758	1003	221	499	979	1500	27.5%	40.7%
Veterans	116	152	39	29	155	181	4.4%	4.9%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	20	23	9	6	29	29	0.8%	0.8%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	61	65	9	8	70	73	2.0%	2.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	564	643	228	361	792	1004	22.3%	27.2%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	144	131	46	66	190	197	5.3%	5.3%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	26	14	1	2	27	16	0.8%	0.4%
Child of a Youth Parent	35	19	1	2	36	21	1.0%	0.6%



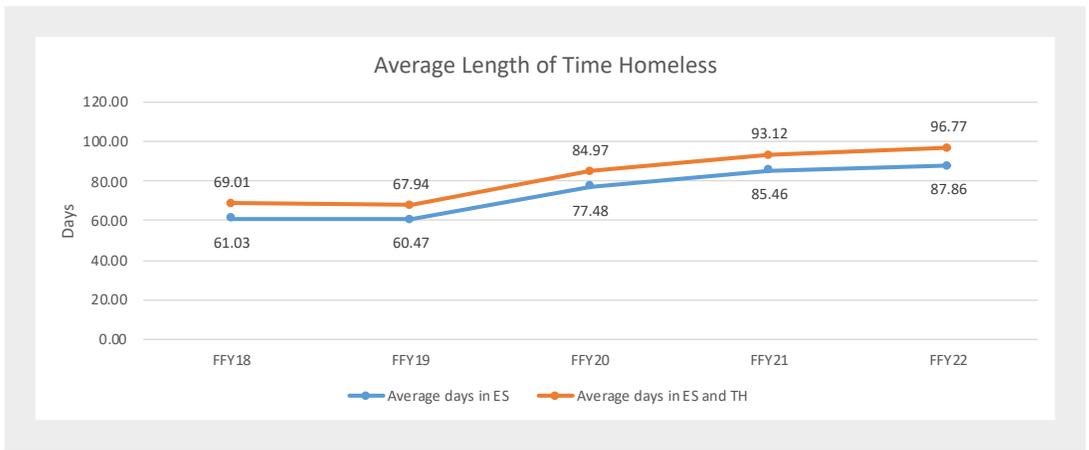
SALT LAKE COUNTY COC & LHC

SALT LAKE VALLEY COALITION TO END HOMELESSNESS

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

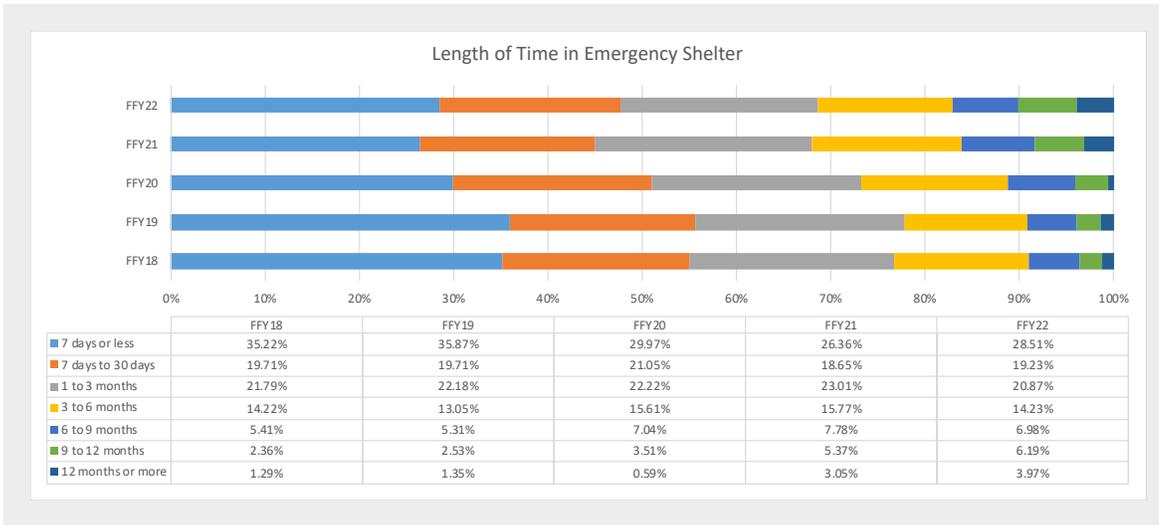
1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.



	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days					Median LOT Homeless Days						
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY20-21 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY20-21 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	8,878	8,395	6,691	5,936	6,218	61.03	60.47	77.48	85.46	87.86	2.4	23	21	34	40	35	-5
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	9,352	8,774	7,085	6,305	6,569	69.01	67.94	84.97	93.12	96.77	3.65	26	24	40	45	40	-5

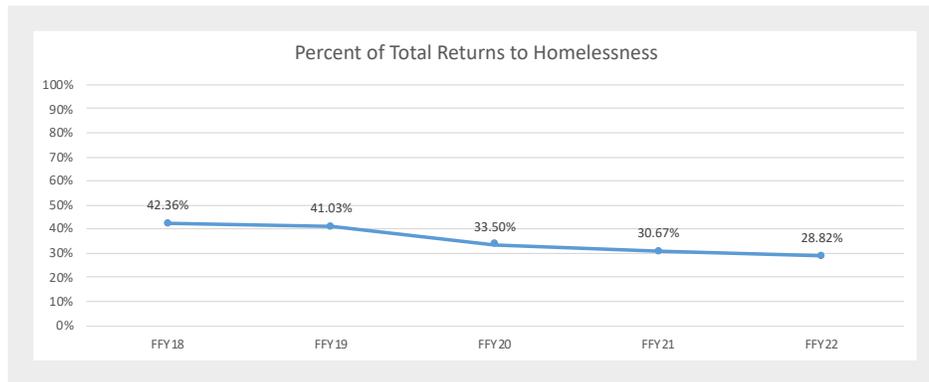




The chart breaks down the total percentage of clients that stay in emergency shelter by the total length of their stay.

2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	46	22	47.83%	5	10.87%	8	17.39%	35	76.09%
Exit was from ES	779	165	21.18%	76	9.76%	71	9.11%	312	40.05%
Exit was from TH	161	18	11.18%	7	4.35%	12	7.45%	37	22.98%
Exit was from PH	1,880	527	28.03%	165	8.78%	138	7.34%	830	44.15%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,866	732	25.54%	253	8.83%	229	7.99%	1,214	42.36%

	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	26	9	34.62%	5	19.23%	3	11.54%	17	65.38%
Exit was from ES	884	249	28.17%	78	8.82%	84	9.5%	411	46.49%
Exit was from TH	152	13	8.55%	11	7.24%	11	7.24%	35	23.03%
Exit was from PH	1,390	297	21.37%	139	10%	107	7.7%	543	39.06%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,452	568	23.16%	233	9.5%	205	8.36%	1,006	41.03%

	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	1,000	250	25%	53	5.3%	100	10%	403	40.3%
Exit was from TH	127	21	16.54%	3	2.36%	1	0.79%	25	19.69%
Exit was from PH	1,506	209	13.88%	113	7.5%	130	8.63%	452	30.01%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,642	484	18.32%	170	6.43%	231	8.74%	885	33.5%

	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	1,222	273	22.34%	96	7.86%	120	9.82%	489	40.02%
Exit was from TH	102	7	6.86%	7	6.86%	11	10.78%	25	24.51%
Exit was from PH	1,472	134	9.1%	100	6.79%	109	7.4%	343	23.3%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,807	415	14.78%	204	7.27%	242	8.62%	861	30.67%

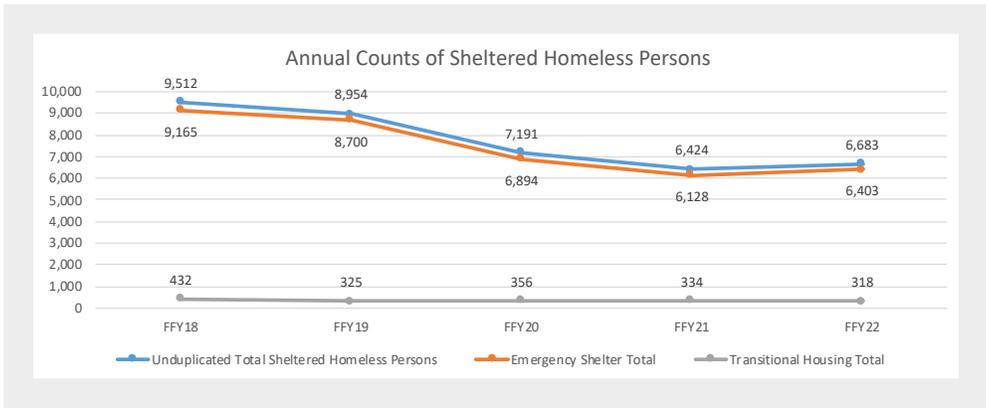
	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	1,249	222	17.77%	126	10.09%	140	11.21%	488	39.07%
Exit was from TH	132	6	4.55%	4	3.03%	8	6.06%	18	13.64%
Exit was from PH	1,340	106	7.91%	65	4.85%	107	7.99%	278	20.75%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,731	335	12.27%	196	7.18%	256	9.37%	787	28.82%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people enrolled in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.

METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

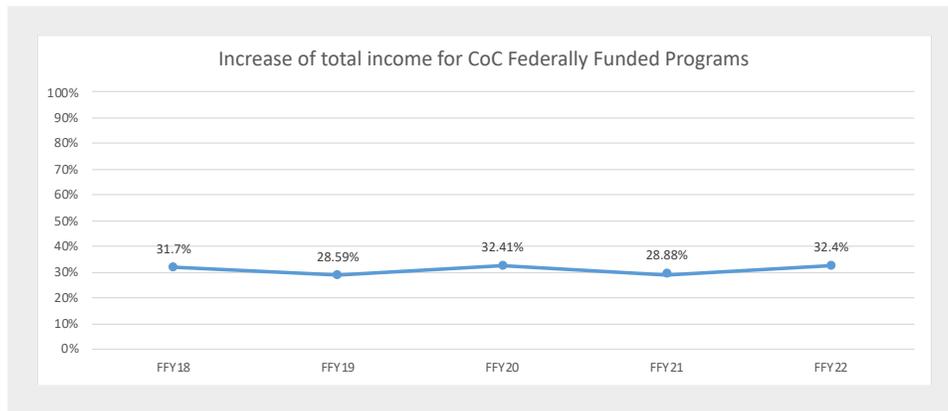
This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.



	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	9,512	8,954	7,191	6,424	6,683	259
Emergency Shelter Total	9,165	8,700	6,894	6,128	6,403	275
Transitional Housing Total	432	325	356	334	318	-16

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

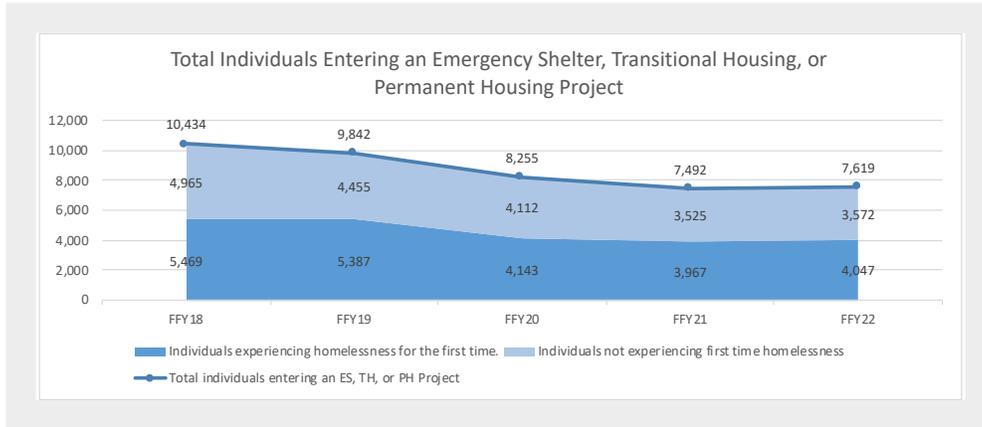
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	460	505	521	514	546	32
Number of adults with increased total income	171	135	184	146	180	34
Percentage of adults who increased total income	37.17%	26.73%	35.32%	28.40%	32.97%	

METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	256	303	235	130	170	40
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	56	96	61	40	52	12
Percentage of adults who increased total income	21.88%	31.68%	25.96%	30.77%	30.59%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES or TH during the reporting period	9,133	8,555	6,907	6,010	6,018	8
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year	4,220	3,913	3,530	2,859	2,768	-91
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	4,913	4,642	3,377	3,151	3,250	99

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH, AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period	10,434	9,842	8,255	7,492	7,619	127
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year	4,965	4,455	4,112	3,525	3,572	47
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	5,469	5,387	4,143	3,967	4,047	80

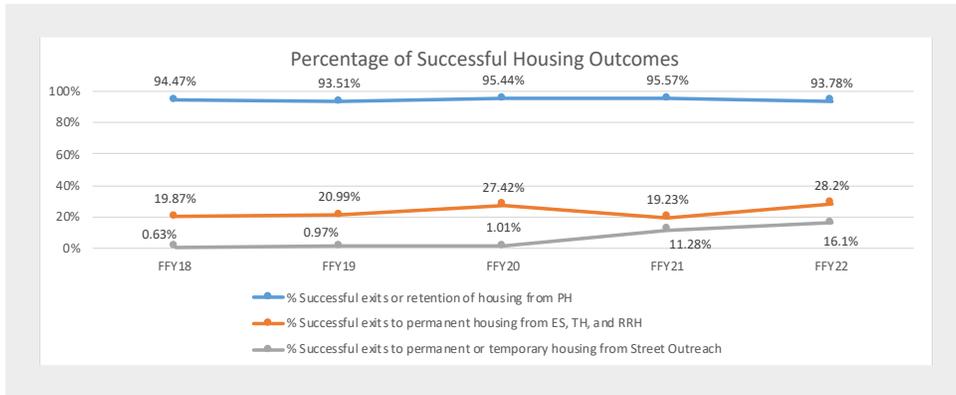
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MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period. Note: The increase of successful exits from Street Outreach programs between FFY20 to FFY22 is primarily a result of improved data entry practices.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	1,431	1,336	1,290	2,368	2,510	142
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	3	2	3	155	258	103
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	6	11	10	112	146	34
Percent successful exits	0.63%	0.97%	1.01%	11.28%	16.1%	

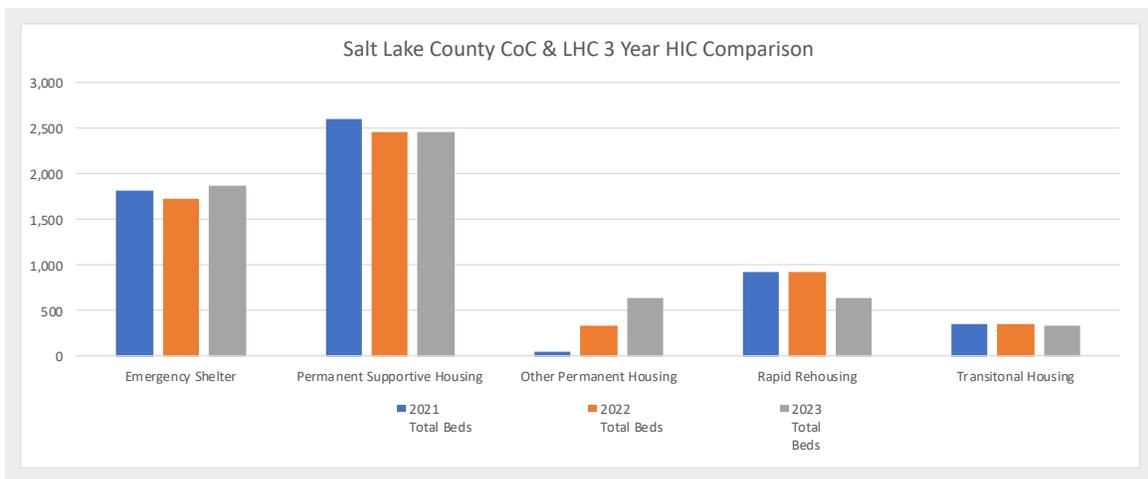
METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	8,404	7,646	6,465	5,199	6,067	868
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	1,670	1,605	1,773	1,000	1,711	711
Percent successful exits	19.87%	20.99%	27.42%	19.23%	28.2%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	2,171	2,389	2,301	2,597	2,653	56
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	2,051	2,234	2,196	2,482	2,488	6
Percent successful exits/retention	94.47%	93.51%	95.44%	95.57%	93.78%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT



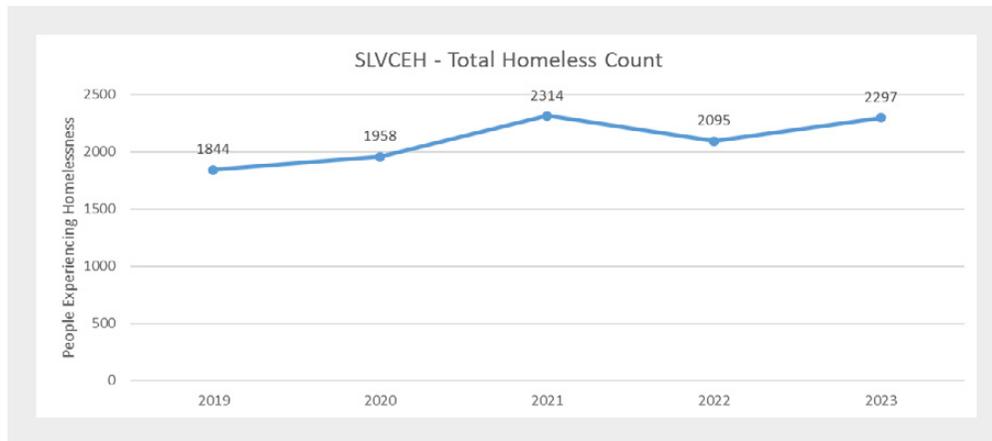
Salt Lake County CoC and LHC 3 Year HIC Comparison									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	1,479	1,827	81%	1,538	1,736	89%	1,594	1,878	85%
Year-Round Beds	1,104	1,417		1,271	1,423		1,183	1,420	
Year-Round Overflow	128	148		146	184		54	50	
Winter Overflow	247	262		121	129		357	408	
Domestic Violence dedicated	117	221		111	240		109	221	
Youth dedicated	20	34		30	34		27	54	
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,412	2,604	93%	2,354	2,467	95%	2,255	2,472	91%
HIV/AIDS dedicated	138	140		116	116		100	100	
Veteran dedicated	616	689		591	631		503	635	
Youth dedicated	10	16		10	10		9	9	
Other Permanent Housing	61	61	100%	335	336	100%	612	645	95%
Veteran dedicated	12	12		5	6		3	6	
Rapid Rehousing	930	930	100%	924	924	100%	646	646	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		31	31		65	65	
Veteran dedicated	160	160		137	137		91	91	
Youth dedicated	26	26		18	18		18	18	
Transitional Housing	212	354	60%	276	353	78%	268	334	80%
Domestic Violence dedicated	62	163		117	156		135	156	
Veteran dedicated	60	72		56	72		65	72	
Youth dedicated	23	26		26	26		17	19	
CoC Total Beds	5,094	5,776	88%	5,427	5,816	93%	5,375	5,975	90%

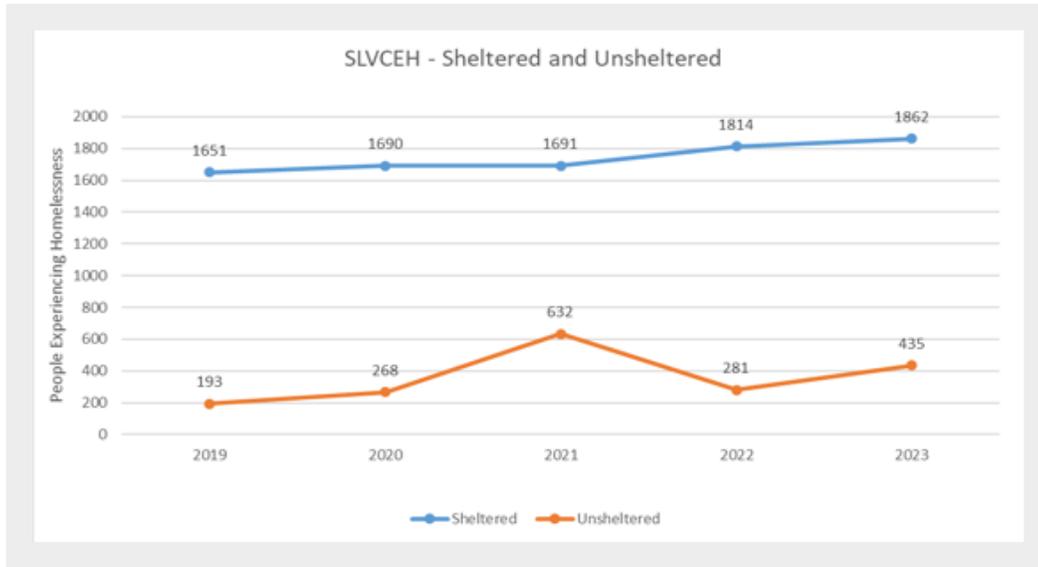
2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME SUMMARY

Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness CoC and LHC										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	1402	N/A	N/A	1347	246	1593	1468	378	1846
	Number of Individuals	1691	623	2314	1814	281	2095	1862	435	2297
Adults and children	Number of Households	115	N/A	N/A	178	1	179	155	7	162
	Number of Individuals	400	N/A	N/A	634	2	636	538	14	552
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	2	0	2
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	6	0	6
Households No Children	Number of Households	1287	N/A	N/A	1167	245	1412	1311	371	1682
	Number of Individuals	1291	N/A	N/A	1176	279	1455	1318	421	1739





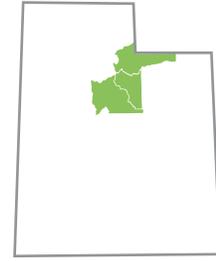
HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness CoC and LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	298	321	29	59	327	380	15.6%	16.5%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	166	195	29	58	195	253	9.3%	11.0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	29	35	4	10	33	45	1.6%	2.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	329	478	68	214	397	692	18.9%	30.1%
Adults with Mental Illness	582	762	88	265	670	1027	32.0%	44.7%
Veterans	95	124	16	7	111	131	5.3%	5.7%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	17	22	6	3	23	25	1.1%	1.1%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	34	51	0	8	34	59	1.6%	2.6%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	468	525	99	228	567	753	27.1%	32.8%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	95	79	15	33	110	112	5.3%	4.9%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	18	7	1	2	19	9	0.9%	0.4%
Child of a Youth Parent	22	11	1	2	23	13	1.1%	0.6%

MOUNTAINLAND COC & LHC

SUMMIT, UTAH AND WASATCH COUNTIES

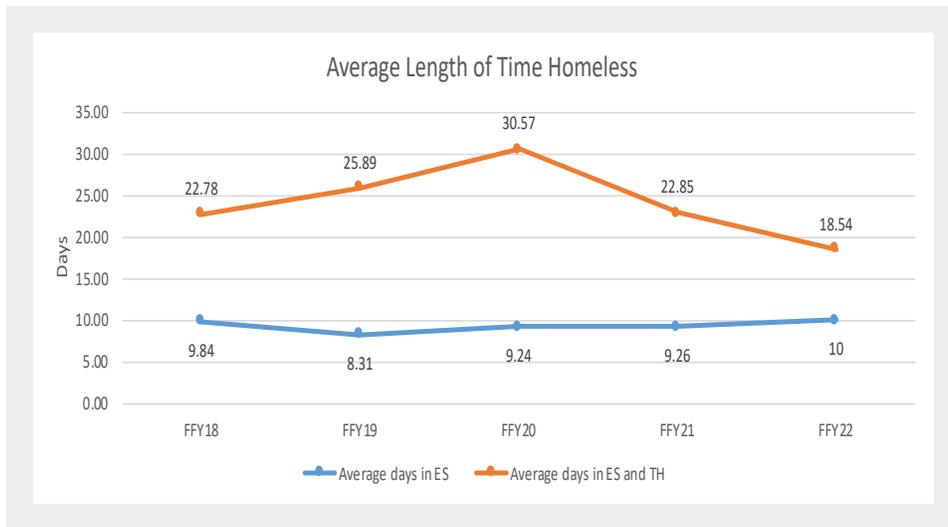
Individual housing data for Summit and Utah Counties are in this section.
Wasatch County had no data to report.



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

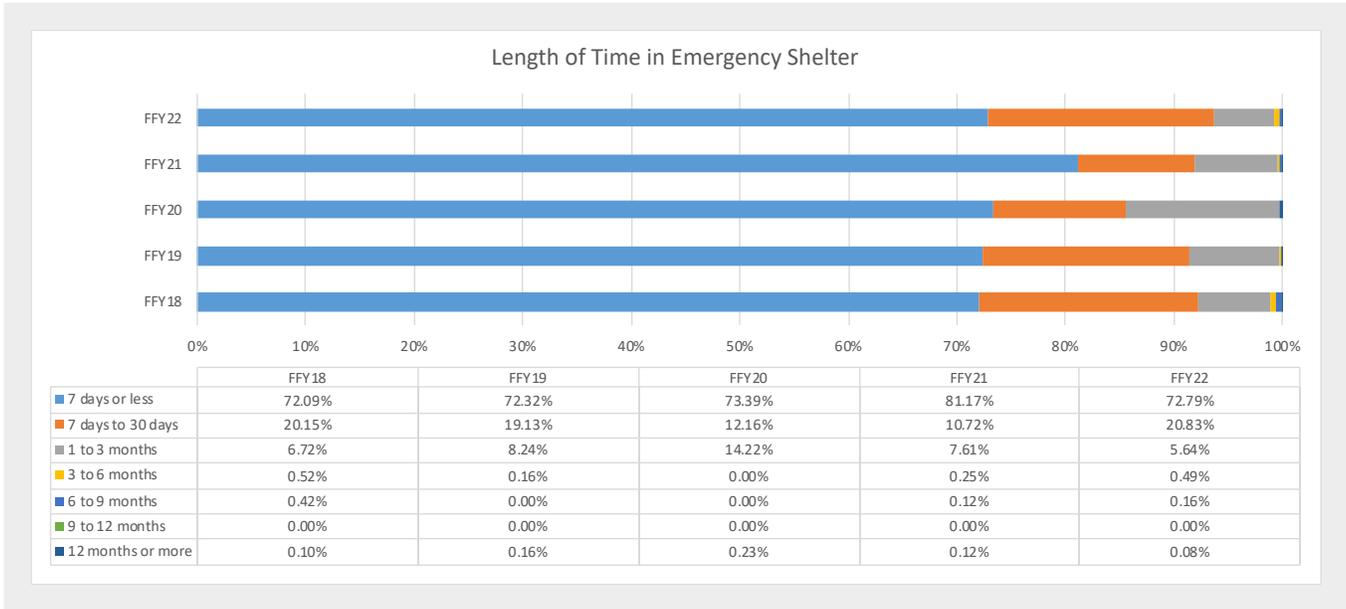
This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.



	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	907	643	435	802	1,224	9.84	8.31	9.24	9.26	10.00	0.74	4	4	3	3	4	1
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	923	667	455	823	1,246	22.78	25.89	30.57	22.85	18.54	-4.31	4	4	3	3	4	1

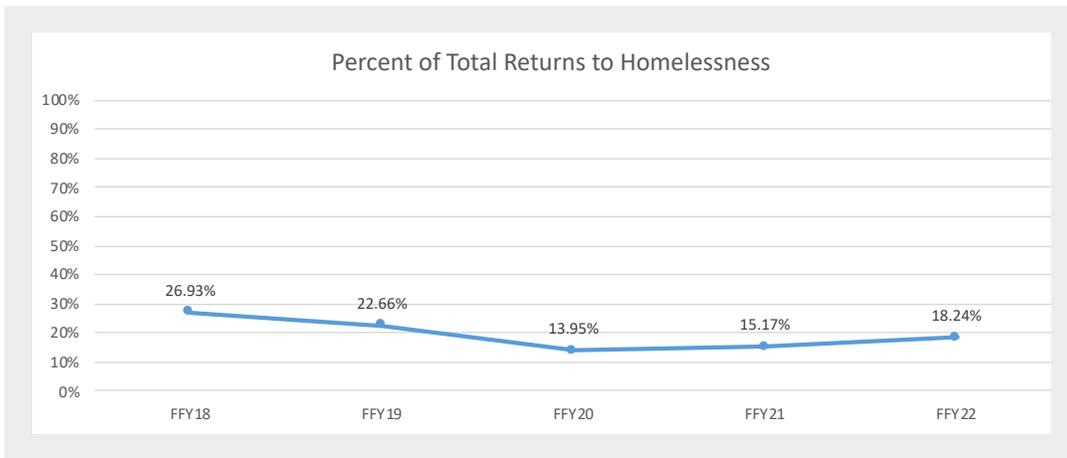


The chart below breaks down the total percentage of clients that stay in emergency shelter by the total length of their stay.



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure calculates how many people exited homelessness 24 months before the reporting period, then calculates how many people returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from ES	447	108	24.16%	38	8.50%	15	3.36%	161	36.02%
Exit was from TH	32	7	21.88%	3	9.38%	2	6.25%	12	37.50%
Exit was from PH	260	7	2.69%	16	6.15%	3	1.15%	26	10.00%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	739	122	16.51%	57	7.71%	20	2.71%	199	26.93%

	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from ES	341	91	26.69%	13	3.81%	5	1.47%	109	31.96%
Exit was from TH	38	5	13.16%	2	5.26%	3	7.89%	10	26.32%
Exit was from PH	314	13	4.14%	12	3.82%	13	4.14%	38	12.10%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	693	109	15.73%	27	3.90%	21	3.03%	157	22.66%

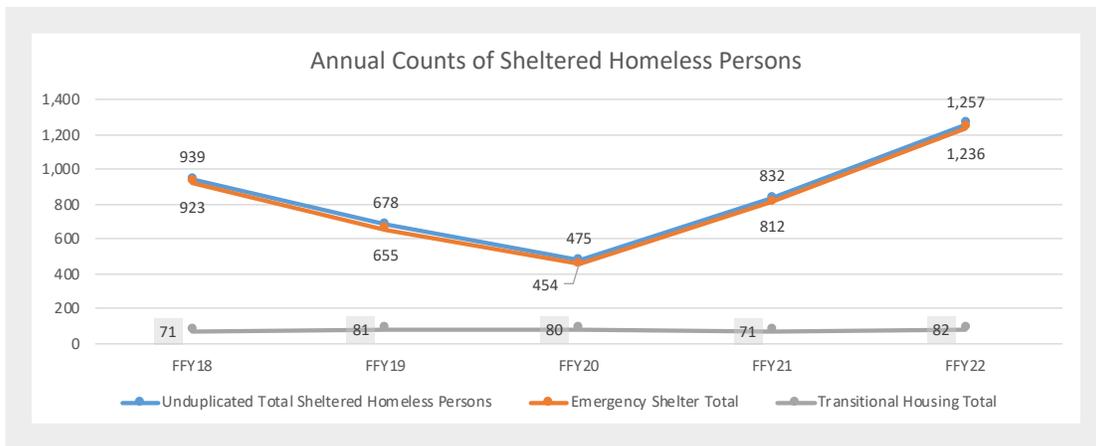
	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns
Exit was from Street Outreach (SO)	5	0	0.00%	1	20.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
Exit was from ES	208	35	16.83%	4	1.92%	1	0.48%	40	19.23%
Exit was from TH	23	2	8.70%	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	4	17.39%
Exit was from PH	194	8	4.12%	2	1.03%	5	2.58%	15	7.73%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	430	45	10.47%	7	1.63%	8	1.86%	60	13.95%

FFY21	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	8	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	37.50%	3	37.50%
Exit was from ES	63	12	19.05%	0	0.00%	1	1.59%	13	20.63%
Exit was from TH	33	6	18.18%	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	7	21.21%
Exit was from PH	186	8	4.30%	4	2.15%	9	4.84%	21	11.29%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	290	26	8.97%	5	1.72%	13	4.48%	44	15.17%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	5	1	20.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
Exit was from ES	39	7	17.95%	3	7.69%	4	10.26%	14	35.90%
Exit was from TH	33	2	6.06%	1	3.03%	1	3.03%	4	12.12%
Exit was from PH	82	4	4.88%	1	1.22%	5	6.10%	10	12.20%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	159	14	8.81%	5	3.14%	10	6.29%	29	18.24%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people enrolled in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



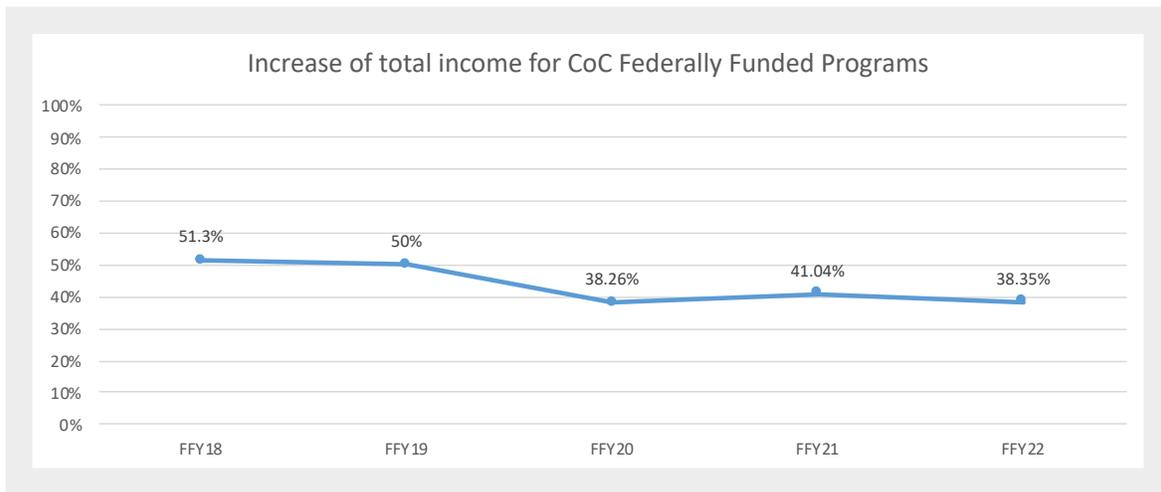
METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	939	678	475	832	1,257	425
Emergency Shelter Total	923	655	454	812	1,236	424
Transitional Housing Total	71	81	80	71	82	11

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

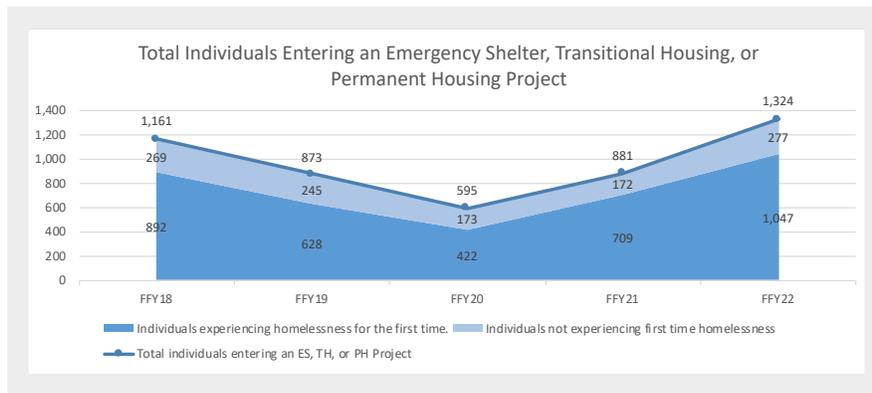
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	55	61	74	72	59	-13
Number of adults with increased total income	32	34	31	28	27	-1
Percentage of adults who increased total income	58.18%	55.74%	41.89%	38.89%	45.76%	

METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

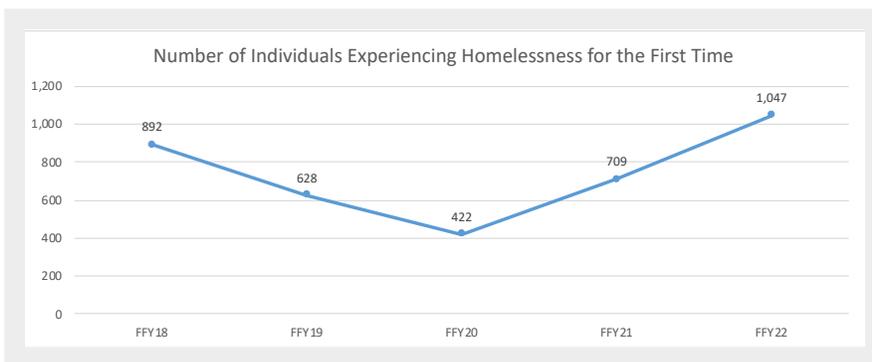
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	60	73	75	101	74	-27
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	27	33	26	43	24	-19
Percentage of adults who increased total income	45%	45.21%	34.67%	42.57%	32.43%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

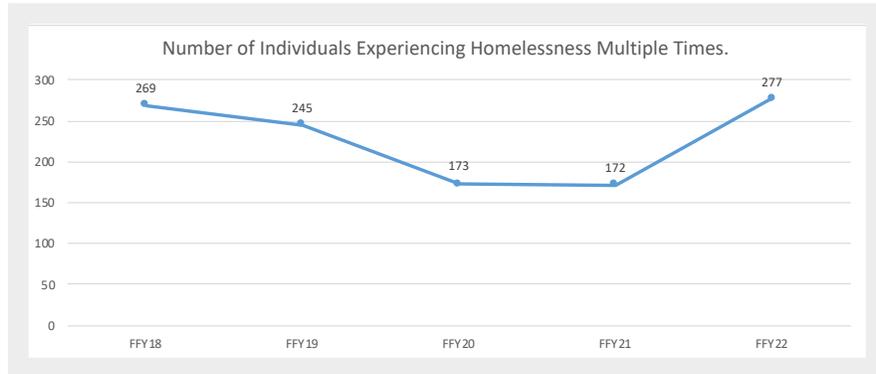
This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES or TH during the reporting period.	912	642	444	805	1,226	421
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	209	164	114	146	240	94
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	703	478	330	659	986	327

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period	1,161	873	595	881	1,324	443
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year	269	245	173	172	277	105
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	892	628	422	709	1,047	338

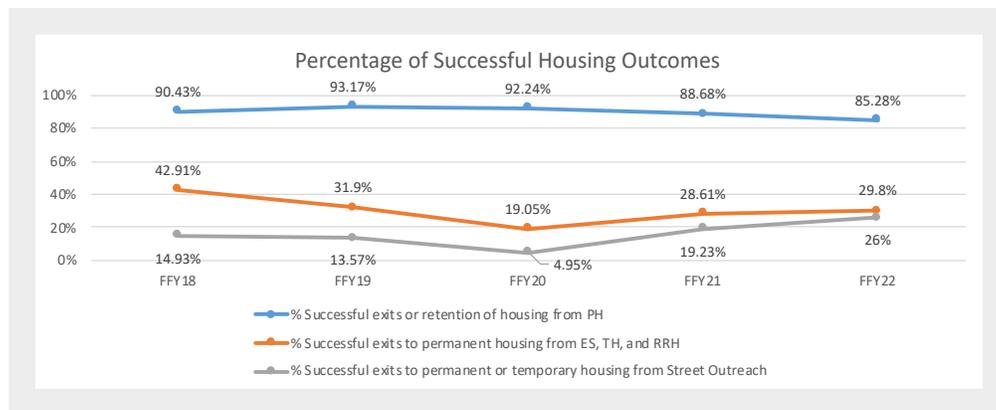


6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	67	140	101	52	50	-2
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	5	10	0	6	7	1
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	5	9	5	4	6	2
Percent successful exits	14.93%	13.57%	4.95%	19.23%	26%	

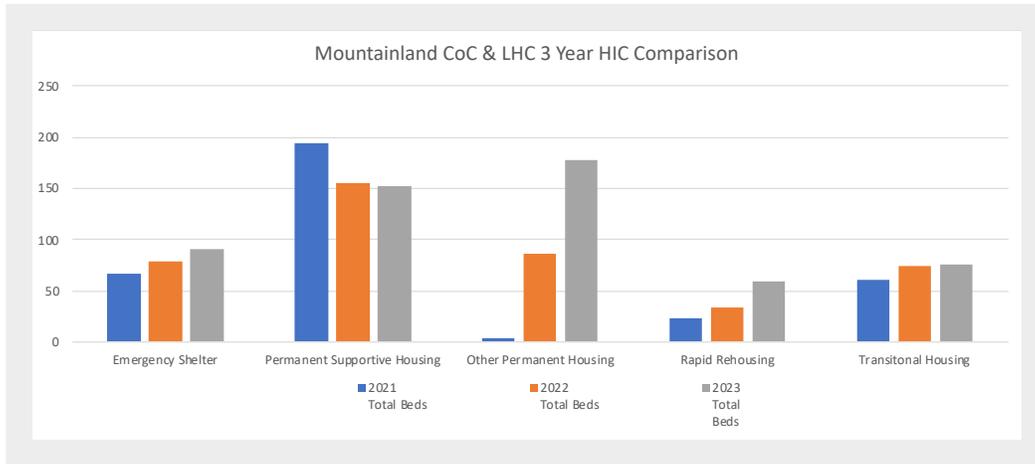
METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	1,016	743	441	790	1,151	361
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	436	237	84	226	343	117
Percent successful exits	42.91%	31.9%	19.05%	28.61%	29.8%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	209	205	219	212	163	-49
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	189	191	202	188	139	-49
Percent successful exits/retention	90.43%	93.17%	92.24%	88.68%	85.28%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT



Mountainland CoC & LHC 3 Year HIC Comparison									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	46	66	70%	58	78	74%	50	91	55%
Year-Round Beds	46	66		58	78		50	91	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	26	42		32	45		24	35	
Youth dedicated	0	1		5	12		4	28	
Permanent Supportive Housing	191	194	98%	133	155	86%	137	152	90%
Veteran dedicated	1	1		4	5		0	0	
Other Permanent Housing	3	3	100%	85	86	99%	178	178	100%
Rapid Rehousing	23	23	100%	33	33	100%	59	59	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	7	7		25	25		43	43	
Veteran dedicated	3	3		0	0		1	1	
Transitional Housing	56	61	92%	68	74	92%	67	75	89%
Domestic Violence dedicated	27	29		44	44		45	49	
CoC Total Beds	319	347	92%	377	426	88%	491	555	88%

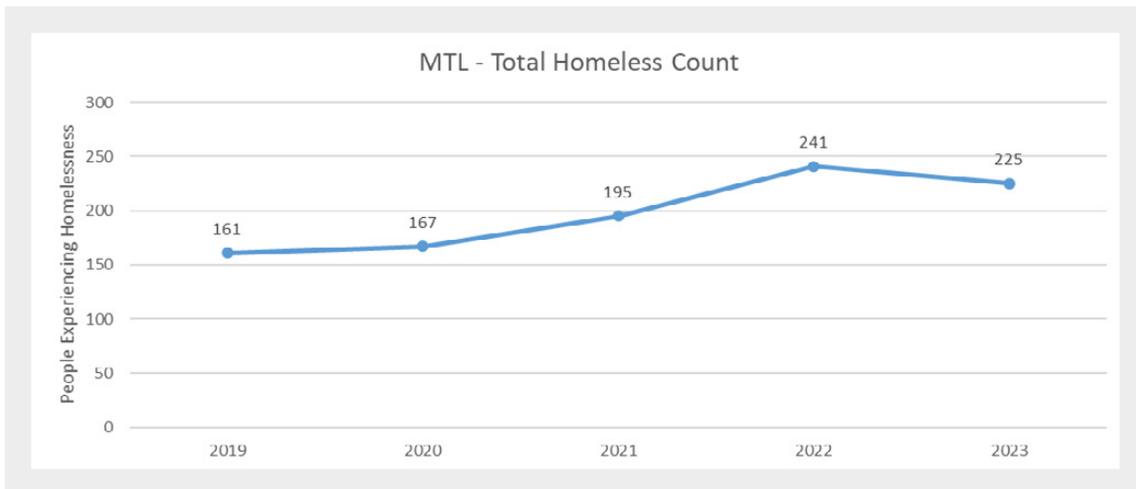


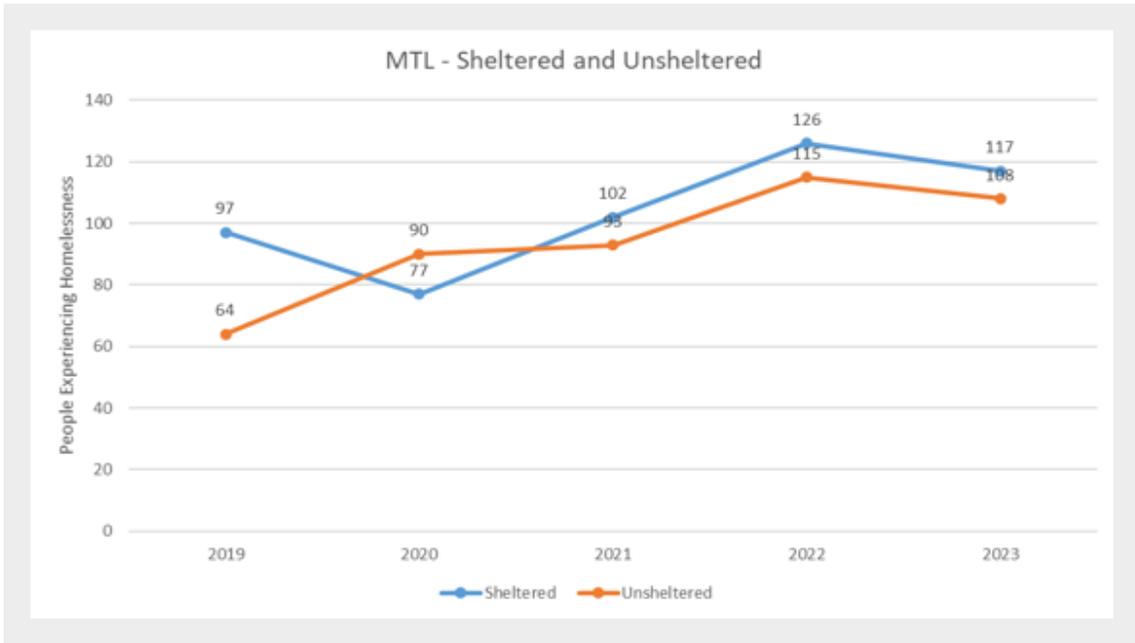
2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME SUMMARY

Category		MTL LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	67	N/A	N/A	74	92	166	77	102	179
	Number of Individuals	102	93	195	126	115	241	117	108	225
Adults and children	Number of Households	16	N/A	N/A	23	1	24	19	0	19
	Number of Individuals	50	N/A	N/A	75	2	77	57	0	57
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	4	0	4
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	4	0	4
Households No Children	Number of Households	51	N/A	N/A	46	91	137	54	102	156
	Number of Individuals	52	N/A	N/A	46	113	159	56	108	164





HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

MTL LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	80	73	9	12	89	85	36.9%	37.8%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	31	36	9	12	40	48	16.6%	21.3%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	3	1	3	1	1.2%	0.4%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	9	20	22	31	31	51	12.9%	22.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	20	33	40	69	60	102	24.9%	45.3%
Veterans	1	2	3	4	4	6	1.7%	2.7%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	2	0	2	0	0.8%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	4	5	2	0	6	5	2.5%	2.2%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	6	9	59	50	65	59	27.0%	26.2%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	7	6	1	5	8	11	3.3%	4.9%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.8%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	5	0	0	0	5	0	2.1%	0.0%

SUMMIT COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Summit County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds"	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	9	17	53%	18	20	90%	9	13	69%
Year-Round Beds	9	17		18	20		9	13	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	9	17		18	20		6	10	
Transitional Housing	7	7	100%	17	17	100%	22	25	88%
Domestic Violence dedicated	7	7		17	17		22	25	
County Total Beds	16	24	67%	35	37	95%	31	38	82%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY



Summit County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	10	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	17	2	19
	Number of Individuals	16	1	17	35	0	35	31	2	33
Adults and children	Number of Households	4	N/A	N/A	10	0	10	7	0	7
	Number of Individuals	9	N/A	N/A	31	0	31	20	0	20
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	6	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	10	2	12
	Number of Individuals	7	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	11	2	13

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Summit County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	35	29	0	2	35	31	100.0%	93.9%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	14	17	0	2	14	19	40.0%	57.6%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	1	0	0	1	1	1	2.9%	3.0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.0%	6.1%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.9%	3.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	4	2	0	0	4	2	11.4%	6.1%

UTAH COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Utah County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	37	49	76%	40	58	69%	41	78	53%
Year-Round Beds	37	49		40	58		41	78	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	17	25		14	25		18	25	
Youth dedicated	0	1		5	12		4	28	
Permanent Supportive Housing	191	194	98%	133	155	86%	137	152	90%
Veteran dedicated	1	1		4	5		0	0	
Other Permanent Housing	3	3	100%	85	86	99%	178	178	100%
Rapid Rehousing	23	23	100%	33	33	100%	59	59	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	7	7		25	25		43	43	
Veteran dedicated	3	3		0	0		1	1	
Transitional Housing	49	54	91%	51	57	89%	45	50	90%
Domestic Violence dedicated	20	22		27	27		23	24	
County Total Beds	303	323	94%	342	389	88%	460	517	89%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Utah County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	57	N/A	N/A	60	92	152	60	100	160
	Number of Individuals	86	92	178	91	115	206	86	106	192
Adults and children	Number of Households	12	N/A	N/A	13	1	14	12	0	12
	Number of Individuals	41	N/A	N/A	44	2	46	37	0	37
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	4	0	4
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	4	0	4
Households No Children	Number of Households	45	N/A	N/A	42	91	133	44	100	144
	Number of Individuals	45	N/A	N/A	42	113	155	45	106	151



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Utah County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	45	44	9	10	54	54	26.2%	28.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	17	19	9	10	26	29	12.6%	15.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	3	1	3	1	1.5%	0.5%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	8	20	22	30	30	50	14.6%	26.0%
Adults with Mental Illness	20	33	40	67	60	100	29.1%	52.1%
Veterans	1	2	3	4	4	6	1.9%	3.1%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	2	2	0	2	2	1.0%	1.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	4	5	2	0	6	5	2.9%	2.6%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	6	29	59	50	65	79	31.6%	41.1%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	7	6	1	5	8	11	3.9%	5.7%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.5%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.5%	0.0%

BALANCE OF STATE COC

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

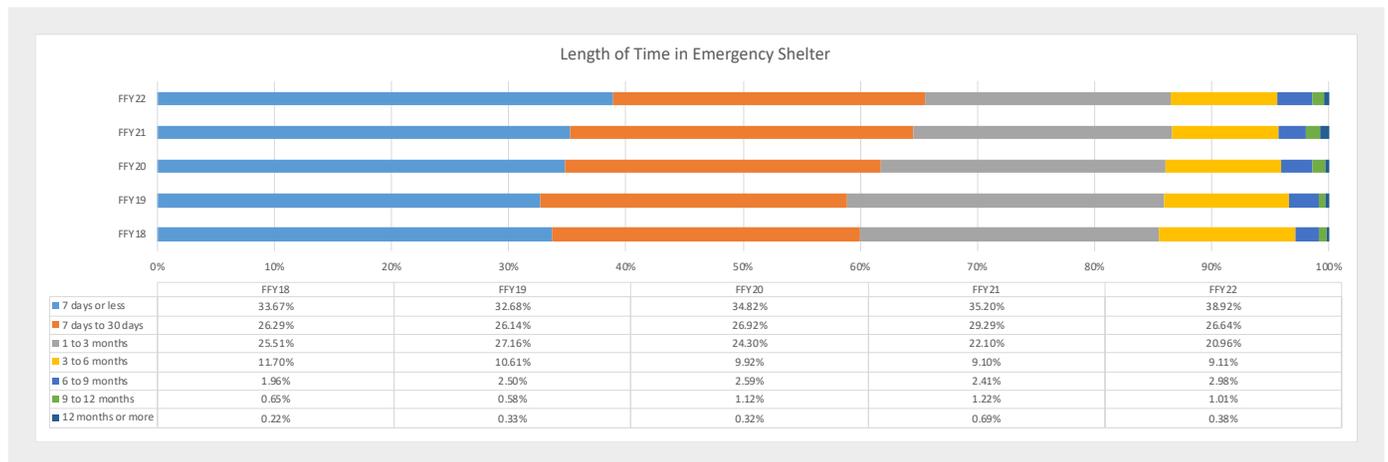
1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.



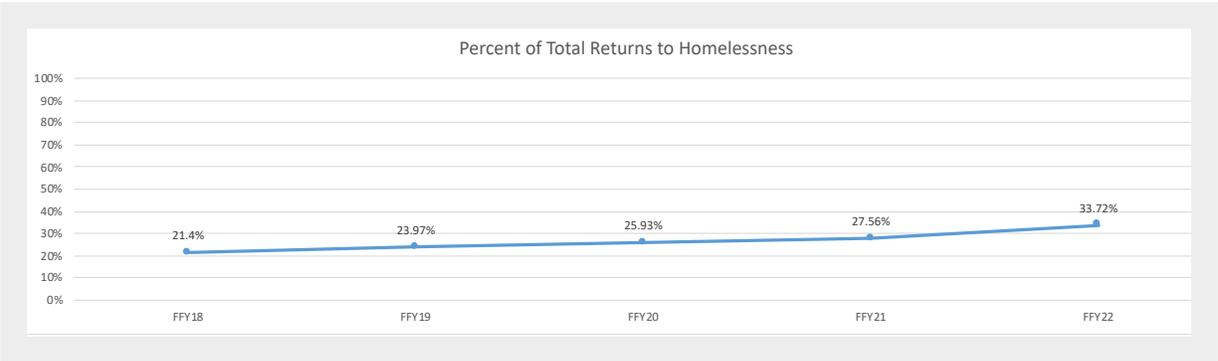
	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY20-21 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY20-21 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	3548	3649	3481	3616	4260	40.46	41.54	41.61	41.74	39.85	-1.89	19	20	17	15	13	-2
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	3619	3713	3543	3697	4331	43.74	43.94	44.58	45.02	42.93	-2.09	20	21	17	16	14	-2

The chart below breaks down the total percentage of clients that stay in emergency shelter by the total length of their stay.



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



FFY18	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	15	5	33.33%	0	0%	0	0%	5	33.33%
Exit was from ES	742	99	13.34%	39	5.26%	81	10.92%	219	29.51%
Exit was from TH	28	0	0%	1	3.57%	1	3.57%	2	7.14%
Exit was from PH	818	28	3.42%	28	3.42%	61	7.46%	117	14.3%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	1,603	132	8.23%	68	4.24%	143	8.92%	343	21.4%



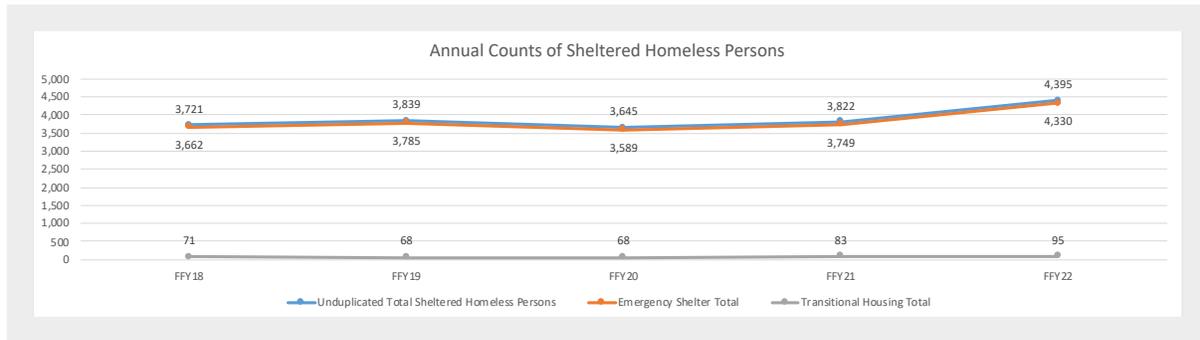
	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
FFY19	FFY19	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	11	1	9.09%	0	0%	2	18.18%	3	27.27%
Exit was from ES	1,190	216	18.15%	80	6.72%	80	6.72%	376	31.6%
Exit was from TH	37	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	6	16.22%	8	21.62%
Exit was from PH	965	46	4.77%	36	3.73%	59	6.11%	141	14.61%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,203	264	11.98%	117	5.31%	147	6.67%	528	23.97%
FFY20	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from ES	1,140	289	25.35%	82	7.19%	88	7.72%	459	40.26%
Exit was from TH	42	1	2.38%	1	2.38%	2	4.76%	4	9.52%
Exit was from PH	892	24	2.69%	26	2.91%	25	2.8%	75	8.41%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,075	314	15.13%	109	5.25%	115	5.54%	538	25.93%

FFY21	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY21	% of Returns	FFY21	% of Returns	FFY21	% of Returns	FFY21	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	17	1	5.88%	1	5.88%	2	11.76%	4	23.53%
Exit was from ES	1,250	296	23.68%	64	5.12%	86	6.88%	446	35.68%
Exit was from TH	24	3	12.5%	0	0%	3	12.5%	6	25%
Exit was from PH	759	28	3.69%	34	4.48%	47	6.19%	109	14.36%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	2,050	328	16%	99	4.83%	138	6.73%	565	27.56%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	16	2	12.5%	1	6.25%	2	12.5%	5	31.25%
Exit was from ES	1,026	346	33.72%	53	5.17%	84	8.19%	483	47.08%
Exit was from TH	28	0	0%	1	3.57%	0	0%	1	3.57%
Exit was from PH	656	19	2.9%	35	5.34%	39	5.95%	93	14.18%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	1,726	367	21.26%	90	5.21%	125	7.24%	582	33.72%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people enrolled in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



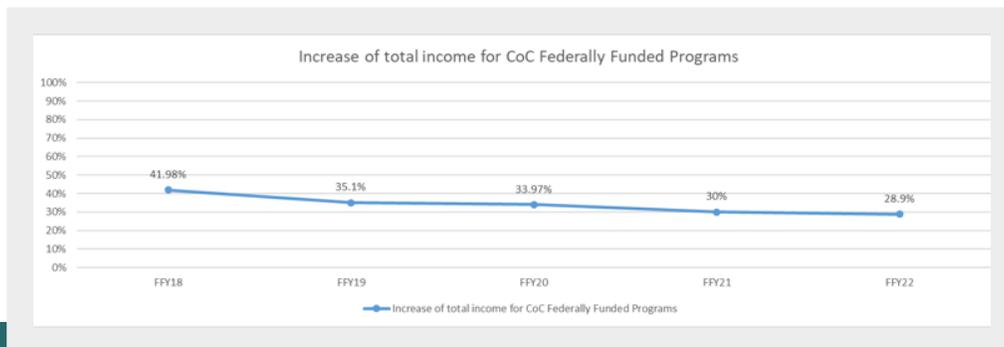
METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	3,721	3,839	3,645	3,822	4,395	573
Emergency Shelter Total	3,662	3,785	3,589	3,749	4,330	581
Transitional Housing Total	71	68	68	83	95	12

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

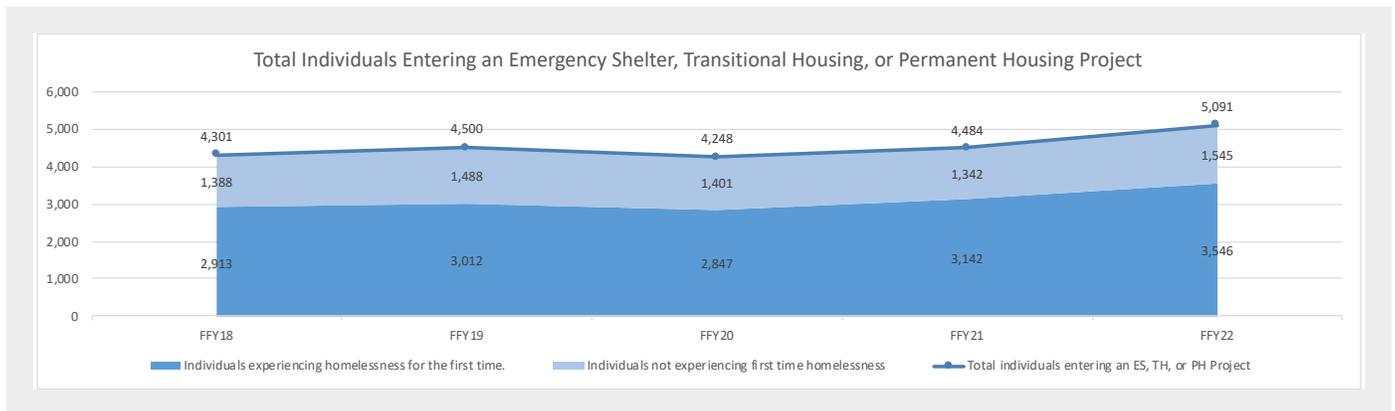
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	67	42	67	52	41	-11
Number of adults with increased total income	25	19	28	17	15	-2
Percentage of adults who increased total income	37.31%	45.24%	41.79%	32.69%	37%	

METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

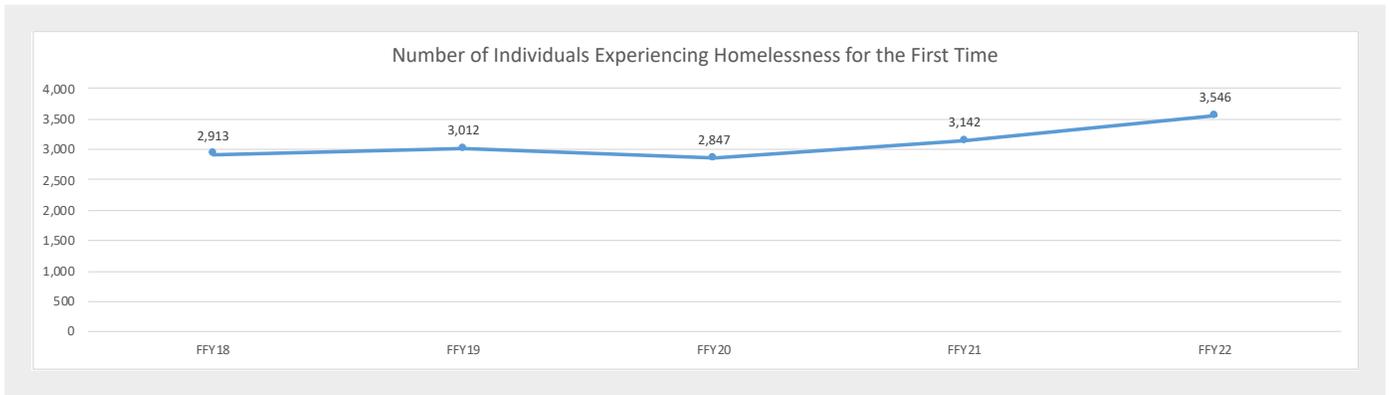
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	195	203	195	258	222	-36
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	85	67	61	76	61	-15
Percentage of adults who increased total income	43.59%	33%	31.28%	29.46%	27.48%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

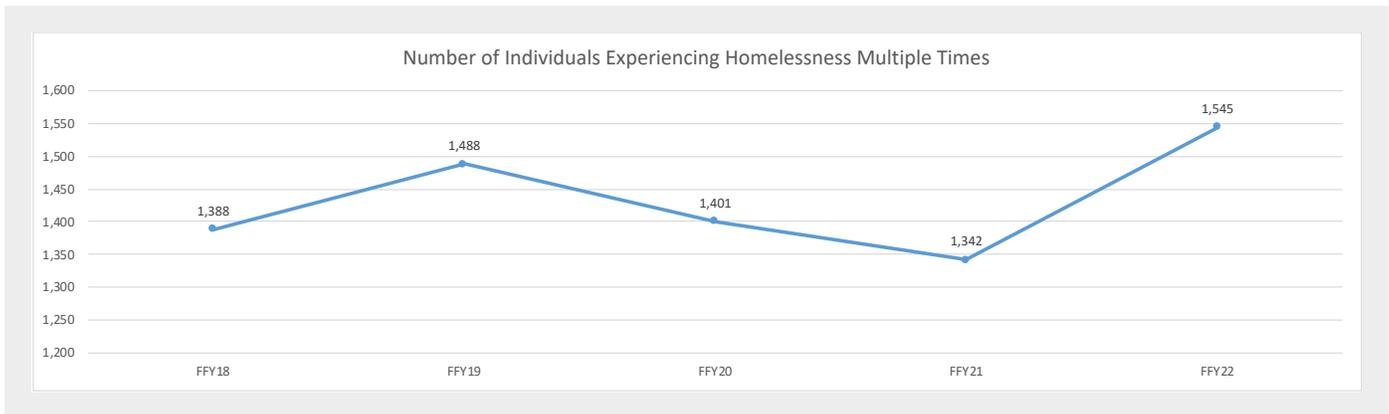
This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES or TH during the reporting period.	3,478	3,635	3,453	3,630	4,287	657
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	1,262	1,326	1,243	1,231	1,421	190
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	2,216	2,309	2,210	2,399	2,866	467



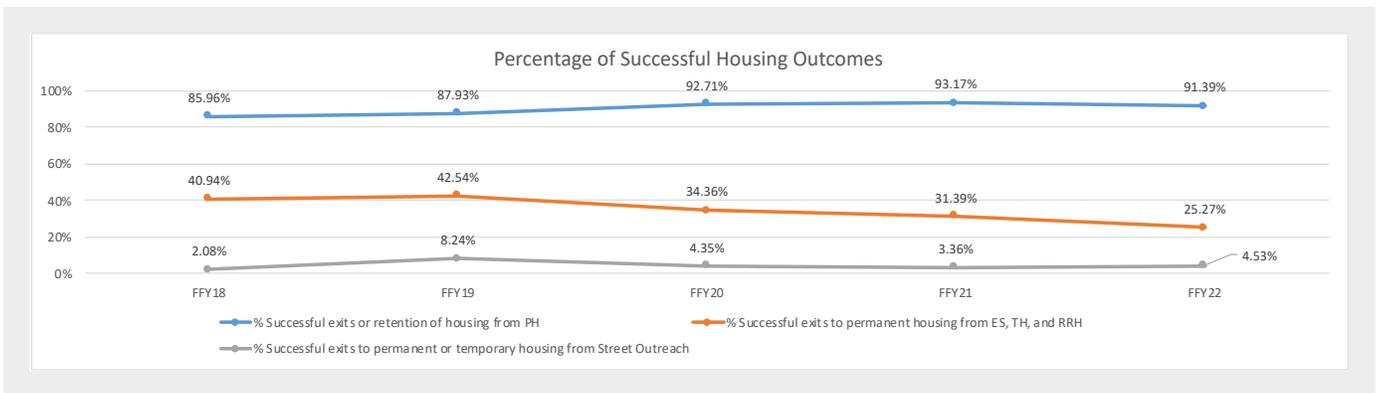
METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Person with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period	4,301	4,500	4,248	4,484	5,091	607
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year	1,388	1,488	1,401	1,342	1,545	203
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	2,913	3,012	2,847	3,142	3,546	404

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

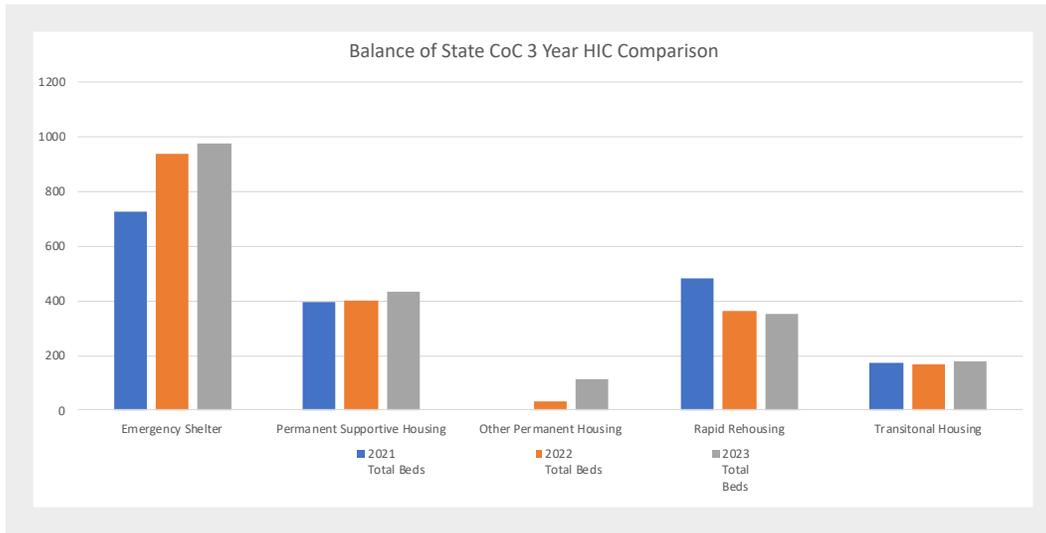
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	289	255	437	654	287	-367
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	5	2	4	9	6	-3
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	1	19	15	13	7	-6
Percent successful exits	2.08%	8.24%	4.35%	3.36%	4.53%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	3,818	4,088	3,824	3,935	4,527	592
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	1,563	1,739	1,314	1,235	1,144	-91
Percent successful exits	40.94%	42.54%	34.36%	31.39%	25.27%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21- FFY22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	228	232	247	278	244	-34
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	196	204	229	259	223	-36
Percent successful exits/retention	85.96%	87.93%	92.71%	93.17%	91.39%	



2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

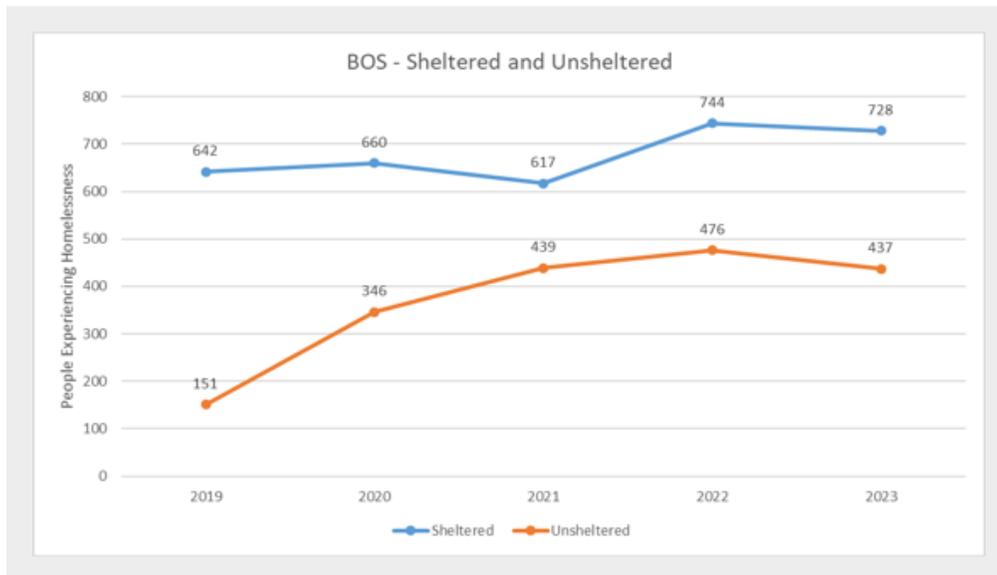
Balance of State CoC 3 Year HIC Comparison									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	498	728	68%	623	939	66%	593	976	61%
Year-Round Beds	481	647		617	881		569	807	
Year-Round Overflow	0	31		6	58		3	116	
Winter Overflow	17	50		0	0		21	53	
Domestic Violence dedicated	133	232		155	279		166	320	
Youth dedicated	14	32		14	32		14	44	
Permanent Supportive Housing	331	398	83%	307	403	76%	317	433	73%
Domestic Violence dedicated	10	10		5	5		0	0	
HIV/AIDS dedicated	8	11		12	17		11	11	
Veteran dedicated	124	157		118	148		142	183	
Other Permanent Housing	0	0	0%	30	30	100%	115	115	100%
Rapid Rehousing	483	483	100%	365	365	100%	353	353	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	112	112		91	91		120	120	
Veteran dedicated	40	40		27	27		39	39	
Youth dedicated	6	6		5	5		6	6	
Transitional Housing	119	172	69%	121	168	72%	135	178	76%
Domestic Violence dedicated	101	143		110	134		111	135	
Veteran dedicated	14	25		2	25		11	25	
Youth dedicated	0	0		0	0		4	9	
CoC Total Beds	1,431	1,781	80%	1,446	1,905	76%	1,513	2,055	74%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



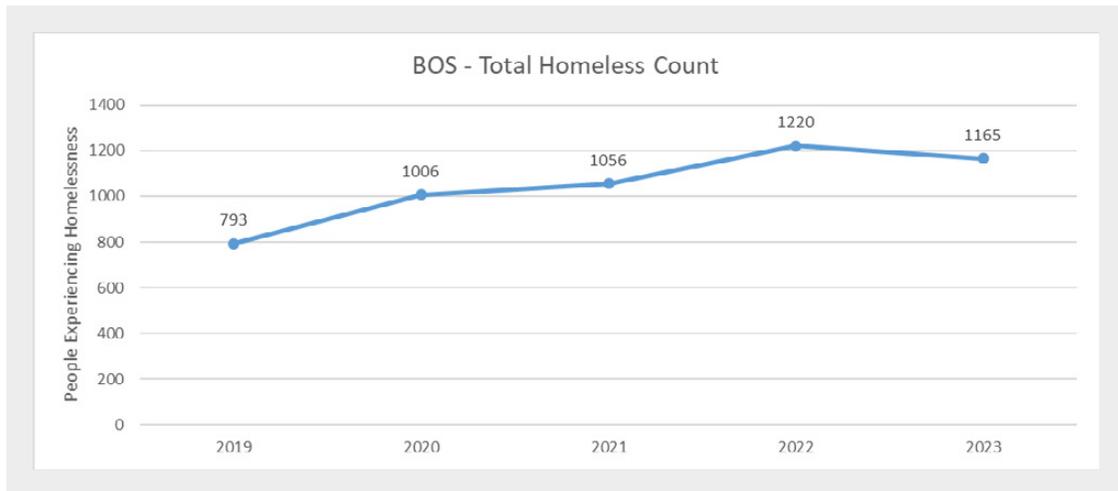
POINT-IN-TIME SUMMARY

Category		Balance of State CoC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	406	N/A	N/A	495	441	936	516	381	897
	Number of Individuals	617	439	1056	744	476	1220	728	437	1165
Adults and children	Number of Households	90	N/A	N/A	105	7	112	94	2	96
	Number of Individuals	296	N/A	N/A	347	19	366	299	12	311
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	10	N/A	N/A	10	0	10	13	3	16
	Number of Individuals	11	N/A	N/A	10	0	10	14	3	17
Households No Children	Number of Households	306	N/A	N/A	380	434	814	409	376	785
	Number of Individuals	310	N/A	N/A	387	457	844	415	422	837



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

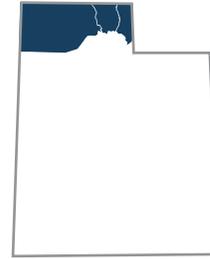
Balance of State CoC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	285	300	26	27	311	327	25.5%	28.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	160	157	26	26	186	183	15.2%	15.7%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	4	9	4	1	8	10	0.7%	0.9%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	63	112	82	93	145	205	11.9%	17.6%
Adults with Mental Illness	156	208	93	165	249	373	20.4%	32.0%
Veterans	20	26	20	18	40	44	3.3%	3.8%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	3	1	1	3	4	4	0.3%	0.3%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	23	9	7	0	30	9	2.5%	0.8%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	90	109	70	83	160	192	13.1%	16.5%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	42	46	30	28	72	74	5.9%	6.4%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	6	7	0	0	6	7	0.5%	0.6%
Child of a Youth Parent	8	8	0	0	8	8	0.7%	0.7%



BEAR RIVER LHC

BOX ELDER, CACHE AND RICH COUNTIES

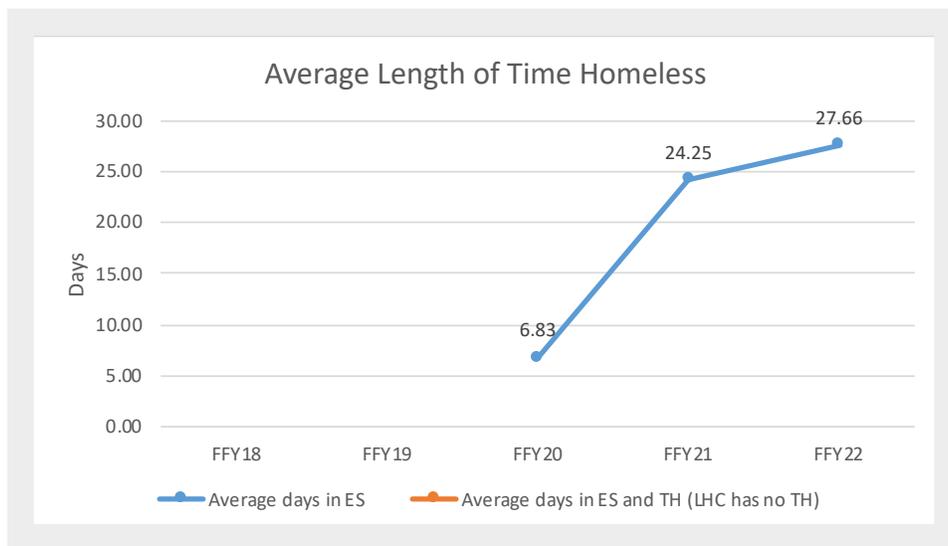
Individual county data for Box Elder and Cache Counties are in the following section. Rich County had no data to report.



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

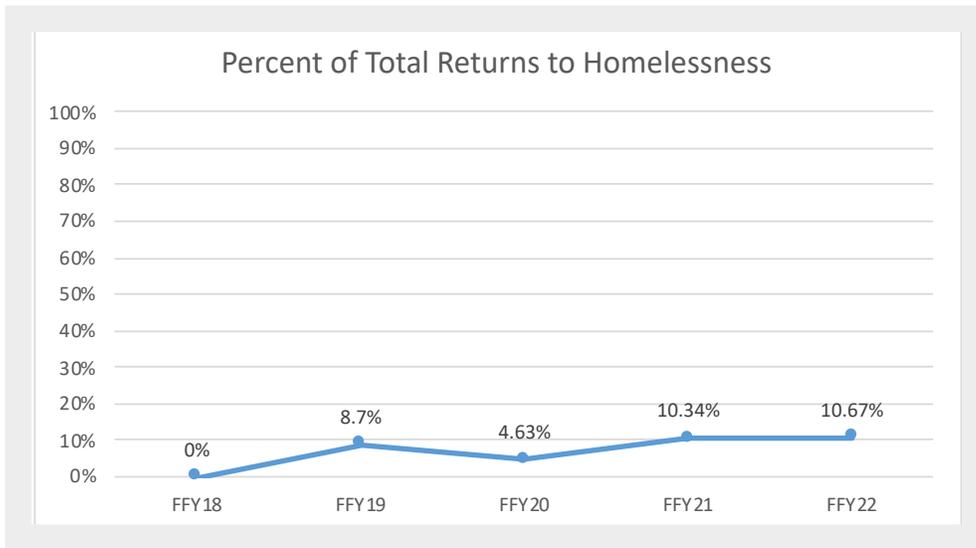


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	N/A	N/A	24	150	344	N/A	N/A	6.83	24.25	27.66	3.41	N/A	N/A	7	16	17	1
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	N/A	N/A	24	150	344	N/A	N/A	6.83	24.25	27.66	3.41	N/A	N/A	7	16	17	1



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
FFY18	FFY18	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit Was from PH	76	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	76	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FFY19	FFY19	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit Was from PH	69	1	1.45%	1	1.45%	4	5.8%	6	8.7%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	69	1	1.45%	1	1.45%	4	5.8%	6	8.7%

	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns
Exit Was from PH	108	0	0%	0	0%	5	4.63%	5	4.63%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	108	0	0%	0	0%	5	4.63%	5	4.63%

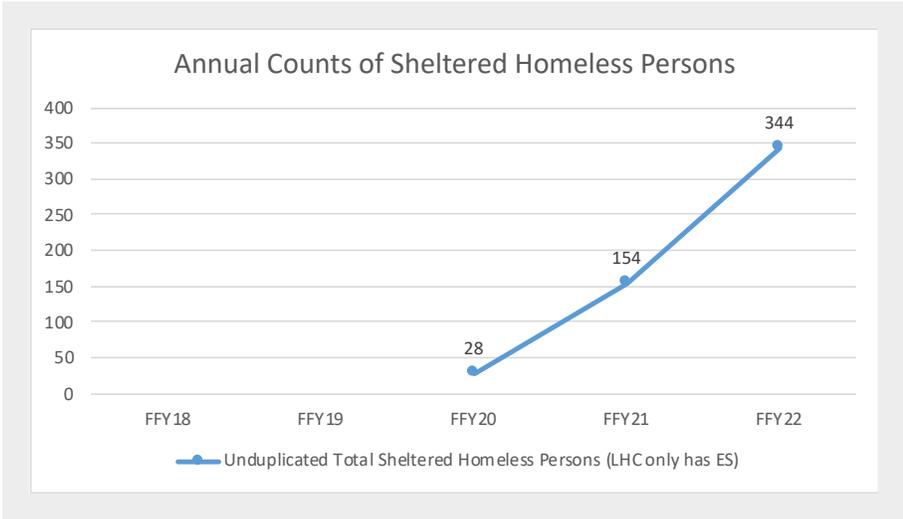
FFY21	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from PH	29	0	0%	3	10.34%	0	0%	3	10.34%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	29	0	0%	3	10.34%	0	0%	3	10.34%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	7	0	0%	0	0%	2	28.57%	2	28.57%
Exit was from PH	68	0	0%	6	8.82%	0	0%	6	8.82%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	75	0	0%	6	8%	2	2.67%	8	10.67%



3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



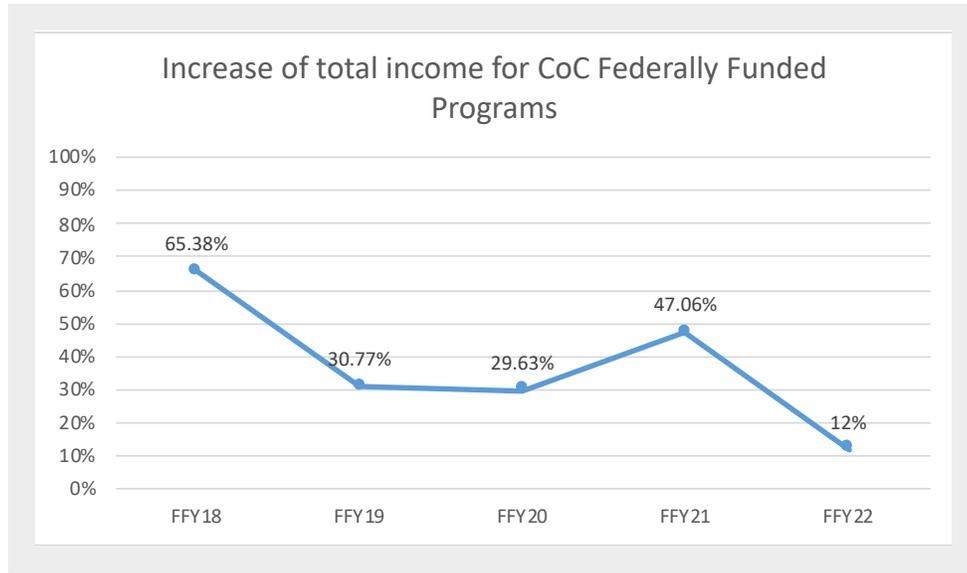
METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	N/A	N/A	28	154	344	190
Emergency Shelter Total	N/A	N/A	28	154	344	190

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	1	3	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of adults with increased total income	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of adults who increased total income	100%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	

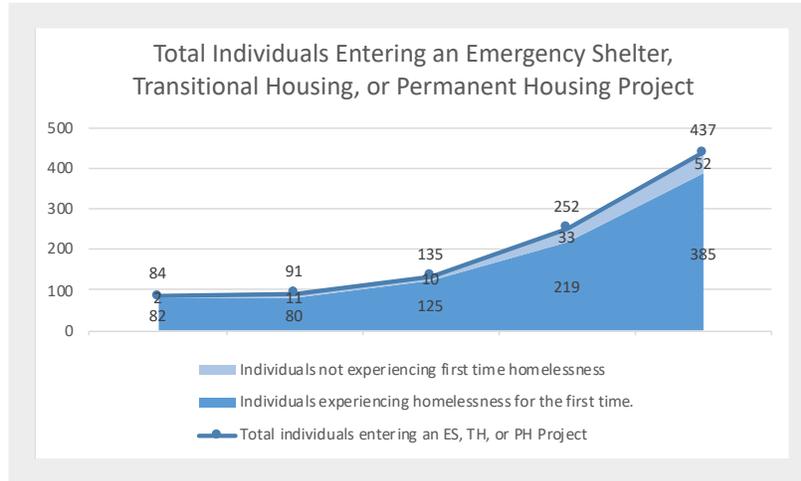
METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	25	10	24	17	25	8
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	16	4	8	8	3	-5
Percentage of adults who increased total income	64%	40%	33.33%	47.06%	12%	

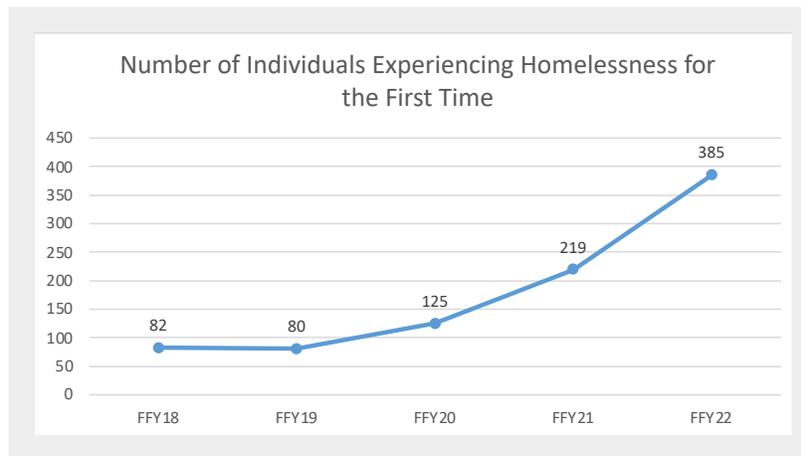


5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

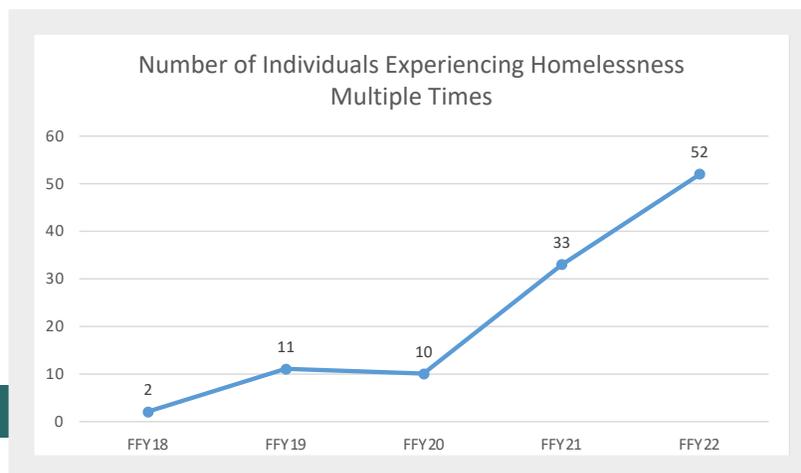
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

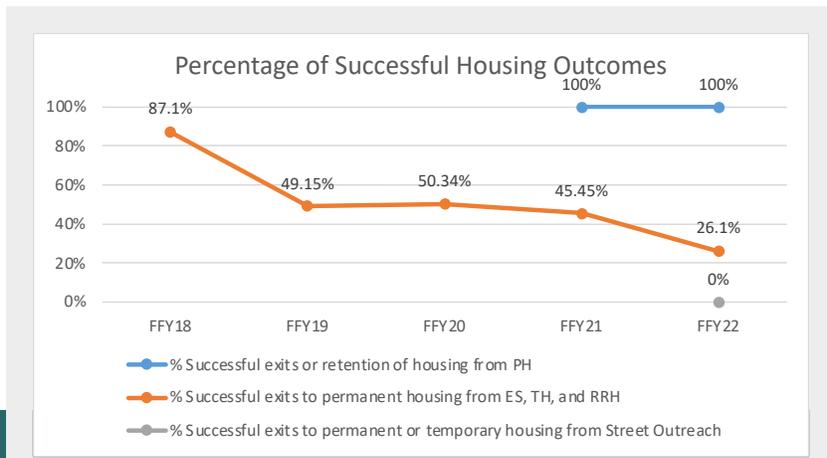
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	N/A	N/A	28	154	344	190
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	N/A	7	33	51	18
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	N/A	21	121	293	172

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	84	91	135	252	437	185
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	2	11	10	33	52	19
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	82	80	125	219	385	166

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT



This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.

METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS, FROM STREET OUTREACH

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Percent successful exits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	124	59	145	209	433	224
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	108	29	73	95	113	18
Percent successful exits	87.1%	49.15%	50.34%	45.45%	26.1%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0
Percent successful exits/retention	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Bear River LHC									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	33	56	59%	101	119	85%	59	117	50%
Year-Round Beds	33	48		101	119		48	74	
Year-Round Overflow	0	8		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		11	43	
Domestic Violence dedicated	33	56		29	47		26	52	
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0%	2	6	33%	1	4	25%
Veteran dedicated	0	0		2	6		1	4	
Rapid Rehousing	75	75	100%	55	55	100%	39	39	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	55	55		32	32		35	35	
Transitional Housing	61	78	78%	64	68	94%	64	68	94%
Domestic Violence dedicated	61	78		64	68		64	68	
LHC Total Beds	169	209	81%	222	248	90%	163	228	71%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Bear River LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	32	N/A	N/A	78	12	90	57	27	84
	Number of Individuals	94	31	126	165	15	180	123	47	170
Adults and children	Number of Households	26	N/A	N/A	34	2	36	26	1	27
	Number of Individuals	88	N/A	N/A	117	5	122	89	2	91
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	6	N/A	N/A	44	10	54	31	26	57
	Number of Individuals	6	N/A	N/A	48	10	58	34	45	79



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Bear River LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	95	95	2	2	97	97	53.9%	57.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	43	39	2	1	45	40	25.0%	23.5%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	3	0	0	1	3	0.6%	1.8%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	8	6	0	0	8	5	4.4%	2.9%
Adults with Mental Illness	30	15	1	3	31	18	17.2%	10.6%
Veterans	1	1	1	1	2	2	1.1%	1.2%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0.6%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	6	0	0	0	6	1	3.3%	0.6%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	7	1	0	5	7	8	3.9%	4.7%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	5	5	3	2	8	7	4.4%	4.1%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	2	1	0	0	2	1	1.1%	0.6%
Child of a Youth Parent	3	1	0	0	3	1	1.7%	0.6%

BOX ELDER COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Box Elder County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	17	16	106%	11	15	73%	7	16	44%
Year-Round Beds	17	16		11	15		7	16	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	17	16		11	15		7	16	
Rapid Rehousing	0	0	0%	7	7	100%	0	0	0%
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		7	7		0	0	
County Total Beds	17	16	106%	18	22	82%	7	16	44%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Box Elder County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	5	N/A	N/A	3	3	6	2	8	10
	Number of Individuals	17	4	21	11	3	14	7	11	18
Adults and children	Number of Households	4	N/A	N/A	3	0	3	2	1	3
	Number of Individuals	16	N/A	N/A	11	0	11	7	2	9
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	1	N/A	N/A	0	3	3	0	7	7
	Number of Individuals	1	N/A	N/A	0	3	3	0	9	9

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Box Elder County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	11	7	0	1	11	8	73.3%	44.4%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	3	2	0	0	3	2	20.0%	11.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	2	1	0	0	2	1	13.3%	5.6%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	1	1	1	1	6.7%	5.6%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.0%	11.1%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	1	0	1	0	6.7%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

CACHE COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Cache County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	16	40	40%	90	104	87%	52	101	51%
Year-Round Beds	16	32		90	104		41	58	
Year-Round Overflow	0	8		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		11	43	
Domestic Violence dedicated	16	40		18	32		19	36	
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0%	2	6	33%	1	4	25%
Veteran dedicated	0	0		2	6		1	4	
Rapid Rehousing	75	75	100%	48	48	100%	39	39	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	55	55		25	25		35	35	
Transitional Housing	61	78	78%	64	68	94%	64	68	94%
Domestic Violence dedicated	61	78		64	68		64	68	
County Total Beds	152	193	79%	204	226	90%	156	212	74%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

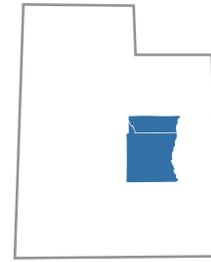
POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Cache County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	27	N/A	N/A	75	9	84	55	19	74
	Number of Individuals	77	27	104	154	12	166	116	36	152
Adults and children	Number of Households	22	N/A	N/A	31	2	33	24	0	24
	Number of Individuals	72	N/A	N/A	106	5	111	82	0	82
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	5	N/A	N/A	44	7	51	31	19	50
	Number of Individuals	5	N/A	N/A	48	7	55	34	36	70

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Cache County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	84	88	2	1	86	89	51.2%	58.6%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	40	37	2	1	42	38	25.0%	25.0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	3	0	0	1	3	0.6%	2.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	6	5	0	0	6	4	3.6%	2.6%

Cache County Cont. Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Adults with Mental Illness	30	15	0	2	30	17	17.9%	11.2%
Veterans	1	1	1	1	2	2	1.2%	1.3%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0.7%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	6	0	0	0	6	0	3.6%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	7	1	0	3	7	4	4.2%	2.6%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	5	5	2	2	7	7	4.2%	4.6%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	2	1	0	0	2	1	1.2%	0.7%
Child of a Youth Parent	3	1	0	0	3	1	1.8%	0.7%



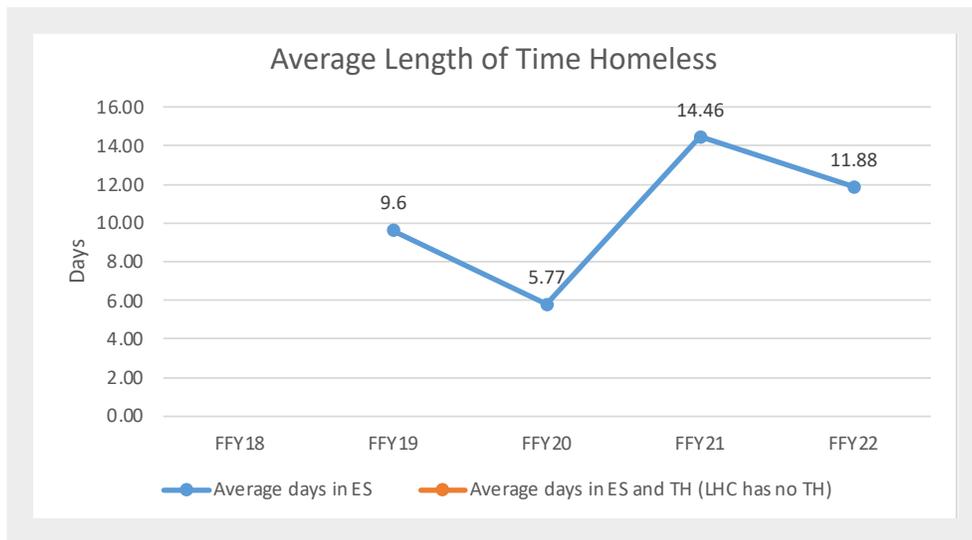
CARBON-EMERY LHC

CARBON AND EMERY COUNTIES

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

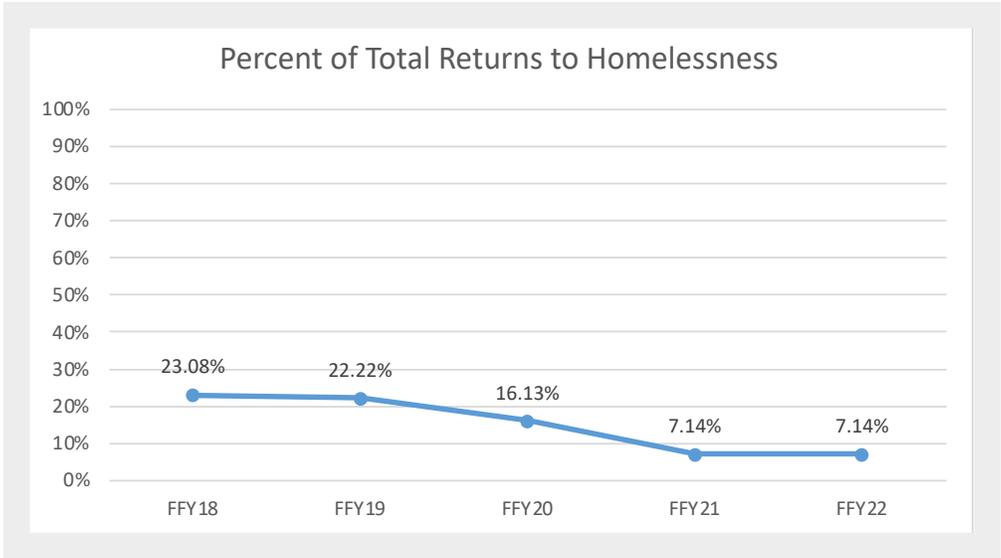


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	N/A	5	13	57	58	N/A	9.6	5.77	14.46	11.88	-2.58	N/A	4	5	14	14	0
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	N/A	5	13	57	58	N/A	9.6	5.77	14.46	11.88	-2.58	N/A	4	5	14	14	0



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Street Outreach (SO)	13	3	23.08%	0	0%	0	0%	3	23.08%
Total returns to homelessness	13	3	23.08%	0	0%	0	0%	3	23.08%



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from Street Outreach (SO)	9	1	11.11%	0	0%	1	11.11%	2	22.22%
Total returns to homelessness	9	1	11.11%	0	0%	1	11.11%	2	22.22%

FFY20	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from Street Outreach (SO)	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	30	2	6.67%	2	6.67%	1	3.33%	5	16.67%
Total returns to homelessness	31	2	6.45%	2	6.45%	1	3.23%	5	16.13%

FFY21	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	8	0	0%	0	0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Exit was from ES	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	47	2	4.26%	0	0%	1	2.13%	3	6.38%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	56	2	3.57%	0	0%	2	3.57%	4	7.14%



FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from ES	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	36	0	0%	1	2.78%	2	5.56%	3	8.33%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	42	0	0%	1	2.38%	2	4.76%	3	7.14%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	N/A	5	13	57	58	1
Emergency Shelter Total	N/A	5	13	57	58	1

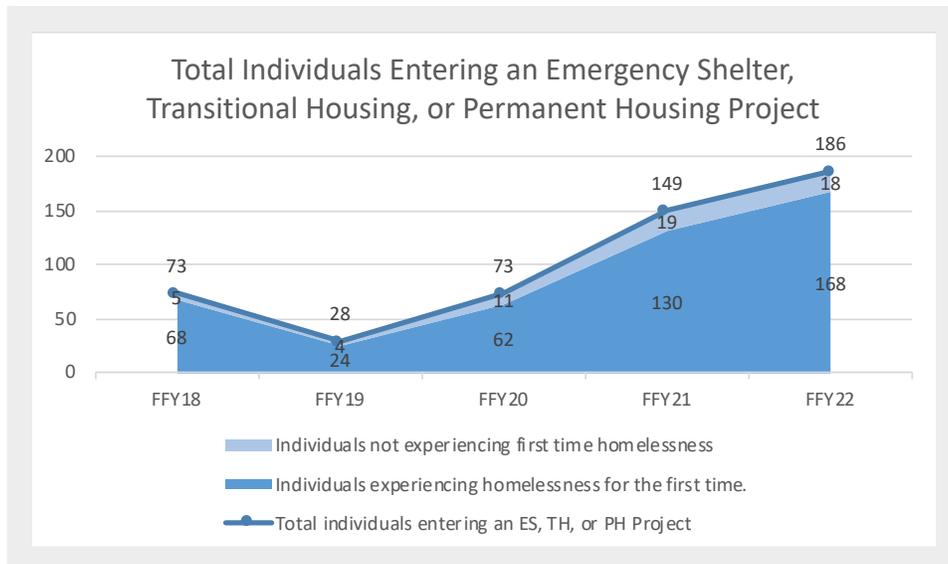


4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

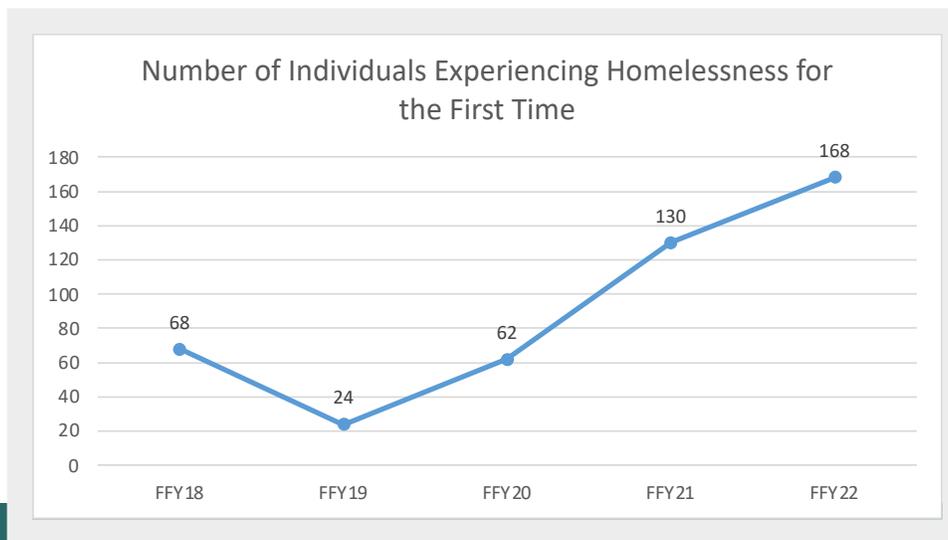
There is no data to report. See page 11 for more information.

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

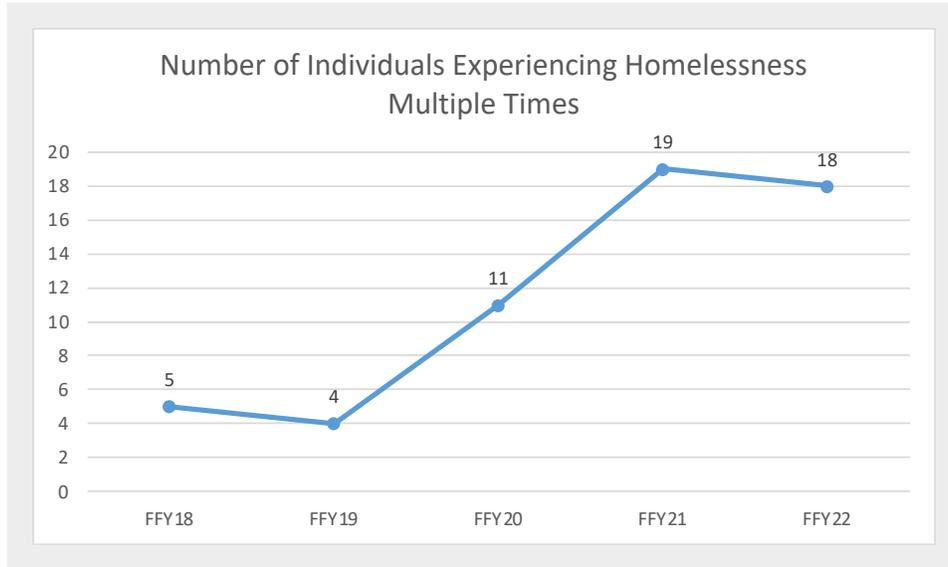
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	N/A	5	13	57	55	-2
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	1	4	18	16	-2
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	4	9	39	39	0

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

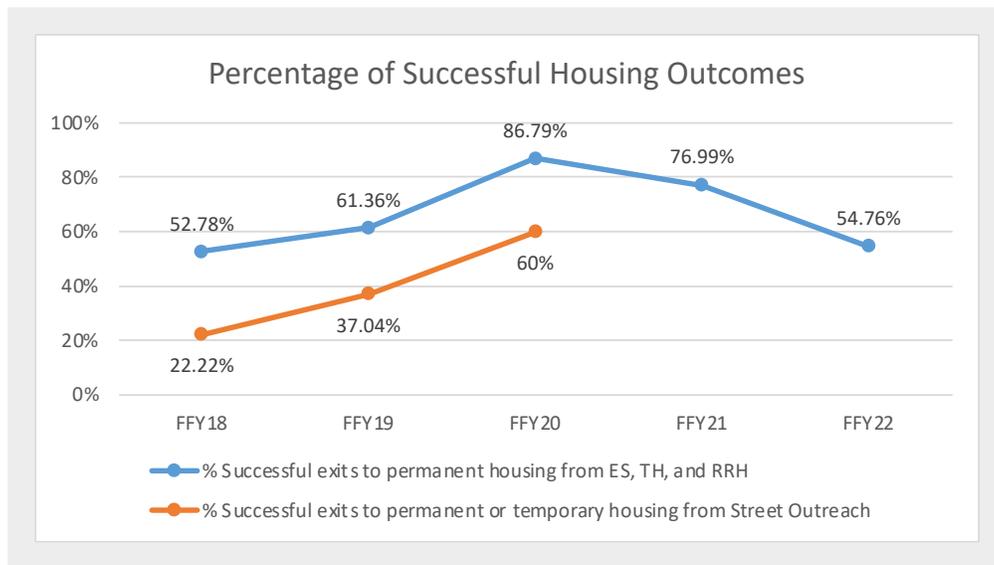
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	73	28	73	149	186	37
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	5	4	11	19	18	-1
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	68	24	62	130	168	38



6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	27	27	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	5	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	1	8	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of successful exits	22.22%	37.04%	60%	N/A	N/A	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	36	44	53	113	168	55
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	19	27	46	87	92	5
Percent of successful exits	52.78%	61.36%	86.79%	76.99%	54.76%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

There is no data to report for Metric 7B-2. See page 11 for more information.

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Carbon-Emergency LHC									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	1	10	10%	2	11	18%	21	27	78%
Year-Round Beds	1	10		2	11		21	27	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	1	10		1	10		5	11	
Rapid Rehousing	13	13	100%	23	23	100%	17	17	100%
LHC Total Beds	14	23	61%	25	34	74%	38	44	86%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Carbon-Emery LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	3	13
	Number of Individuals	1	12	13	2	6	8	21	3	24
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	3	0	3
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	2	11	0	11
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	1	N/A	N/A	2	4	6	7	3	10
	Number of Individuals	1	N/A	N/A	2	4	6	10	3	13

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Carbon-Emery LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	1	5	0	0	1	5	12.5%	20.8%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	1	2	0	0	1	2	12.5%	8.3%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	1	4	5	0	6	4	75.0%	16.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	9	0	3	0	12	0.0%	50.0%



Carbon-Emery LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	3	0	1	0	4	0.0%	16.7%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	1	0	1	0	2	0	25.0%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

CARBON COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Carbon County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	1	10	10%	2	11	18%	21	27	78%
Year-Round Beds	1	10		2	11		21	27	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	1	10		1	10		5	11	
Rapid Rehousing	13	13	100%	23	23	100%	17	17	100%
County Total Beds	14	23	61%	25	34	74%	38	44	86%



2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Carbon County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	1	N/A	1	2	5	7	10	3	13
	Number of Individuals	1	11	12	2	6	8	21	3	24
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	3	0	3
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	2	11	0	11
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	1	N/A	N/A	2	4	6	7	3	10
	Number of Individuals	1	N/A	N/A	2	4	6	10	3	13



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Carbon County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	1	5	0	0	1	5	12.5%	20.8%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	1	2	0	0	1	2	12.5%	8.3%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	1	4	5	0	6	4	75.0%	16.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	9	0	3	0	12	0.0%	50.0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	3	0	1	0	4	0.0%	16.7%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	1	0	1	0	2	0	25.0%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%



EMERY COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

No housing inventory data for Emery County.

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Emery County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



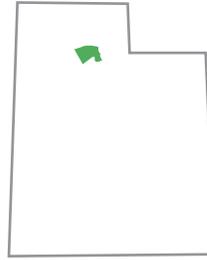
HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Emery County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%



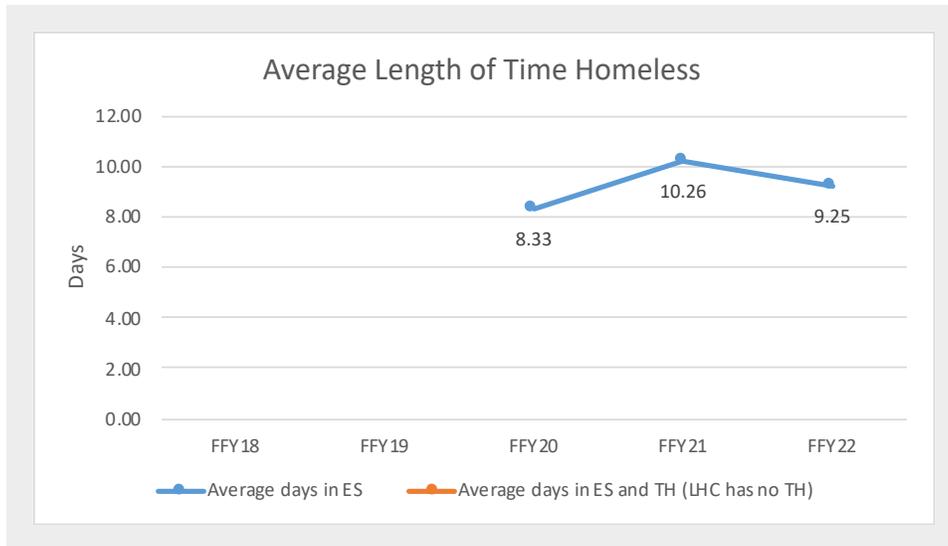
DAVIS LHC

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES



1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period..

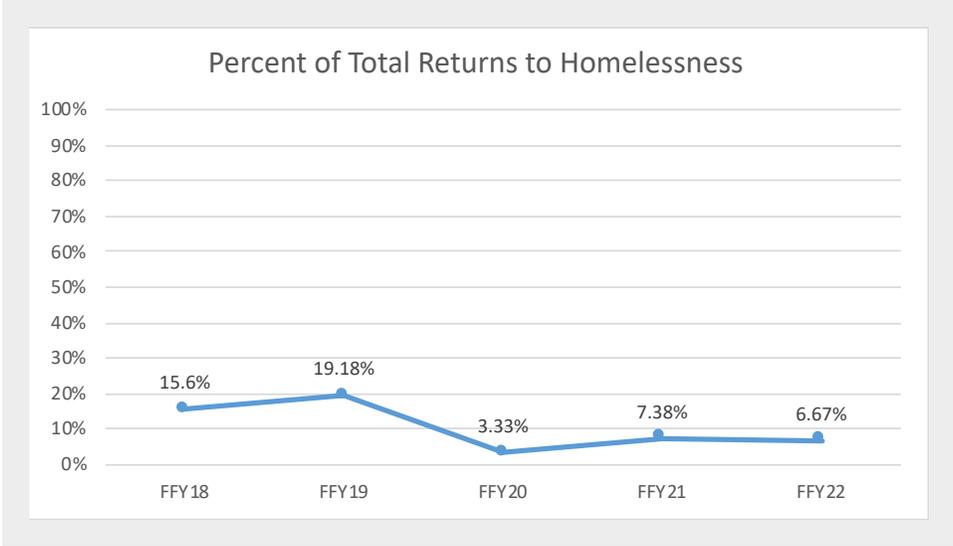


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	N/A	N/A	3	72	55	N/A	N/A	8.33	10.26	9.25	-1.01	N/A	N/A	7	7	9	2
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	N/A	N/A	3	72	55	N/A	N/A	8.33	10.26	9.25	-1.01	N/A	N/A	7	7	9	2



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	109	7	6.42%	4	3.67%	6	5.5%	17	15.6%
Total returns to homelessness	109	7	6.42%	4	3.67%	6	5.5%	17	15.6%



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	146	7	4.79%	7	4.79%	14	9.59%	28	19.18%
Total returns to homelessness	146	7	4.79%	7	4.79%	14	9.59%	28	19.18%

	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Total returns to homelessness	60	1	1.67%	0	0%	1	1.67%	2	3.33%

	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Total returns to homelessness	122	1	0.82%	7	5.74%	1	0.82%	9	7.38%

	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	120	5	4.17%	2	1.67%	1	0.83%	8	6.67%



3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

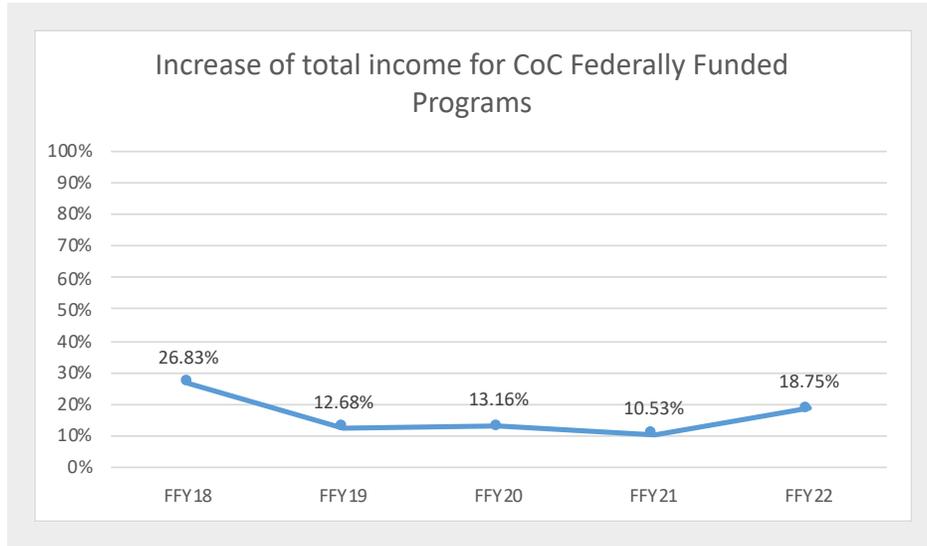
This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	N/A	N/A	3	72	55	-17
Emergency Shelter Total	N/A	N/A	3	72	55	-17

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.





METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of adults with increased total income	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of adults who increased total income	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

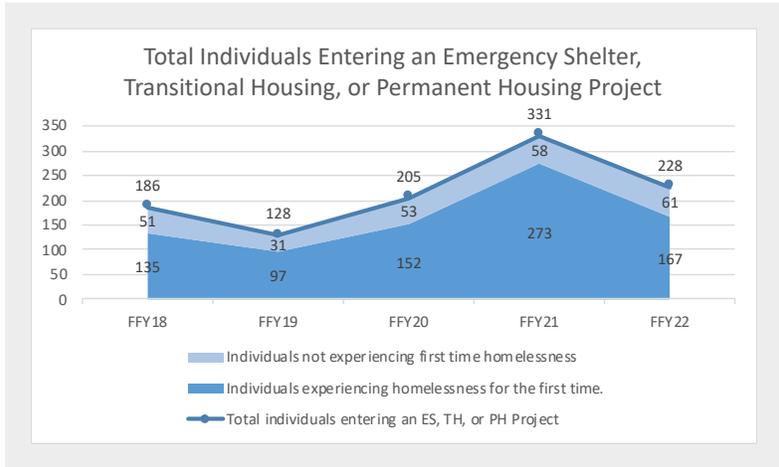
METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	39	71	76	95	64	-31
Number of adults with increased total income	11	9	10	10	12	2
Percentage of adults who increased total income	28.21%	12.68%	13.16%	10.53%	18.75%	

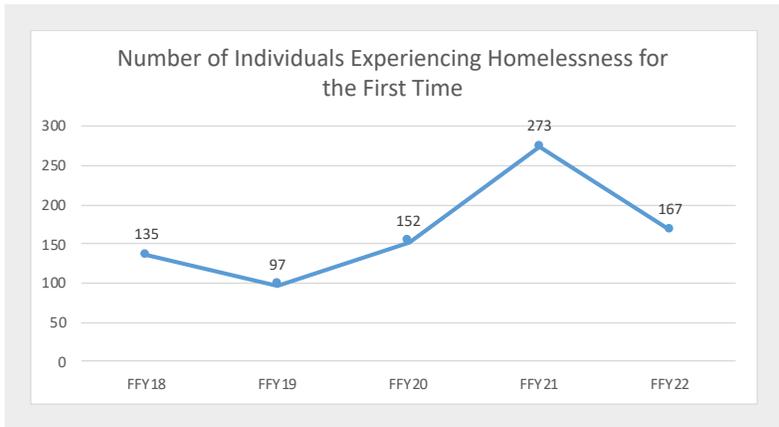


5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

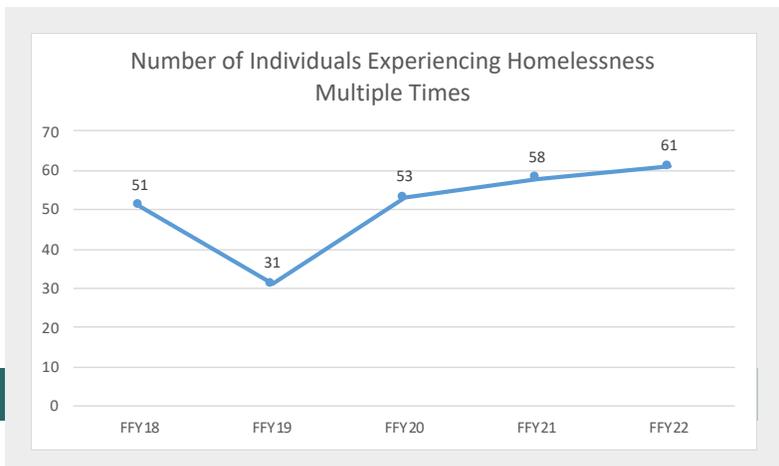
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	N/A	N/A	3	72	55	-17
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	N/A	3	19	21	2
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	N/A	0	53	34	-19

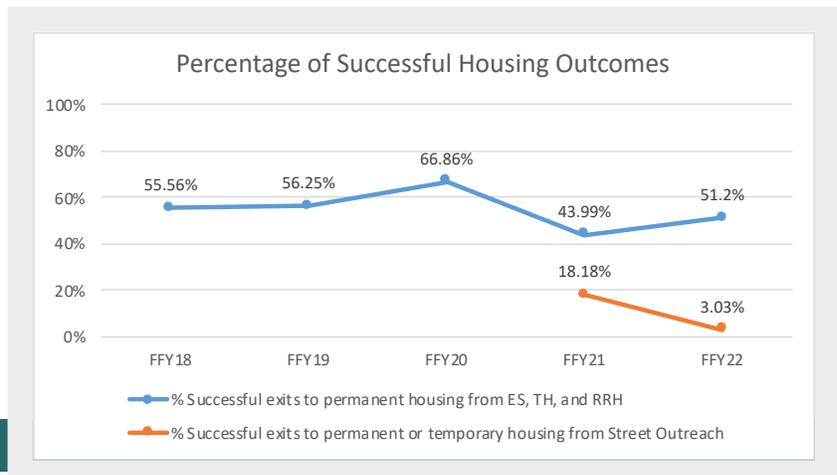
METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	186	128	205	331	228	-103
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	51	31	53	58	61	3
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	135	97	152	273	167	-106

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATION, FROM STREET OUTREACH

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	33	0
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	-6
Percent successful exits	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.18%	3.03%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	108	176	175	291	250	-41
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	60	99	117	128	128	0
Percent of successful exits	55.56%	56.25%	66.86%	43.99%	51.2%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Davis LHC and County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	20	33	61%	11	33	33%	12	33	36%
Year-Round Beds	20	31		11	31		12	31	
Year-Round Overflow	0	2		0	2		0	2	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	20	33		11	33		12	33	
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0%	4	5	80%	4	5	80%
Veteran dedicated	0	0		4	5		4	5	
Rapid Rehousing	43	43	100%	49	49	100%	32	32	100%
Transitional Housing	20	36	56%	18	36	50%	22	36	61%
Domestic Violence dedicated	20	36		18	36		22	36	
LHC Total Beds	83	112	74%	82	123	67%	70	106	66%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Davis LHC										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	20	N/A	N/A	11	19	30	13	38	51
	Number of Individuals	40	17	57	29	26	55	34	45	79
Adults and children	Number of Households	11	N/A	N/A	8	2	10	10	0	10
	Number of Individuals	31	N/A	N/A	26	6	32	31	0	31
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	9	N/A	N/A	3	17	20	3	38	41
	Number of Individuals	9	N/A	N/A	3	20	23	3	45	48

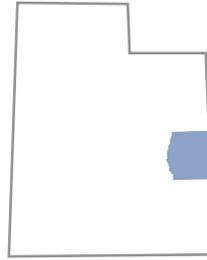


HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Davis LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	29	34	3	7	32	41	58.2%	51.9%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	11	13	3	7	14	20	25.5%	25.3%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.8%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	3	4	4	8	7	12	12.7%	15.2%
Adults with Mental Illness	7	1	2	29	9	30	16.4%	38.0%
Veterans	0	0	1	3	1	3	1.8%	3.8%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	3	0	4	0	7	0	12.7%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	4	1	6	12	10	13	18.2%	16.5%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	1	1	1	1	1.8%	1.3%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.8%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.8%	0.0%

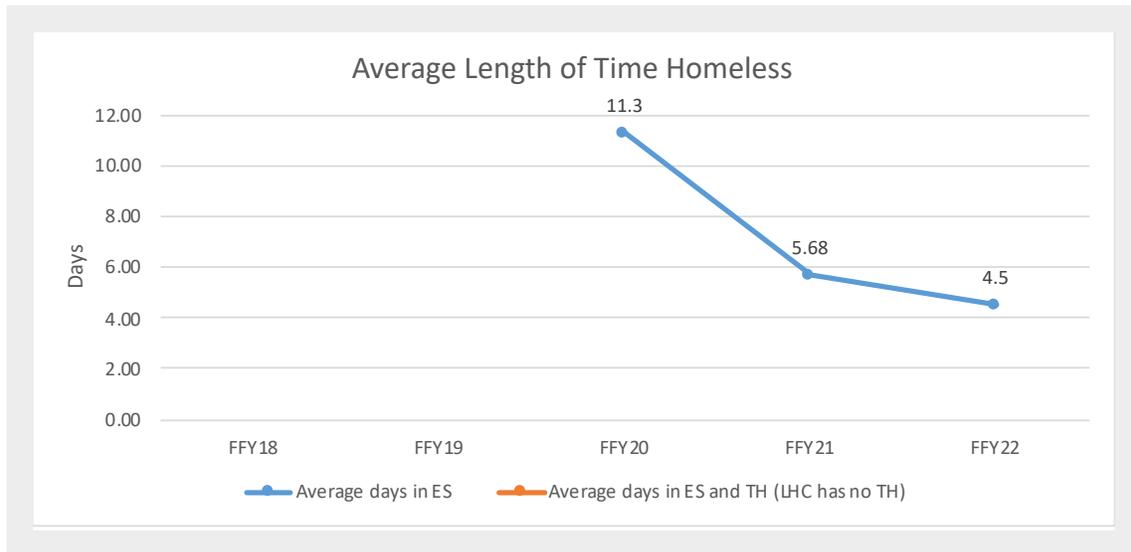
GRAND LHC

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES



1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.



	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	N/A	N/A	40	41	40	N/A	N/A	11.3	5.68	4.5	-1.18	N/A	N/A	3	5	2	-3
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	N/A	N/A	40	41	40	N/A	N/A	11.3	5.68	4.5	-1.18	N/A	N/A	3	5	2	-3



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

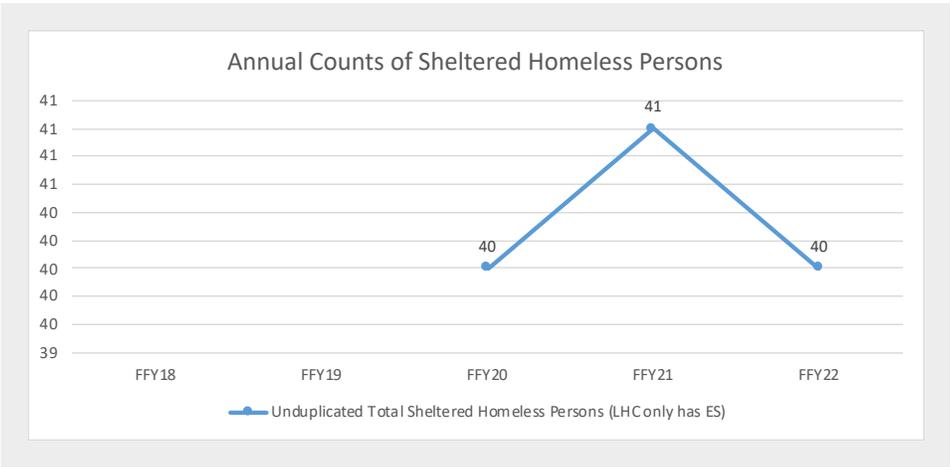
This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	N/A	N/A	40	41	40	-1
Emergency Shelter Total	N/A	N/A	40	41	40	-1

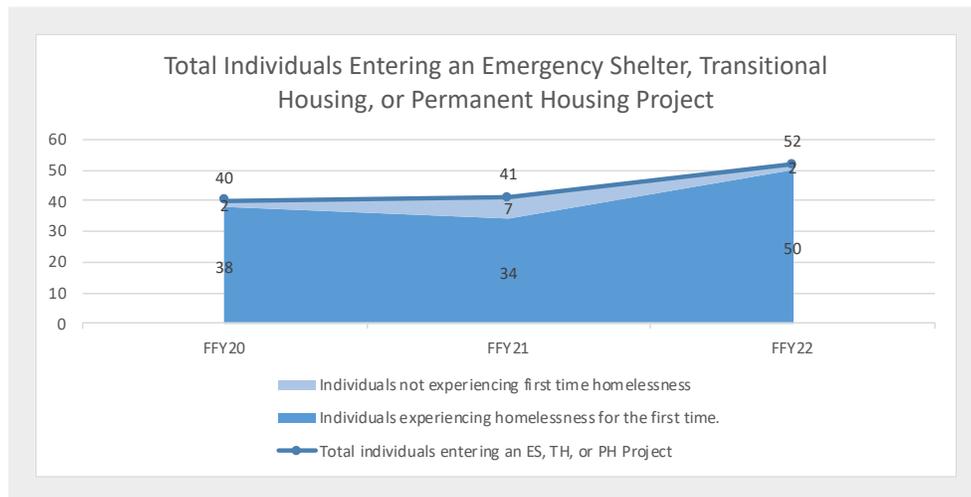
4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.

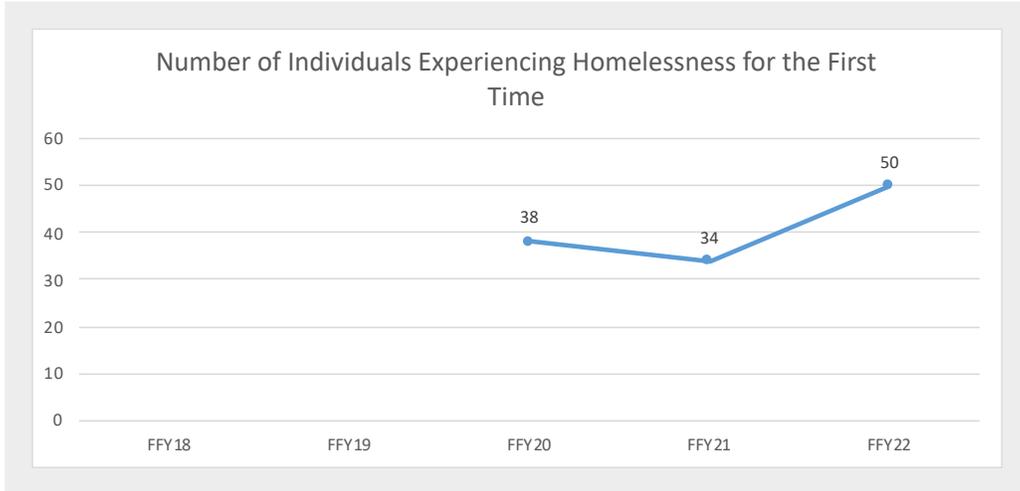
There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

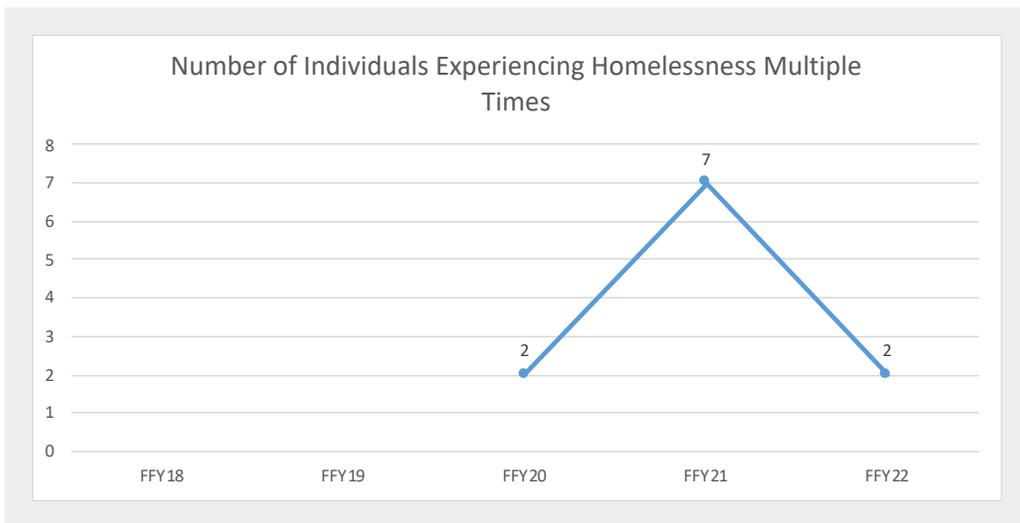
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	N/A	N/A	40	41	40	-1
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	N/A	2	7	2	-5
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	N/A	38	34	38	4

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	N/A	N/A	40	41	52	11
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	N/A	2	7	2	-5
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	N/A	38	34	50	16

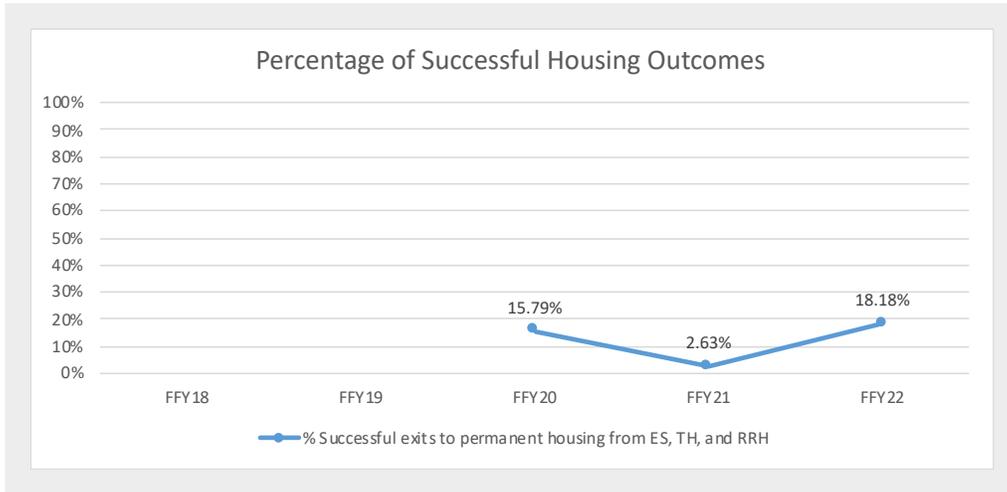
6

MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	N/A	N/A	38	38	44	6
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	6	1	8	7
Percent of successful exits	N/A	N/A	15.79%	2.63%	18.18%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.



2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Grand LHC and County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	4	8	50%	8	9	89%	16	16	100%
Year-Round Beds	4	8		8	9		13	13	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		3	3	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	4	8		7	8		11	11	
Rapid Rehousing	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	18	18	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		0	0		18	18	
LHC Total Beds	4	8	50%	8	9	89%	34	34	100%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

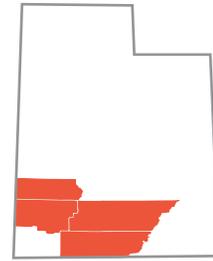
Grand LHC										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	3	N/A	N/A	6	16	22	11	11	22
	Number of Individuals	4	14	18	8	19	27	16	12	28
Adults and children	Number of Households	1	N/A	N/A	2	1	3	4	0	4
	Number of Individuals	2	N/A	N/A	4	3	7	9	0	9
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	2	N/A	N/A	4	15	19	7	11	18
	Number of Individuals	2	N/A	N/A	4	16	20	7	12	19

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Grand LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	7	11	0	2	7	13	25.9%	46.4%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	5	6	0	2	5	8	18.5%	28.6%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	0	1	0	3.7%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	1	1	4	1	5	3.7%	17.9%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	3	8	3	8	11.1%	28.6%
Veterans	0	0	1	1	1	1	3.7%	3.6%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	2	2	4	2	6	7.4%	21.4%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	2	0	2	0	7.4%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	3.6%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	3.6%

IRON LHC

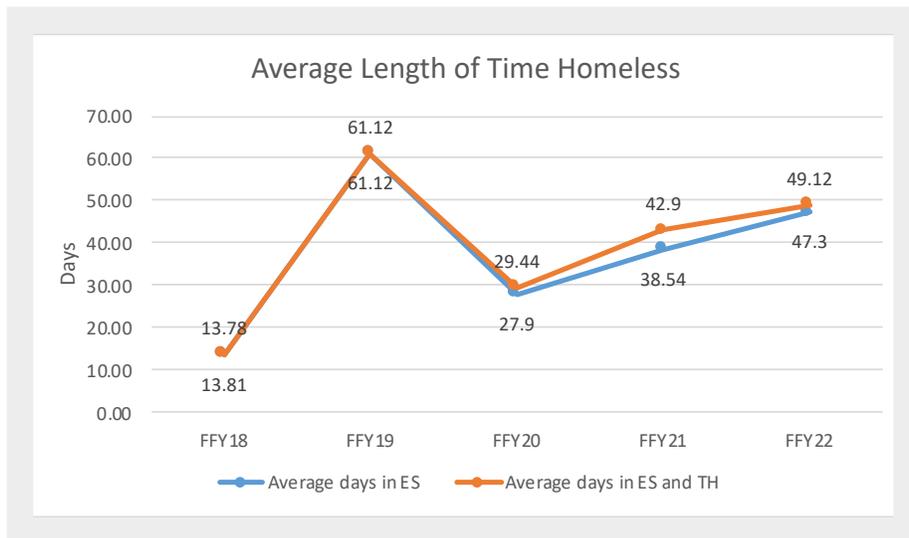
BEAVER, GARFIELD, IRON AND KANE COUNTIES



All Iron County LHC data is for Iron and Garfield Counties. Beaver and Kane Counties have no data to report.

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

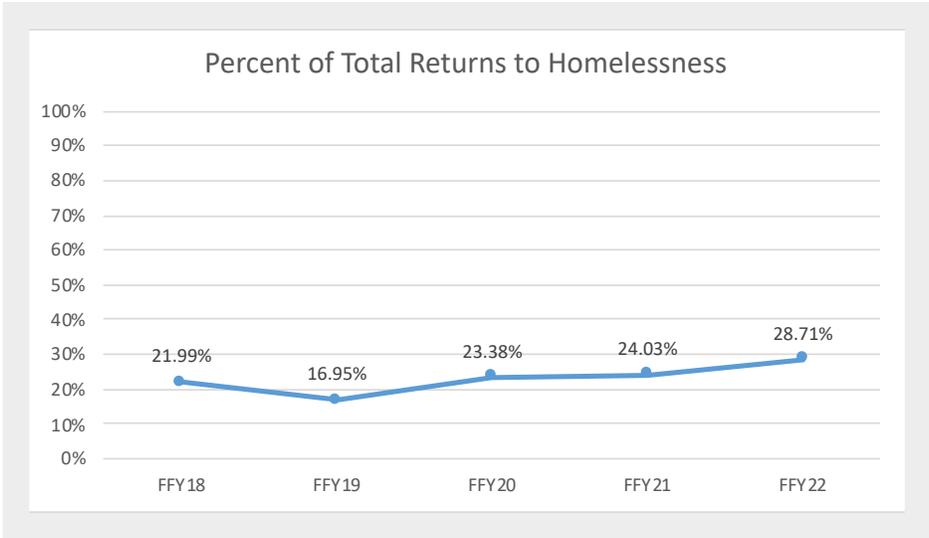


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	485	443	362	349	280	13.81	61.12	27.9	38.54	47.3	8.76	9	12	14	20	35	15
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	486	443	362	356	285	13.78	61.12	29.44	42.9	49.12	6.22	9	12	14	21	36	15



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	226	26	11.5%	12	5.31%	20	8.85%	58	25.66%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	56	0	0%	0	0%	4	7.14%	4	7.14%
Total returns to homelessness	282	26	9.22%	12	4.26%	24	8.51%	62	21.99%



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
FFY19	FFY19	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	223	18	8.07%	10	4.48%	19	8.52%	47	21.08%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	72	1	1.39%	1	1.39%	1	1.39%	3	4.17%
Total returns to homelessness	295	19	6.44%	11	3.73%	20	6.78%	50	16.95%

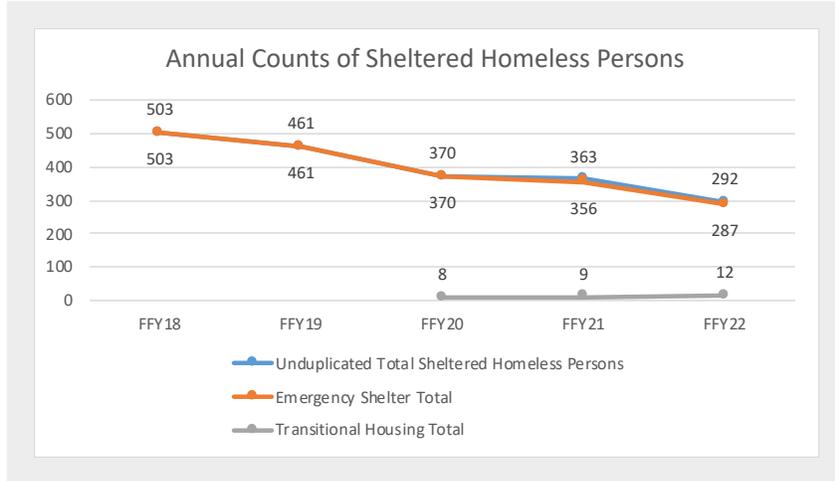
FFY20	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	186	28	15.05%	9	4.84%	13	6.99%	50	26.88%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	45	0	0%	1	2.22%	3	6.67%	4	8.89%
Total returns to homelessness	231	28	12.12%	10	4.33%	16	6.93%	54	23.38%

FFY21	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	258	36	13.95%	14	5.43%	22	8.53%	72	27.91%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	50	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%	2	4%
Total returns to homelessness	308	36	11.69%	16	5.19%	22	7.14%	74	24.03%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from ES	162	33	20.37%	11	6.79%	11	6.79%	55	33.95%
Exit was from PH	38	3	7.89%	0	0%	0	0%	3	7.89%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	202	36	17.82%	11	5.45%	11	5.45%	58	28.71%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

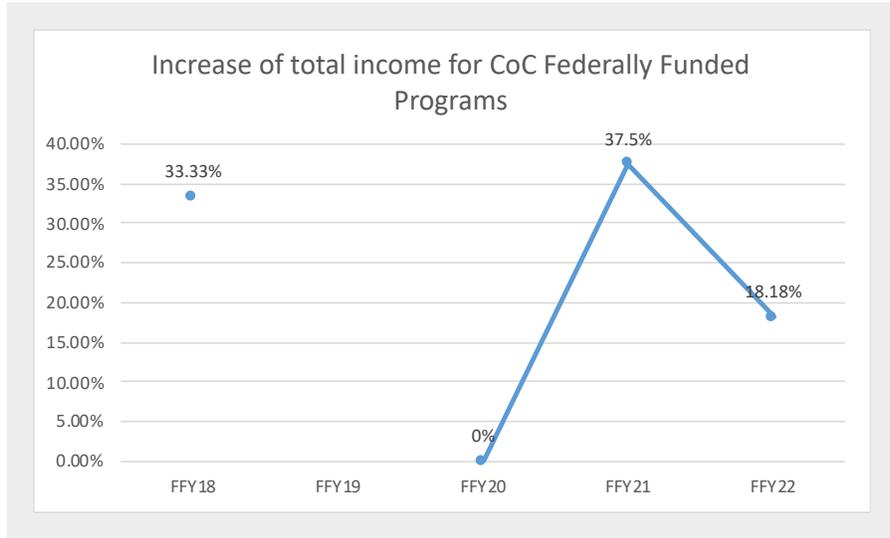
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	503	461	370	363	292	-71
Emergency Shelter Total	503	461	370	356	287	-69
Transitional Housing Total	N/A	N/A	8	9	12	3

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of adults with increased total income	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of adults who increased total income	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

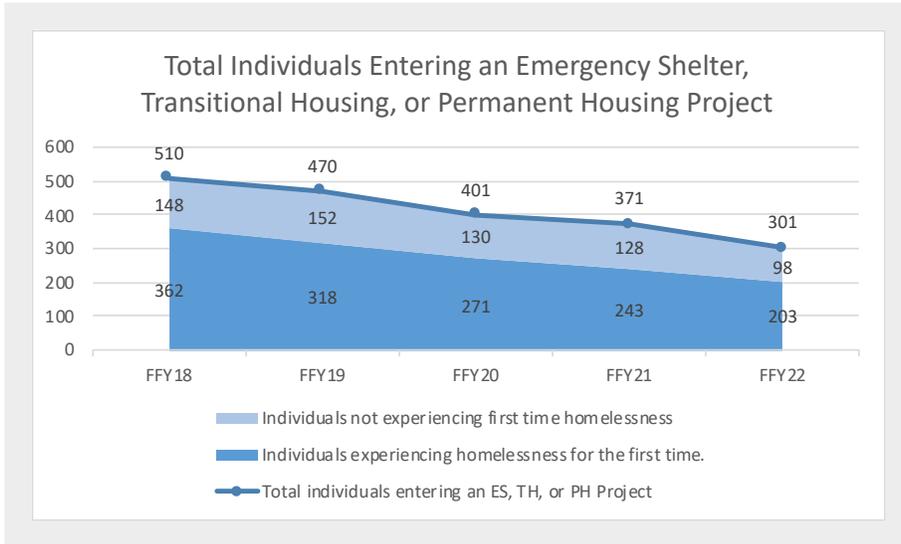
METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	1	N/A	1	16	11	-5
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	1	N/A	0	6	2	-4
Percentage of adults who increased total income	100%	N/A	0%	37.5%	18.18%	

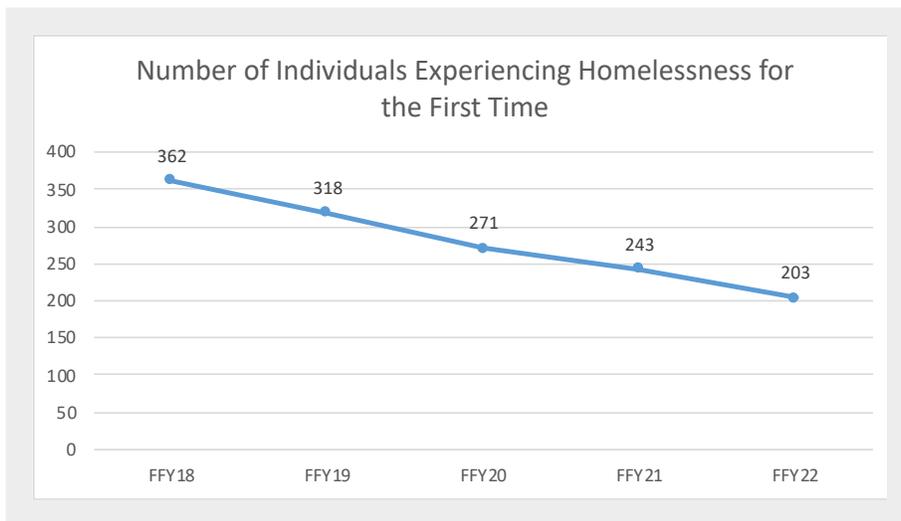


5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

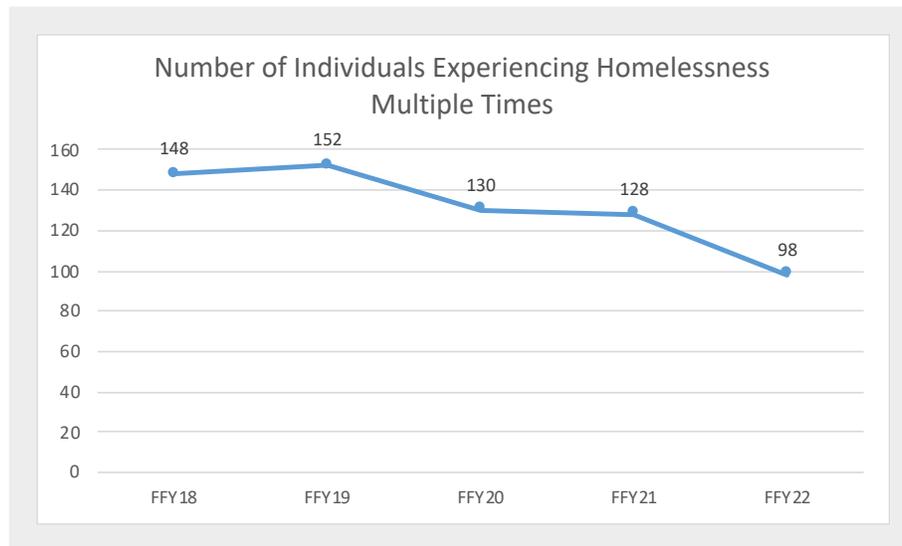
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Person with entries into ES or TH during the reporting period.	479	452	349	323	260	-63
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	148	152	124	119	80	-39
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	331	300	225	204	180	-24

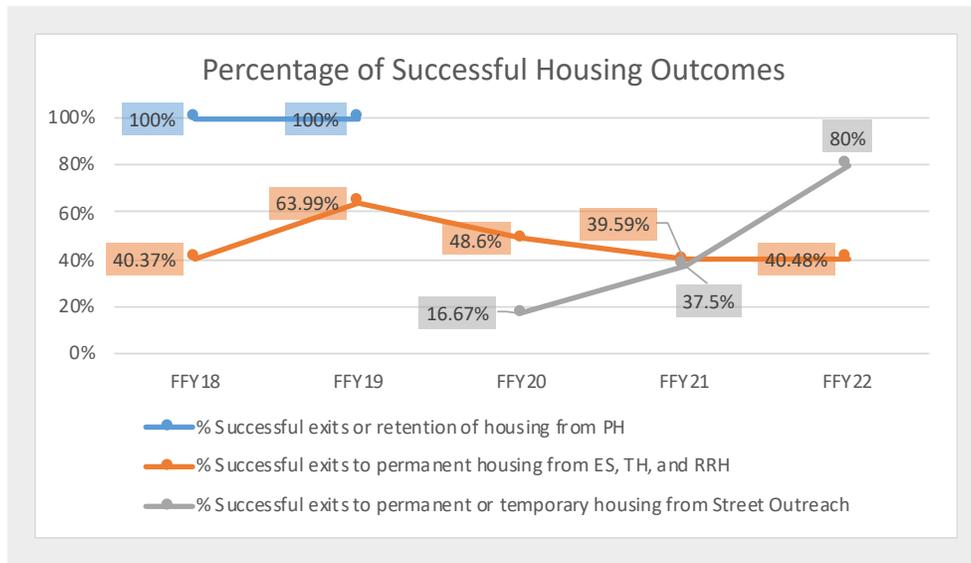
METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Person with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period	510	470	401	371	301	-70
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year	148	152	130	128	98	-30
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	362	318	271	243	203	-40

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	N/A	N/A	24	8	5	-3
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	N/A	N/A	2	1	0	-1
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	2	2	4	2
Percent successful exits	N/A	N/A	16.67%	37.5%	80%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	493	461	358	341	294	-47
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	199	295	174	135	119	-16
Percent successful exits	40.37%	63.99%	48.6%	39.59%	40.48%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent successful exits/retention	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Iron LHC									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	49	64	77%	52	72	72%	50	72	69%
Year-Round Beds	49	59		52	66		13	25	
Year-Round Overflow	0	5		0	6		46	68	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	15	28		20	34		4	4	
Youth dedicated	0	0		0	0		3	12	
Other Permanent Housing	0	0	0%	19	19	100%	38	38	100%
Rapid Rehousing	32	32	100%	10	10	100%	16	16	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		7	7		12	12	
Transitional Housing	4	4	100%	2	2	100%	4	9	44%
Youth dedicated	0	0		0	0		4	9	
LHC Total Beds	85	100	85%	83	103	81%	108	135	80%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Iron LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	43	N/A	N/A	38	15	53	43	6	49
	Number of Individuals	53	20	73	54	17	71	54	15	69
Adults and children	Number of Households	4	N/A	N/A	5	1	6	4	1	5
	Number of Individuals	13	N/A	N/A	20	3	23	13	10	23
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	4	0	4
Households No Children	Number of Households	39	N/A	N/A	33	14	47	36	5	41
	Number of Individuals	40	N/A	N/A	34	14	48	37	5	42



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Iron LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	23	19	2	0	25	19	35.2%	27.5%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	18	16	2	0	20	16	28.2%	23.2%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	9	1	1	1	10	1.4%	14.5%
Adults with Mental Illness	5	13	0	4	5	17	7.0%	24.6%
Veterans	2	3	1	0	3	3	4.2%	4.3%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.4%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	3	0	3	0	4.2%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	5	9	6	1	11	10	15.5%	14.5%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	6	9	1	1	7	10	9.9%	14.5%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.4%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.4%

IRON COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Iron County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	49	64	77%	52	72	72%	50	72	69%
Year-Round Beds	49	59		52	66		13	25	
Year-Round Overflow	0	5		0	6		46	68	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	15	28		20	34		4	4	
Youth Dedicated	0	0		0	0		3	12	
Other Permanent Housing	0	0	0%	19	19	100%	38	38	100%
Rapid Rehousing	32	32	100%	10	10	100%	16	16	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		7	7		12	12	
Transitional Housing	4	4	100%	2	2	100%	4	9	44%
Youth dedicated	0	0		0	0		4	9	
LHC Total Beds	85	100	85%	83	103	81%	108	135	80%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Iron County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	43	N/A	N/A	38	14	52	43	5	48
	Number of Individuals	53	20	73	54	16	70	54	14	68
Adults and children	Number of Households	4	N/A	N/A	5	1	6	4	1	5
	Number of Individuals	13	N/A	N/A	20	3	23	13	10	23
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	4	0	4
Households No Children	Number of Households	39	N/A	N/A	33	13	46	36	4	40
	Number of Individuals	40	N/A	N/A	34	13	47	37	4	41



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Iron Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	23	19	2	0	25	19	35.7%	27.9%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	18	16	2	0	20	16	28.6%	23.5%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	9	0	1	0	10	0.0%	14.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	5	13	0	4	5	17	7.1%	25.0%
Veterans	2	3	1	0	3	3	4.3%	4.4%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.4%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	3	0	3	0	4.3%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	5	9	6	1	11	10	15.7%	14.7%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	6	9	1	0	7	9	10.0%	13.2%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.5%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.5%



GARFIELD COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

No housing inventory data for Garfield County.

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY



Garfield County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1
Adults and children	Number of Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	1	1

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Garfield County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	100.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%



SAN JUAN LHC



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

No data to report for Measures 1-7. See page 11 for more information.

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

San Juan LHC and County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	0	0	0%	16	18	89%	18	24	75%
Year-Round Beds	0	0		16	18		18	24	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	0	0		16	18		18	24	
LHC Total Beds	0	0	0%	16	18	89%	18	24	75%





POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

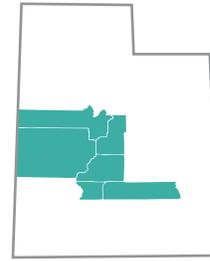
Category		San Juan LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	5	16	21	6	5	11
	Number of Individuals	0	0	0	16	16	32	18	5	23
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	3	0	3	5	0	5
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	17	0	17
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	2	16	18	1	5	6
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	2	16	18	1	5	6

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

San Juan LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	16	18	2	0	18	18	56.3%	78.3%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	6	6	2	0	8	6	25.0%	26.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	3	1	2	1	5	2	15.6%	8.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	4	2	4	1	12.5%	4.3%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	5	0	0	0	5	0	15.6%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	7	1	6	1	13	2	40.6%	8.7%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	4.3%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	4.3%

SIX COUNTY LHC

JUAB, MILLARD, SANPETE, PIUTE, SEVIER AND WAYNE COUNTIES



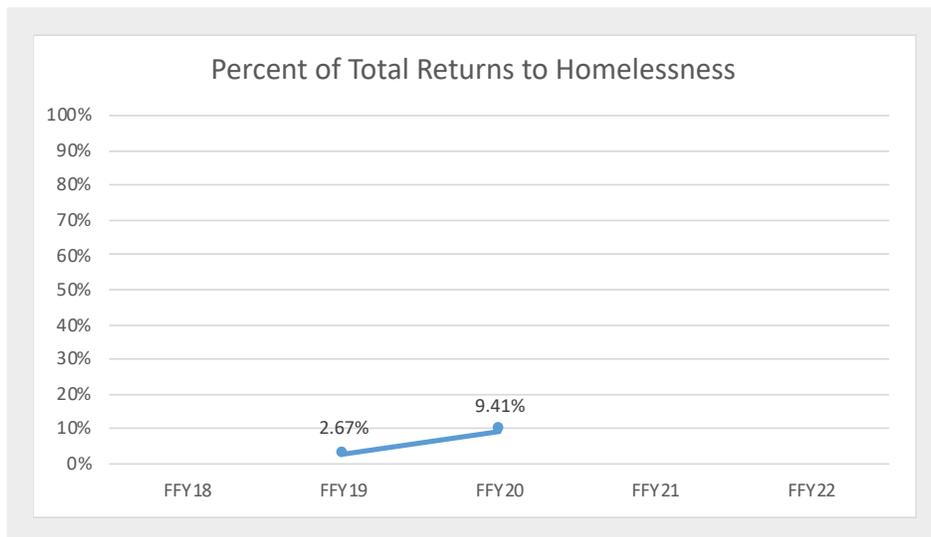
Individual county data for Juab, Millard, Sanpete, and Sevier counties are in the following sections. Piute and Wayne counties have no data to report.

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

There is no data to report for this measure.

2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



FFY19	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	75	0	0%	2	2.67%	0	0%	2	2.67%
Total returns to homelessness	75	0	0%	2	2.67%	0	0%	2	2.67%

FFY20	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from PH	85	4	4.71%	4	4.71%	0	0.00%	8	9.41%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	85	4	4.71%	4	4.71%	0	0.00%	8	9.41%

There is no data to report for FFY22. See page 11 for more information.

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.

There is no data to report for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.



5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period. There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period. There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Six County LHC									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	12	28	43%	21	45	47%	21	46	46%
Year-Round Beds	12	28		21	45		21	45	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	1	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	12	28		21	45		21	46	
Rapid Rehousing	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	5	100%
Transitional Housing	8	17	47%	7	8	88%	11	17	65%
Domestic Violence dedicated	8	17		7	8				
LHC Total Beds	20	45	44%	28	53	53%	37	68	54%





POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Six County LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	11	N/A	N/A	19	0	19	17	13	30
	Number of Individuals	20	17	37	28	0	28	32	18	50
Adults and children	Number of Households	5	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	8	0	8
	Number of Individuals	14	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	23	0	23
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	6	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	9	13	22
	Number of Individuals	6	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	9	18	27

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Six County LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	28	32	0	5	28	37	100.0%	74.0%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	19	17	0	5	19	22	67.9%	44.0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0%	4.0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	3	0	5	0	8	0.0%	16.0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	6	3	0	1	6	4	21.4%	8.0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	3	0	0	3	3	3	10.7%	6.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

JUAB COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

No housing inventory data for Juab County.

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Category		Juab County								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Juab County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%



MILLARD COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

No housing inventory data for Millard County.

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Millard County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Number of Individuals	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Millard County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	50%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	50%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	2	0	2	0%	100%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	50%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%



SANPETE COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

No housing inventory data for Sanpete County.

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Sanpete County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Sanpete County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0%	100%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0%	100%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0%	100%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%



SEVIER COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Sevier County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	12	28	43%	21	45	47%	21	46	46%
Year-Round Beds	12	28		21	45		21	45	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	1	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	12	28		21	45		21	46	
Rapid Rehousing	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	5	100%
Transitional Housing	8	17	47%	7	8	88%	11	17	65%
Domestic Violence dedicated	8	17		7	8				
LHC Total Beds	20	45	44%	28	53	53%	37	68	54%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

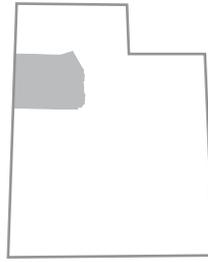
Sevier County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	11	N/A	N/A	19	0	19	16	3	19
	Number of Individuals	20	8	28	28	0	28	31	4	35
Adults and children	Number of Households	5	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	8	0	8
	Number of Individuals	14	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	23	0	23
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	6	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	8	3	11
	Number of Individuals	6	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	8	4	12

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Sevier County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	28	31	0	0	28	31	100.0%	88.6%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	19	16	0	0	19	16	67.9%	45.7%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0%	5.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	2	0	2	0	4	0.0%	11.4%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	6	3	0	0	6	3	21.4%	8.6%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	3	0	0	0	3	0	10.7%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%



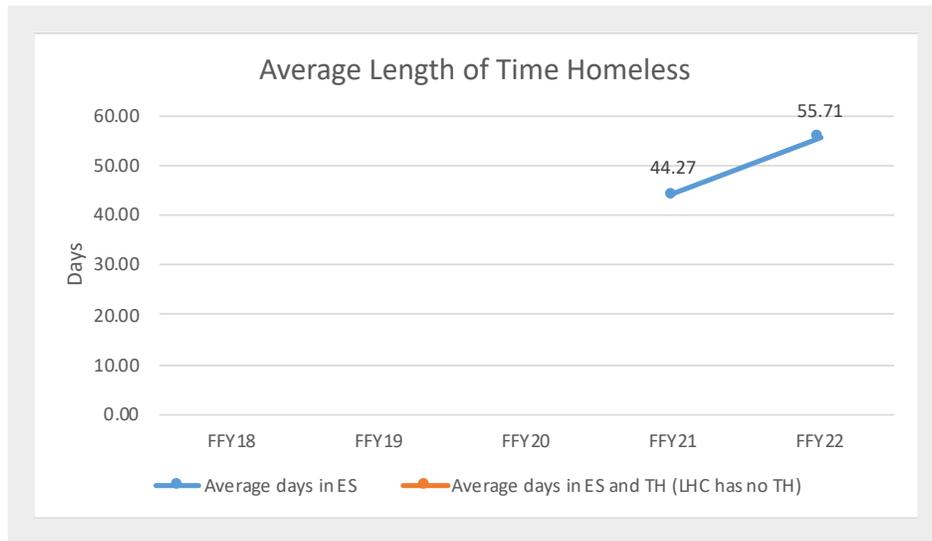
TOOELE LHC



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

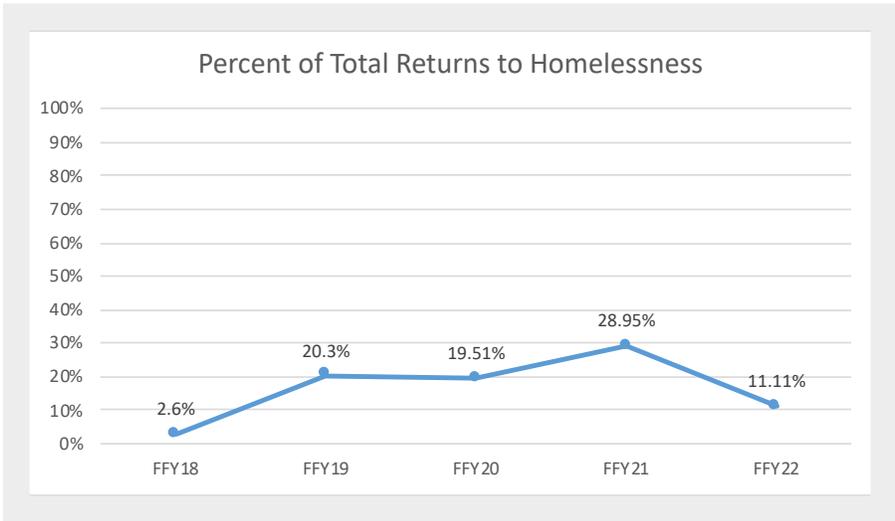


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.27	55.71	11.44	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	24.5	-21.5
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.27	55.71	11.44	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	24.5	-21.5



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	77	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0	0%	2	2.6%
Total returns to homelessness	77	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0	0%	2	2.6%

	FFY19	FFY19	% of Returns						
Total returns to homelessness	202	11	5.45%	7	3.47%	23	11.39%	41	20.3%



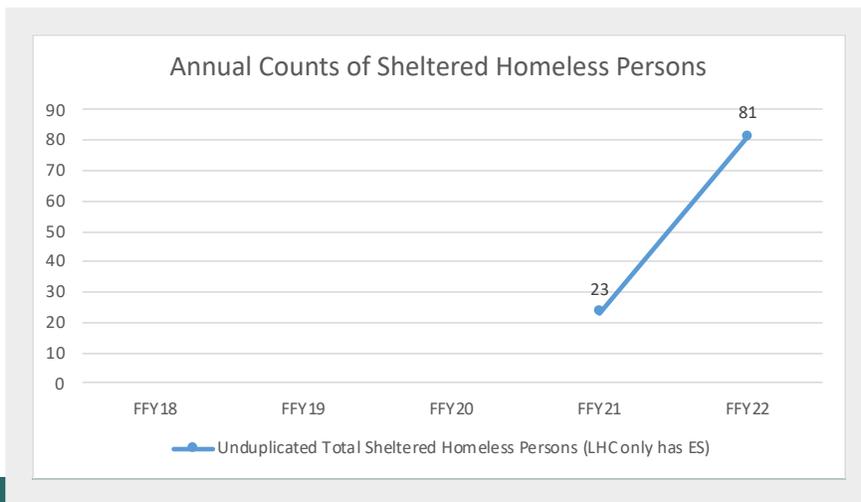
	Total # of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns
Exit was from PH	41	0	0%	0	0%	8	19.51%	8	19.51%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	41	0	0%	0	0%	8	19.51%	8	19.51%

FFY21	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from PH	76	9	11.84%	5	6.58%	8	10.53%	22	28.95%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	76	9	11.84%	5	6.58%	8	10.53%	22	28.95%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from PH	9	0	0%	0	0%	1	11.11%	1	11.11%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	9	0	0%	0	0%	1	11.11%	1	11.11%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



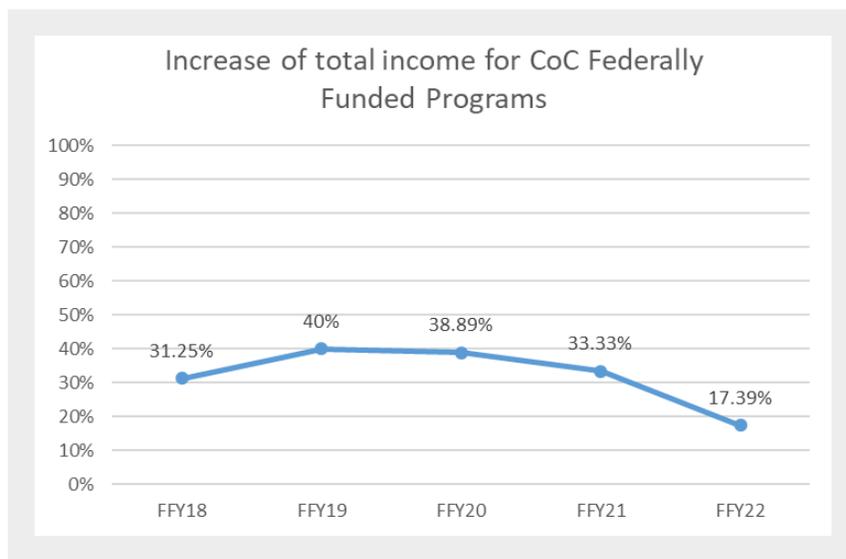
METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	81	58
Emergency Shelter Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	81	58

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN CoC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	17	6	11	13	7	-6
Number of adults with increased total income	6	4	5	5	1	-4
Percentage of adults who increased total income	35.29%	66.67%	45.45%	38.46%	14%	

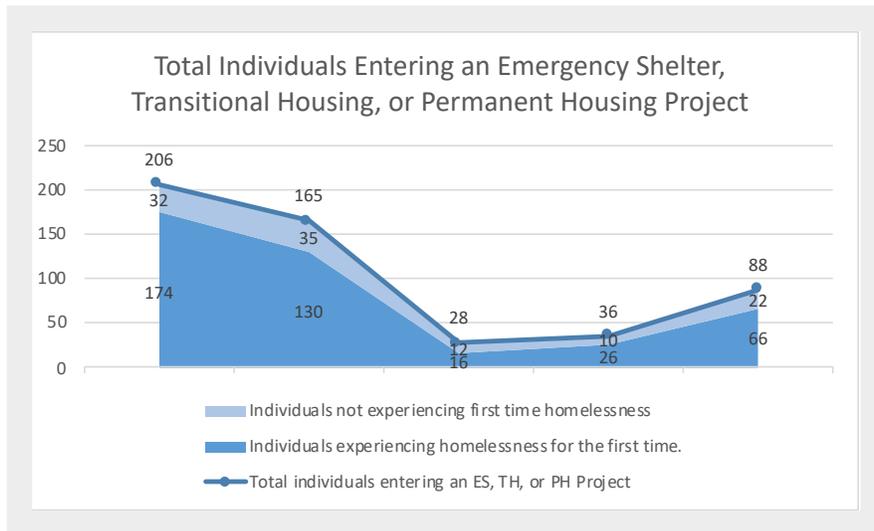


METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

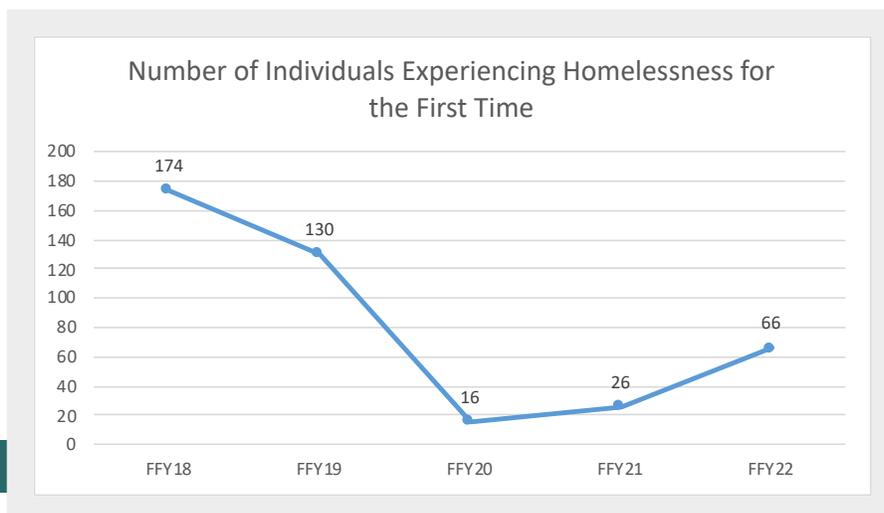
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	15	14	7	11	16	5
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	4	4	2	3	3	0
Percentage of adults who increased total income	26.67%	28.57%	28.57%	27.27%	18.75%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

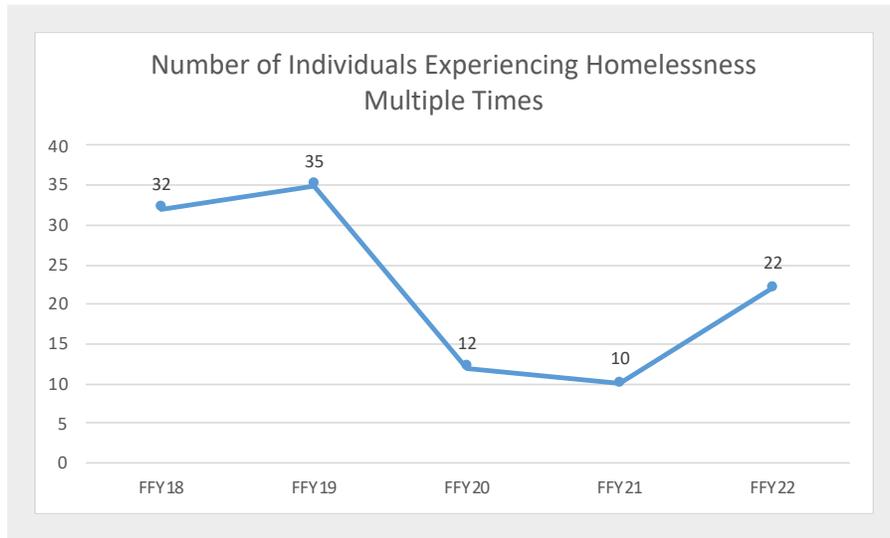
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	74	51
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	19	12
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	55	39

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

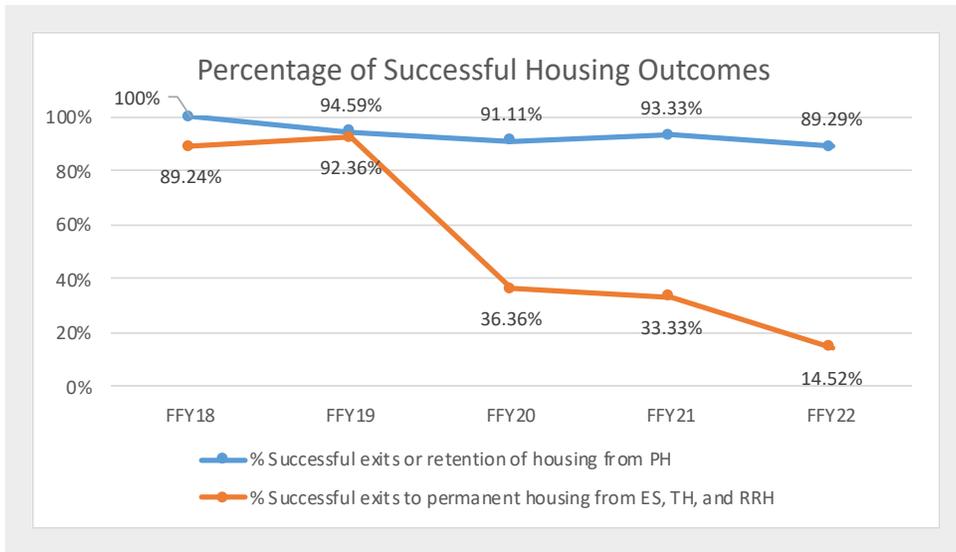
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	206	165	28	36	88	52
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	32	35	12	10	22	12
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	174	130	16	26	66	40



6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

No data to report for 7A.1. See page 11 for more information.

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	251	157	11	21	62	41
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	224	145	4	7	9	2
Percent of successful exits	89.24%	92.36%	36.36%	33.33%	14.52%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	43	37	45	45	28	-17
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	43	35	41	42	25	-17
Percent of successful exits	100%	94.59%	91.11%	93.33%	89.29%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Tooele LHC and County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	10	10	100%	15	22	68%	36	40	90%
Year-Round Beds	10	10		14	20		30	34	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		1	2		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		6	6	
Domestic Violence dedicated	10	10		4	10		8	12	
Permanent Supportive Housing	25	27	93%	22	42	52%	22	54	41%
Rapid Rehousing	8	8	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
LHC Total Beds	43	45	96%	37	64	58%	58	94	62%



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

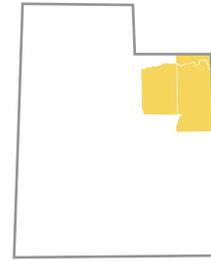
Category		Tooele LHC								
		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	5	N/A	N/A	14	34	48	34	39	73
	Number of Individuals	10	23	33	15	34	49	36	40	76
Adults and children	Number of Households	2	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Number of Individuals	7	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	2	0	2
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	2
Households No Children	Number of Households	3	N/A	N/A	13	34	47	33	37	70
	Number of Individuals	3	N/A	N/A	13	34	47	34	38	72

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Tooele LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	4	10	0	1	4	11	8.2%	14.5%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	3	9	0	1	3	10	6.1%	13.2%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	5	14	1	21	6	35	12.2%	46.1%
Adults with Mental Illness	3	9	0	11	3	20	6.1%	26.3%
Veterans	0	2	0	1	0	3	0.0%	3.9%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0%	2.6%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	1	14	2	17	3	31	6.1%	40.8%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	1	3	3	4	4	7	8.2%	9.2%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	1	0	0	0	1	0	2.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	1	0	0	0	1	0	2.0%	0.0%

UINTAH BASIN LHC

DAGGETT, DUCHESNE AND UINTAH COUNTIES

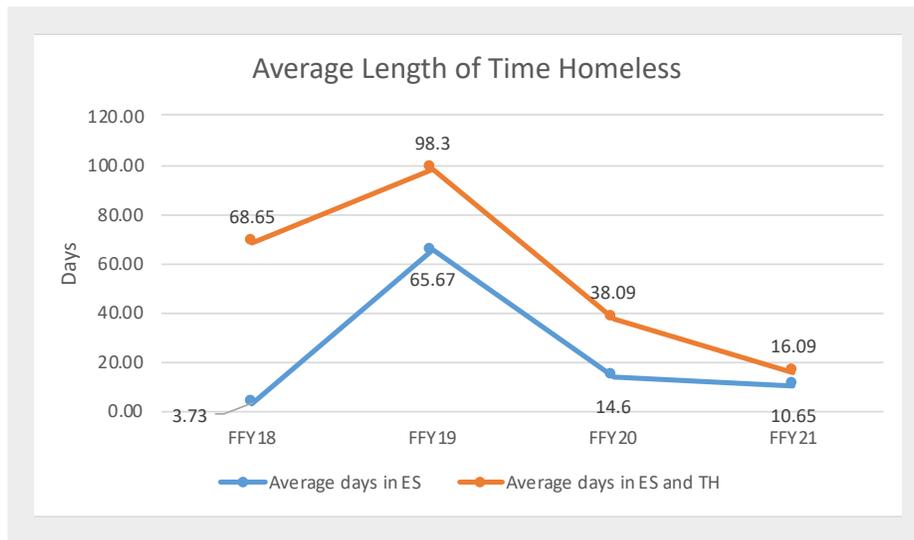


Individual county data for Duchesne and Uintah Counties are in the following sections. Daggett County had no data to report.

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

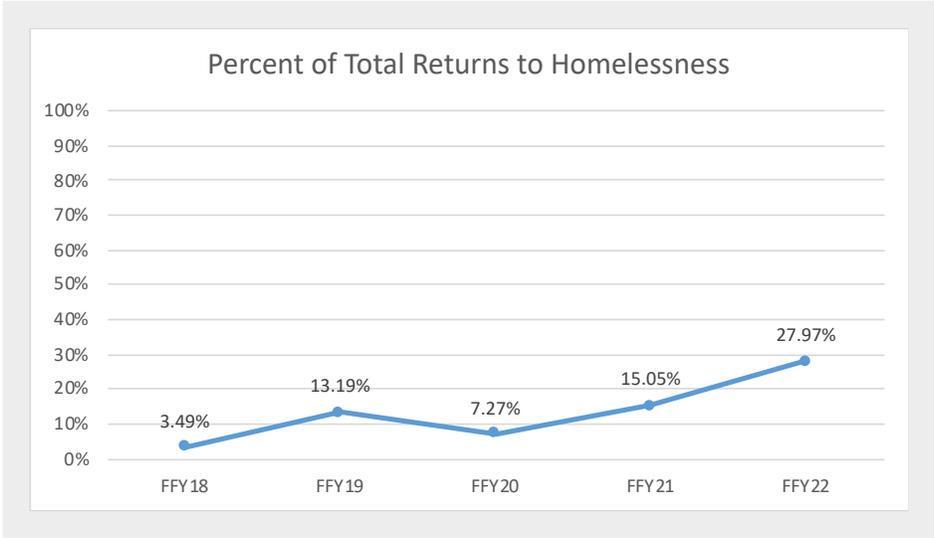
This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period..



	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	49	60	149	351	423	3.73	65.67	14.6	10.65	6.48	-4.17	3	4.5	4	7	7	0
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	60	66	161	356	429	68.65	98.3	38.09	16.09	14.7	-1.39	3	5	5	8	7	-1

2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	14	1	7.14%	0	0%	0	0%	1	7.14%
Exit was from Transitional Housing (TH)	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	69	2	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2.9%
Total returns to homelessness	86	3	3.49%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3.49%



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from ES	32	7	21.88%	2	6.25%	0	0%	9	28.13%
Exit was from TH	6	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%
Exit was from PH	53	1	1.89%	0	0%	2	3.77%	3	5.66%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	91	8	8.79%	2	2.2%	2	2.2%	12	13.19%

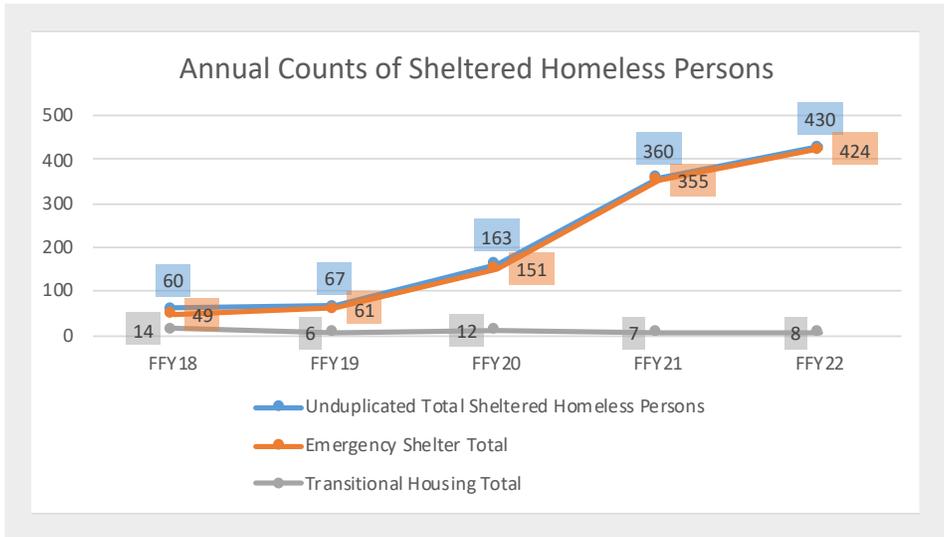
	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns	FFY20	% of Returns
Exit was from ES	28	1	3.57%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3.57%
Exit was from TH	9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	73	2	2.74%	1	1.37%	4	5.48%	7	9.59%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	110	3	2.73%	1	0.91%	4	3.64%	8	7.27%

	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	27	6	22.22%	1	3.7%	1	3.7%	8	29.63%
Exit was from TH	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	65	1	1.54%	3	4.62%	2	3.08%	6	9.23%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	93	7	7.53%	4	4.3%	3	3.23%	14	15.05%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	72	11	15.28%	2	2.78%	9	12.50%	22	30.56%
Exit was from TH	10	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	61	0	0%	1	1.64%	17	27.87%	18	29.51%
Total returns to homelessness	143	11	7.69%	3	2.10%	26	18.18%	40	27.97%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

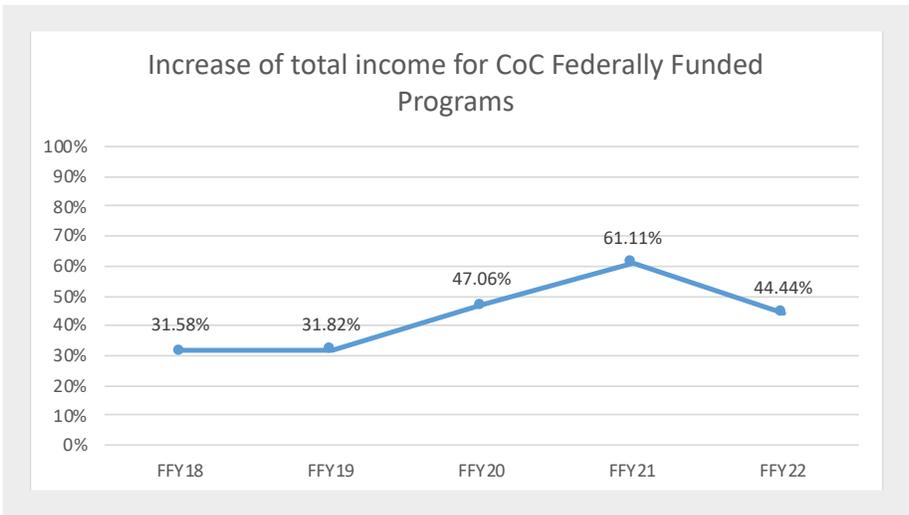
This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	60	67	163	360	430	70
Emergency Shelter Total	49	61	151	355	424	69
Transitional Housing Total	14	6	12	7	8	1



4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

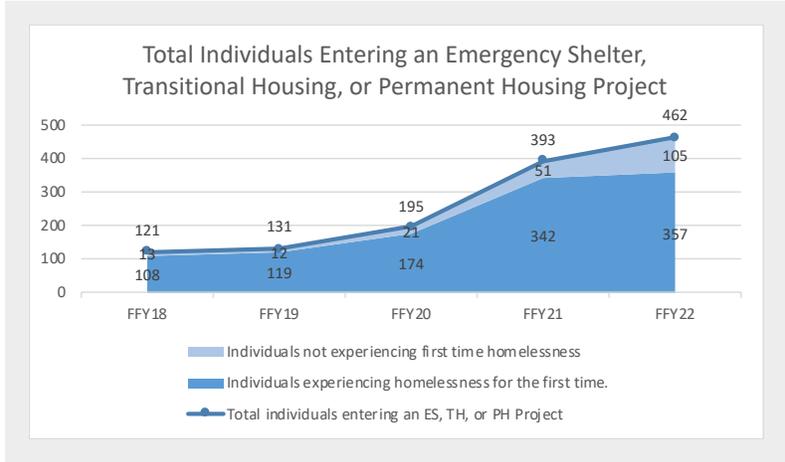
METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	19	22	17	18	18	0
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	6	7	8	11	8	-3
Percentage of adults who increased total income	31.58%	31.82%	47.06%	61.11%	44.44%	

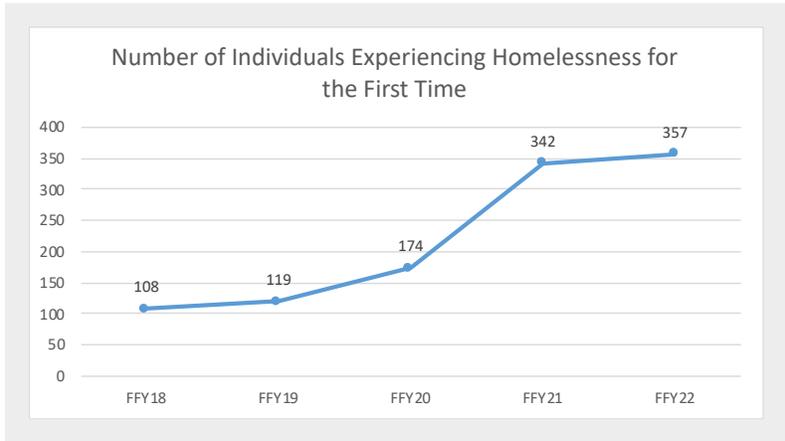


5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

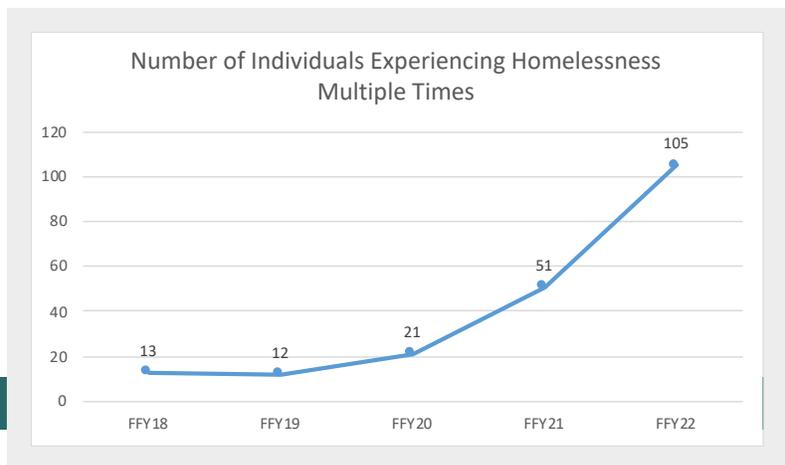
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	54	62	154	355	426	71
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	10	5	19	46	92	46
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	44	57	135	309	334	25

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

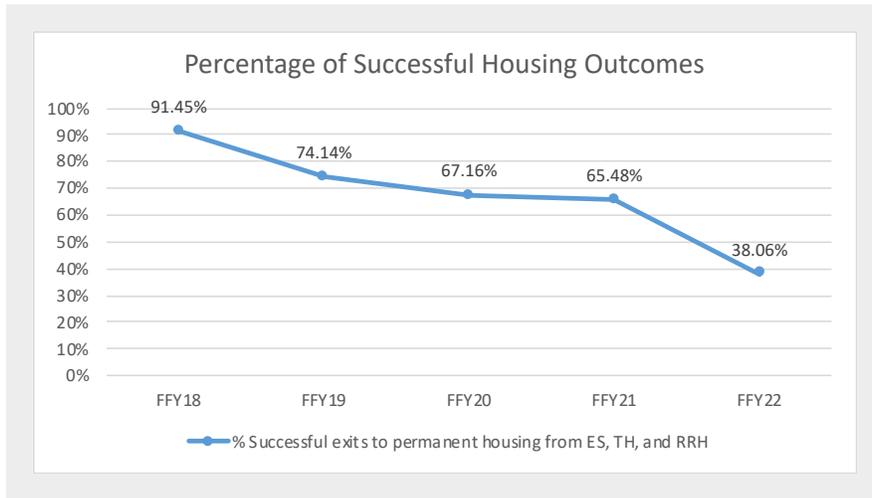
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	121	131	195	393	462	69
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	13	12	21	51	105	54
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	108	119	174	342	357	15

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.



7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	117	116	201	394	444	50
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	107	86	135	258	169	-89
Percent of successful exits	91.45%	74.14%	67.16%	65.48%	38.06%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

There is no data available for this measure. See page 11 for more information.



2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Uintah Basin LHC									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	25	46	54%	18	36	50%	18	38	47%
Year-Round Beds	25	46		18	36		18	38	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	3	24		2	20		0	20	
Rapid Rehousing	46	76	61%	27	27	100%	34	34	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	3	3		4	4		16	16	
Transitional Housing	5	5	100%	5	5	100%	5	5	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	5	5		5	5		5	5	
LHC Total Beds	76	127	60%	50	68	74%	57	77	74%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Uintah Basin LHC										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	16	N/A	N/A	10	5	15	9	5	14
	Number of Individuals	30	3	33	23	5	28	23	5	28
Adults and children	Number of Households	7	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	5	0	5
	Number of Individuals	20	N/A	N/A	15	0	15	19	0	19
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	9	N/A	N/A	6	5	11	4	5	9
	Number of Individuals	10	N/A	N/A	8	5	13	4	5	9

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Uintah Basin LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	3	2	1	1	4	3	14.3%	11.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	3	2	1	1	4	3	14.3%	11.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	1	0	0	1	1	1	3.6%	3.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	7	4	2	3	9	7	32.1%	25.9%
Veterans	1	0	1	0	2	0	7.1%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	2	3	1	1	3	4	10.7%	14.8%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.0%	7.4%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

DUCHESNE COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Duchesne County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	22	22	100%	16	16	100%	18	18	100%
Year-Round Beds	22	22		16	16		18	18	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Transitional Housing	5	5	100%	5	5	100%	5	5	100%
County Total Beds	100	100	100%	44	44	100%	41	41	100%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Duchesne County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	13	N/A	N/A	9	5	14	9	4	13
	Number of Individuals	27	2	29	21	5	26	23	4	27
Adults and children	Number of Households	7	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	5	0	5
	Number of Individuals	20	N/A	N/A	15	0	15	19	0	19
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	6	N/A	N/A	5	5	10	4	4	8
	Number of Individuals	7	N/A	N/A	6	5	11	4	4	8

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Duchesne County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	1	2	1	1	2	3	7.7%	11.1%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	1	2	1	1	2	3	7.7%	11.1%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	3.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	7	4	2	3	9	7	34.6%	25.9%
Veterans	1	0	1	0	2	0	7.7%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	0	3	1	1	1	4	3.8%	14.8%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.0%	7.4%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

UINTAH COUNTY

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Uintah County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	3	24	13%	2	20	10%	0	20	0%
Year-Round Beds	3	24		2	20		0	20	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	3	24		2	20		0	20	
Rapid Rehousing	3	3	100%	4	4	100%	16	16	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	3	3		4	4		16	16	
County Total Beds	6	27	22%	6	24	25%	16	36	44%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

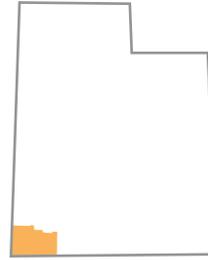
Uintah County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	3	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	1
Adults and children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households No Children	Number of Households	3	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Number of Individuals	3	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	0	1	1

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Uintah County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	2	0	0	0	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	2	0	0	0	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	1	0	0	0	1	0	50.0%	0.0%
Adults with Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	2	0	0	0	2	0	100.0%	0.0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%



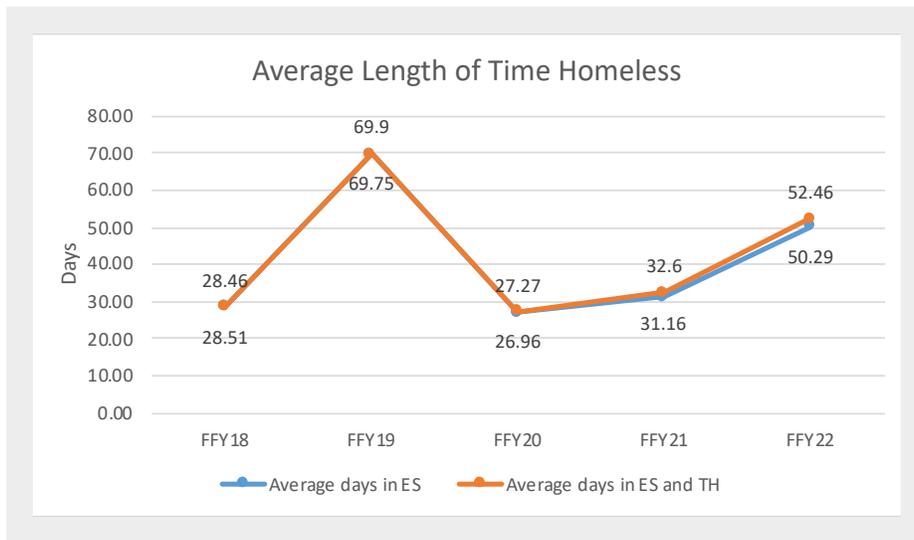
WASHINGTON LHC



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period..

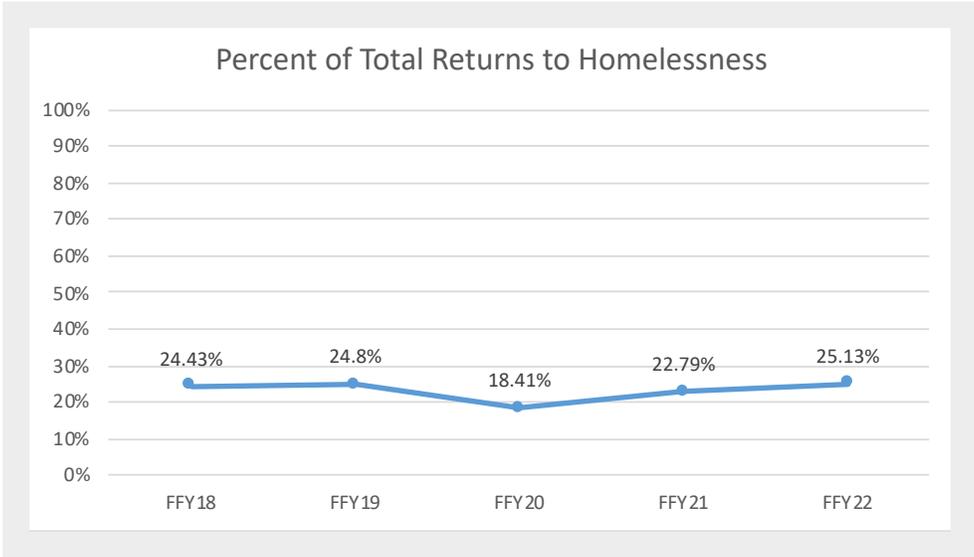


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	892	929	963	927	756	28.51	69.75	26.96	31.16	50.29	19.13	14	18	14	14	25	11
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	894	931	974	948	775	28.46	69.9	27.27	32.6	52.46	19.86	14	18	15	14	26	12



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



FFY18	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
	199	21	10.55%	11	5.53%	31	15.58%	63	31.66%
	280	4	1.43%	11	3.93%	39	13.93%	54	19.29%
	479	25	5.22%	22	4.59%	70	14.61%	117	24.43%



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
FFY19	FFY19	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from ES	239	32	13.39%	21	8.79%	19	7.95%	72	30.13%
Exit was from PH	136	9	6.62%	7	5.15%	5	3.68%	21	15.44%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	375	41	10.93%	28	7.47%	24	6.4%	93	24.8%

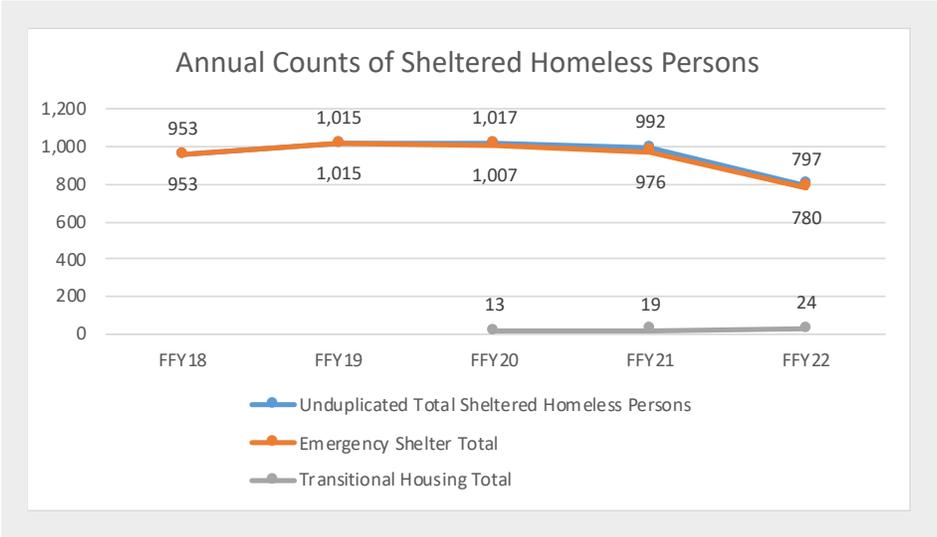
	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	242	44	18.18%	17	7.02%	19	7.85%	80	33.06%
Exit was from PH	236	2	0.85%	6	2.54%	0	0%	8	3.39%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	478	46	9.62%	23	4.81%	19	3.97%	88	18.41%

	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	337	39	11.57%	21	6.23%	27	8.01%	87	25.82%
Exit was from PH	150	8	5.33%	6	4%	10	6.67%	24	16%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	487	47	9.65%	27	5.54%	37	7.6%	111	22.79%

	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	189	30	15.87%	23	12.17%	24	12.7%	77	40.74%
Exit was from TH	6	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Exit was from PH	199	2	1.01%	9	4.52%	11	5.53%	22	11.06%
Total returns to homelessness	394	32	8.12%	32	8.12%	35	8.88%	99	25.13%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

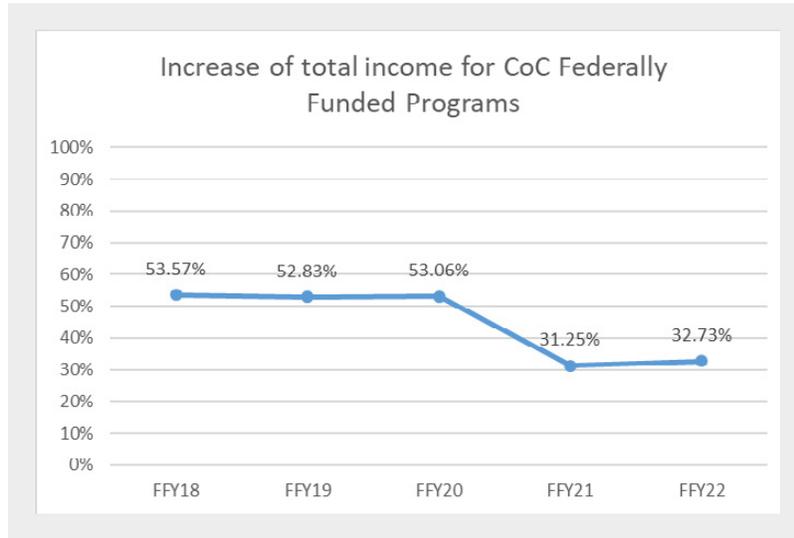
This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	953	1,015	1,017	992	797	-195
Emergency Shelter Total	953	1,015	1,007	976	780	-196
Transitional Housing Total	N/A	N/A	13	19	24	5



4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

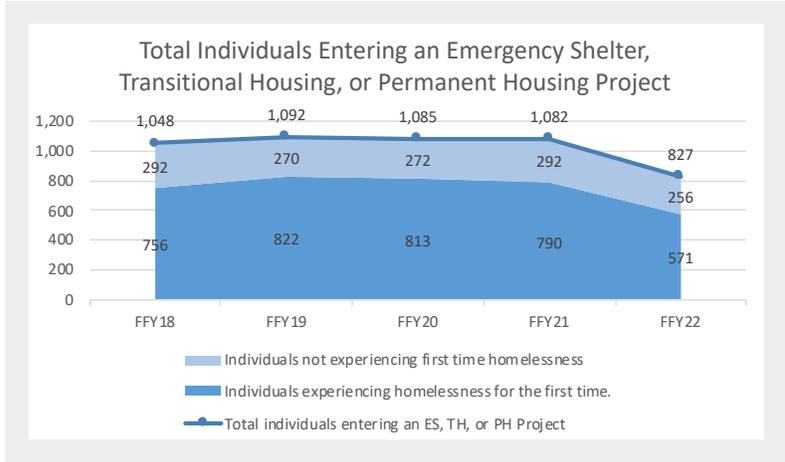
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	12	10	11	5	11	6
Number of adults with increased total income	5	7	4	3	5	2
Percentage of adults who increased total income	41.67%	70%	36.36%	60%	45.45%	

METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

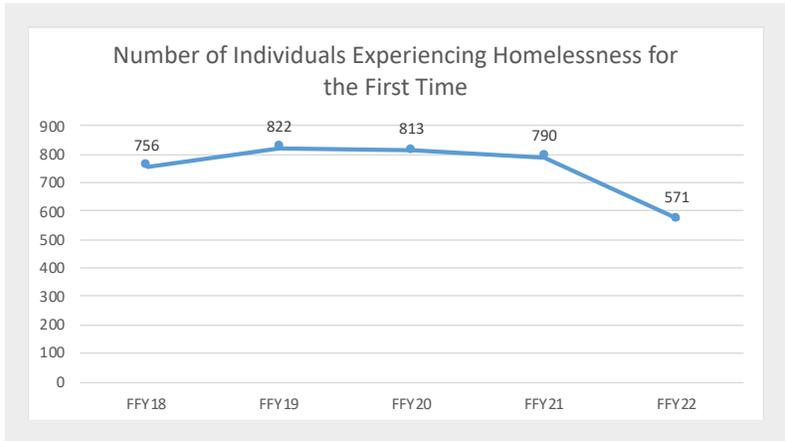
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	44	43	38	43	44	1
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	25	21	22	12	13	1
Percentage of adults who increased total income	56.82%	48.84%	57.89%	27.91%	29.55%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

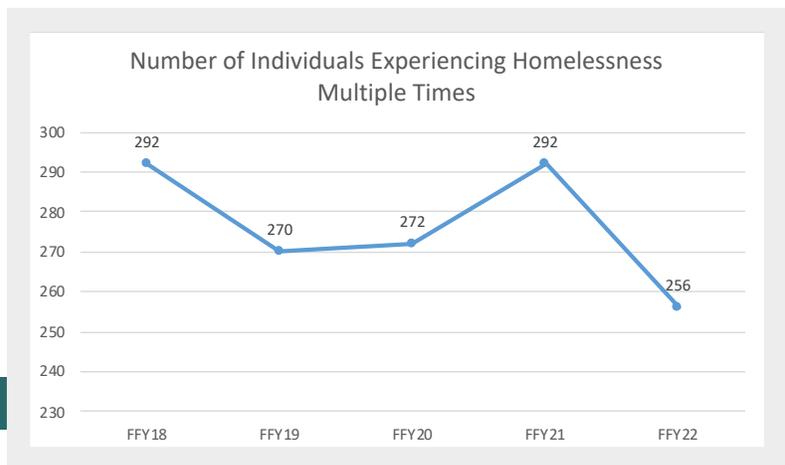
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES TH during the reporting period.	890	966	963	943	734	-209
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	253	254	246	266	236	-30
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	637	712	717	677	498	-179

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

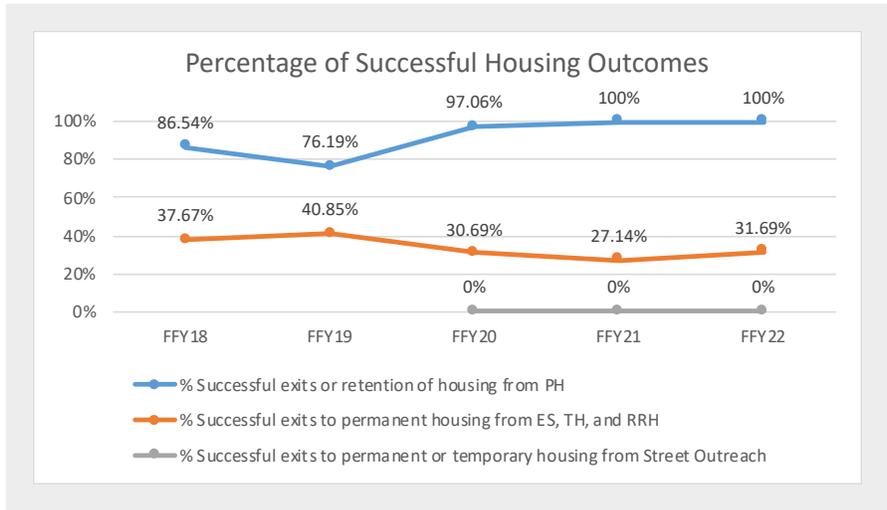
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	1,048	1,092	1,085	1,082	827	-255
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	292	270	272	292	256	-36
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	756	822	813	790	571	-219

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS
 This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.



7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	N/A	N/A	1	35	16	-19
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Percent of successful exits	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	1,006	1,006	1,085	969	811	-158
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	379	411	333	263	257	-6
Percent of successful exits	37.67%	40.85%	30.69%	27.14%	31.69%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	52	42	34	30	18	-12
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	45	32	33	30	18	-12
Percent of successful exits	86.54%	76.19%	97.06%	100%	100%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Washington LHC and County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	77	130	59%	114	140	81%	85	140	61%
Year-Round Beds	77	114		109	124		85	124	
Year-Round Overflow	0	16		5	16		0	16	
Winter Overflow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	14	14		18	24		12	24	
Youth dedicated	3	16		7	16		4	16	
Permanent Supportive Housing	20	28	71%	21	29	72%	23	26	88%
Veteran dedicated	8	12		10	15		15	15	
Other Permanent Housing	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	35	35	100%
Rapid Rehousing	78	78	100%	84	84	100%	45	45	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	7	7		1	1		4	4	
Transitional Housing	7	7	100%	16	17	94%	9	9	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	7	7		16	17		9	9	
LHC Total Beds	182	243	75%	235	270	87%	197	255	77%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



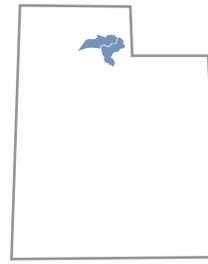
POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Washington LHC										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	65	N/A	N/A	92	248	340	71	168	239
	Number of Individuals	84	211	295	130	263	393	94	171	265
Adults and children	Number of Households	9	N/A	N/A	16	0	16	11	0	11
	Number of Individuals	28	N/A	N/A	54	0	54	34	0	34
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	0	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	4	0	4
	Number of Individuals	0	N/A	N/A	4	0	4	4	0	4
Households No Children	Number of Households	56	N/A	N/A	72	248	320	56	168	224
	Number of Individuals	56	N/A	N/A	72	263	335	56	171	227



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Washington LHC Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	35	22	13	6	48	28	12.2%	10.3%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	22	14	13	6	35	20	8.9%	7.4%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	2	0	1	1	3	1	0.8%	0.4%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	22	13	58	42	80	55	20.4%	20.3%
Adults with Mental Illness	38	19	56	64	94	83	23.9%	30.6%
Veterans	3	2	13	6	16	8	4.1%	3.0%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	7	11	23	16	30	27	7.6%	10.0%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	12	6	18	13	30	19	7.6%	7.0%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.5%	0.7%
Child of a Youth Parent	3	3	0	0	3	3	0.8%	1.1%



WEBER-MORGAN LHC

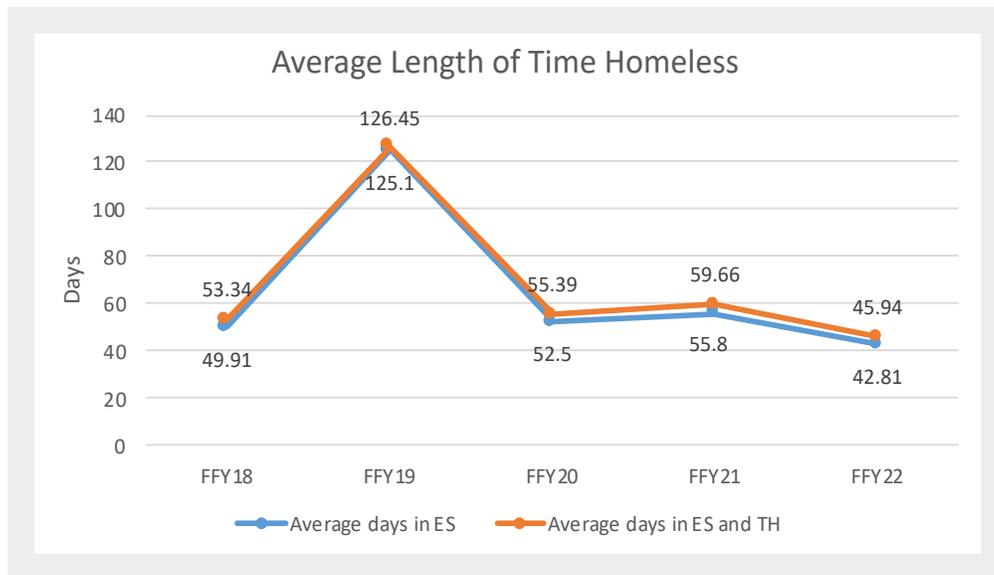
WEBER AND MORGAN COUNTIES

All Weber-Morgan LHC data is for Weber County. Morgan County has no data to report.

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1 MEASURE 1: LENGTH OF TIME (LOT) PERSONS REMAIN HOMELESS

This measure looks at all Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects and finds the average days that a person was homeless in any ES or TH projects in the area during the reporting period.

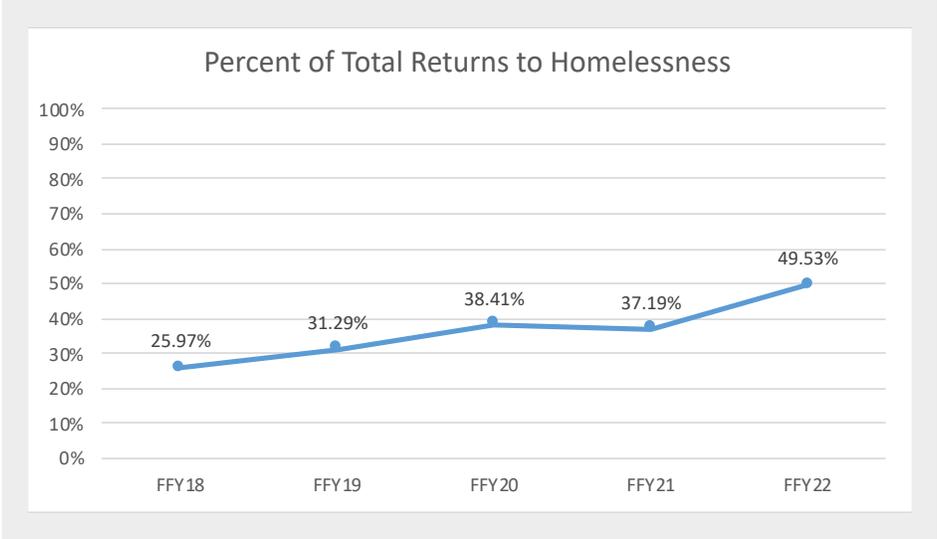


	Persons					Average LOT Homeless Days						Median LOT Homeless Days					
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Diff.
1.1 Persons in ES	2,219	2,311	2,013	1,755	2,348	49.91	125.1	52.5	55.8	42.81	-12.99	27	43	23	21	13	-8
1.2 Persons in ES and TH	2,277	2,369	2,052	1,804	2,388	53.34	126.45	55.39	59.66	45.94	-13.72	28	44	24	22.0	14	-8



2 MEASURE 2: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO EXIT HOMELESSNESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS RETURN TO HOMELESSNESS

This measure evaluates how many people who exited homelessness to permanent destinations 24 months before the reporting period returned to homelessness at different intervals.



	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns	FFY18	% of Returns
Exit was from Street Outreach (SO)	2	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Exit was from Emergency Shelter (ES)	306	51	16.67%	16	5.23%	30	9.8%	97	31.7%
Exit was from Transitional Housing (TH)	25	0	0%	1	4%	1	4%	2	8%
Exit was from Permanent Housing (PH)	210	15	7.14%	13	6.19%	12	5.71%	40	19.05%
Total returns to homelessness	543	68	12.52%	30	5.52%	43	7.92%	141	25.97%

	Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns	FFY19	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	2	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Exit was from ES	702	162	23.08%	48	6.84%	42	5.98%	252	35.9%
Exit was from TH	31	1	3.23%	1	3.23%	6	19.35%	8	25.81%
Exit was from PH	227	16	7.05%	12	5.29%	12	5.29%	40	17.62%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	962	179	18.61%	61	6.34%	61	6.34%	301	31.29%

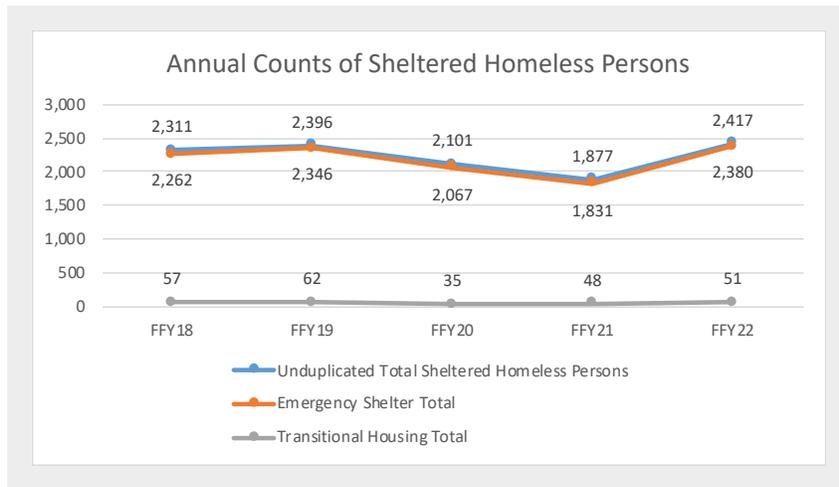
	FFY20	FFY20	% of Returns						
Exit was from TH	34	1	2.94%	1	2.94%	2	5.88%	4	11.76%
Exit was from PH	220	14	6.36%	12	5.45%	3	1.36%	29	13.18%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	953	235	24.66%	70	7.35%	61	6.4%	366	38.41%

	FFY21	FFY21	% of Returns						
Exit was from ES	635	216	34.02%	29	4.57%	36	5.67%	281	44.25%
Exit was from TH	24	3	12.5%	0	0%	4	16.67%	7	29.17%
Exit was from PH	222	7	3.15%	8	3.6%	25	11.26%	40	18.02%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	890	227	25.51%	38	4.27%	66	7.42%	331	37.19%

FFY22	FFY22	FFY22	% of Returns						
Exit was from SO	12	2	16.67%	1	8.33%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%
Exit was from ES	589	272	46.18%	18	3.06%	38	6.45%	328	55.69%
Exit was from TH	12	0	0%	1	8.33%	0	0%	1	8.33%
Exit was from PH	126	9	7.14%	16	12.7%	7	5.56%	32	25.4%
Total returns to homelessness	739	283	38.29%	36	4.87%	47	6.36%	366	49.53%

3 MEASURE 3: NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS

This measure represents an unduplicated count of people in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects during the reporting period.



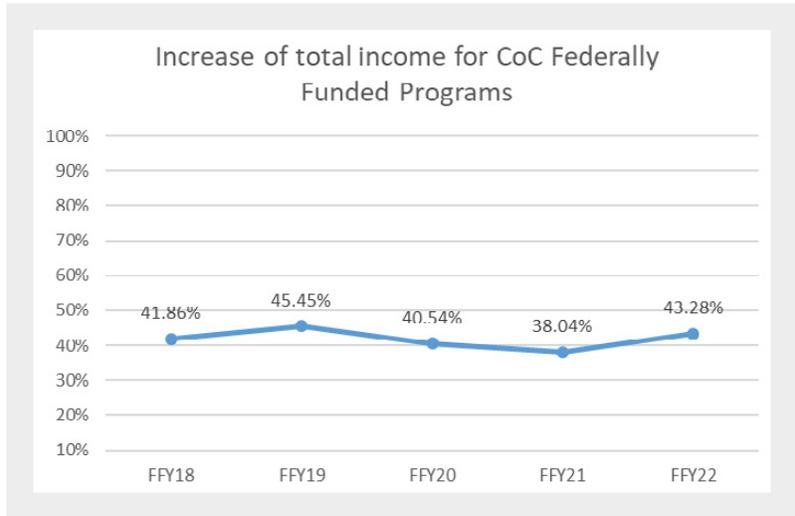
METRIC 3.2 – CHANGE IN ANNUAL COUNTS

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Unduplicated Total Sheltered Homeless Persons	2,311	2,396	2,101	1,877	2,417	540
Emergency Shelter Total	2,262	2,346	2,067	1,831	2,380	549
Transitional Housing Total	57	62	35	48	51	3

4 MEASURE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GROWTH FOR HOMELESS PERSONS IN COC PROGRAM-FUNDED PROJECTS

This measure shows the percentage of people enrolled in projects funded through the federal CoC program who increased income during the reporting period. The funding source specific nature of this measure limits the ability to draw overall conclusions on income and employment across the homeless service system as a whole.



METRIC 4.3 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM STAYERS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

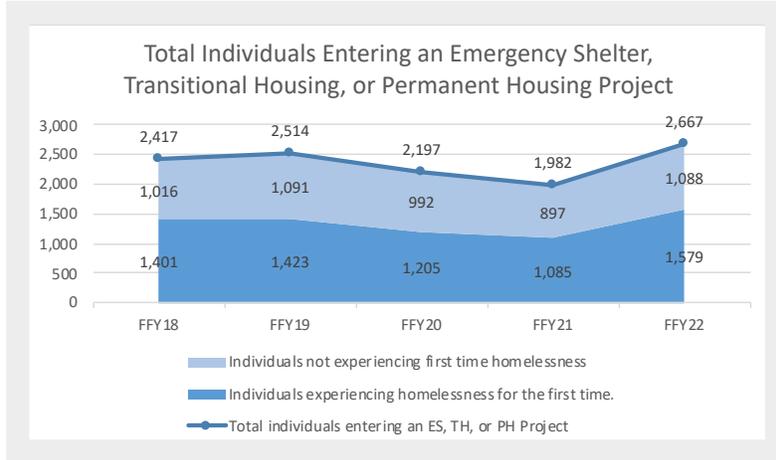
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults (system stayers)	33	23	42	34	23	-11
Number of adults with increased total income	13	8	19	9	9	0
Percentage of adults who increased total income	39.39%	34.78%	45.24%	26.47%	39.13%	

METRIC 4.6 – CHANGE IN TOTAL INCOME FOR ADULT SYSTEM LEAVERS

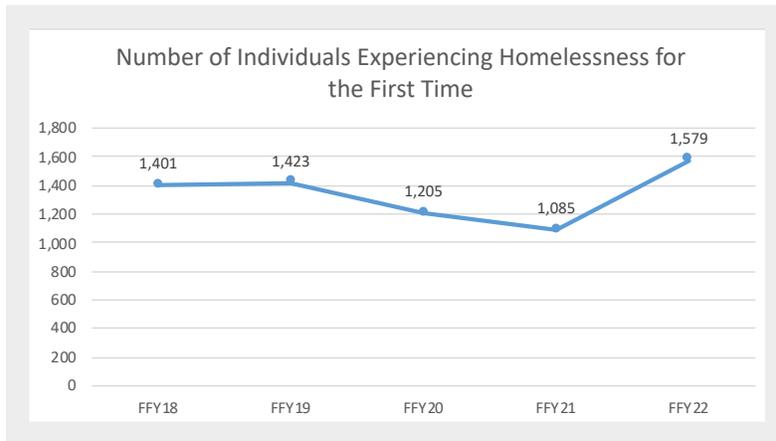
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	53	43	32	58	44	-14
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	23	22	11	26	20	-6
Percentage of adults who increased total income	43.4%	51.16%	34.38%	44.83%	45.45%	

5 MEASURE 5: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BECOME HOMELESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

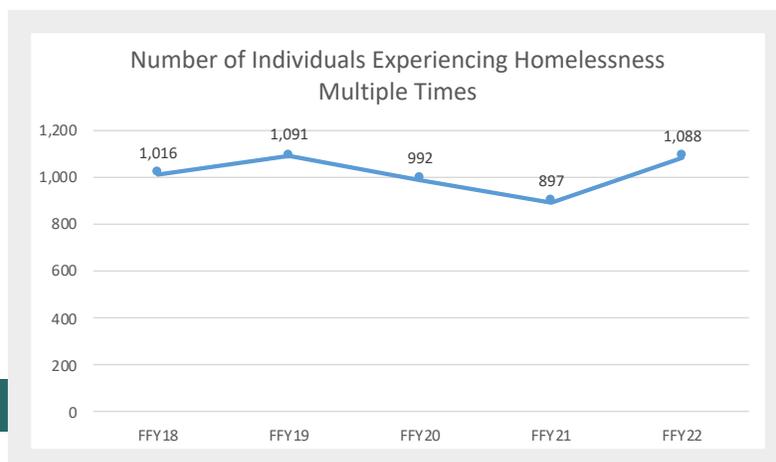
This measure counts the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time in the reporting period, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



This measure counts the number of people experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness, including people entering emergency shelters, transitional housing, and all permanent housing projects.



METRIC 5.1 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES AND TH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES or TH during the reporting period.	2,154	2,253	1,986	1,773	2,413	640
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	950	1,012	922	827	1,018	191
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	1,204	1,241	1,064	946	1,395	449

METRIC 5.2 – CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING ES, TH AND PH PROJECTS WITH NO PRIOR ENROLLMENTS IN HMIS

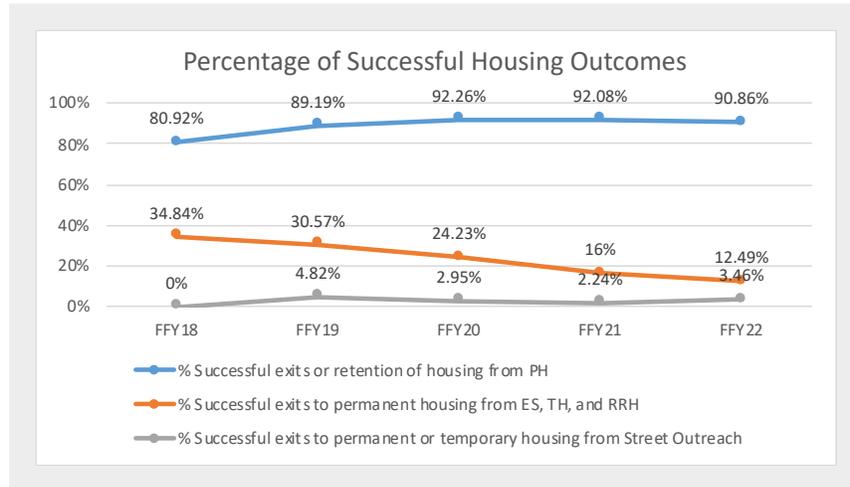
	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons with entries into ES, TH or PH during the reporting period.	2,417	2,514	2,197	1,982	2,667	685
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	1,016	1,091	992	897	1,088	191
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	1,401	1,423	1,205	1,085	1,579	494

6 MEASURE 6: HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND HOUSING PLACEMENT OF PERSONS

This measure is not applicable to any CoC in the country.

7 MEASURE 7: SUCCESSFUL HOUSING PLACEMENT

This measure looks at people who retained permanent housing or exited to a permanent housing destination during the reporting period.



METRIC 7A.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons who exit Street Outreach	262	228	407	581	231	-350
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	0	0	1	8	5	-3
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	0	11	11	5	3	-2
Percent of successful exits	0%	4.82%	2.95%	2.24%	3.46%	

METRIC 7B.1 – CHANGE IN EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING DESTINATIONS

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in ES, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	2,052	2,175	1,845	1,676	2,145	469
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	715	665	447	274	268	-6
Percent of successful exits	34.84%	30.57%	24.23%	16.35%	12.49%	

METRIC 7B.2 – CHANGE IN EXIT TO OR RETENTION OF PERMANENT HOUSING

	FFY18	FFY19	FFY20	FFY21	FFY22	FFY21-22 Difference
Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	131	148	168	202	197	-5
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	106	132	155	186	179	-7
Percent of successful exits	80.92%	89.19%	92.26%	92.08%	90.86%	

2023 HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

Weber-Morgan LHC and Weber County									
Project Type	2021 PIT Count	2021 Total Beds	2021 Utilization Rate	2022 PIT Count	2022 Total Beds	2022 Utilization Rate	2023 PIT Count	2023 Total Beds	2023 Utilization Rate
Emergency Shelter	267	343	78%	265	434	61%	257	423	61%
Year-Round Beds	250	293		265	402		257	329	
Year-Round Overflow	0	0		0	32		0	94	
Winter Overflow	17	50		0	0		0	0	
Domestic Violence dedicated	21	21		26	30		40	62	
Youth dedicated	11	16		7	16		7	16	
Permanent Supportive Housing	286	343	83%	258	321	80%	267	344	78%
Domestic Violence dedicated	10	10		5	5		0	0	
HIV/AIDS dedicated	8	11		12	17		11	11	
Veteran dedicated	116	145		93	110		122	159	
Other Permanent Housing	0	0	0%	11	11	100%	42	42	100%
Rapid Rehousing	158	158	100%	117	117	100%	147	147	100%
Domestic Violence dedicated	47	47		47	47		35	35	
Veteran dedicated	40	40		27	27		39	39	
Youth dedicated	6	6		5	5		6	6	
Transitional Housing	14	25	56%	9	32	28%	20	34	59%
Veteran dedicated	14	25		2	25		11	25	
LHC Total Beds	725	869	83%	660	915	72%	733	990	74%

2023 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SUMMARY

Weber-Morgan LHC and Weber County										
Category		2021			2022			2023		
		Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Total	Number of Households	210	N/A	N/A	220	71	291	243	66	309
	Number of Individuals	281	91	372	274	75	349	277	76	353
Adults and children	Number of Households	25	N/A	N/A	26	0	26	17	0	17
	Number of Individuals	93	N/A	N/A	80	0	80	51	0	51
Households of Only Children	Number of Households	10	N/A	N/A	6	0	6	6	1	7
	Number of Individuals	11	N/A	N/A	6	0	6	6	1	7
Households No Children	Number of Households	175	N/A	N/A	188	71	259	220	65	285
	Number of Individuals	177	N/A	N/A	188	75	263	220	75	295



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Weber-Morgan LHC and Weber County Subpopulation	Number of Persons							
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total in Subpopulation		Subpopulation as Percentage of Total Individuals Counted	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults and Minors)	44	52	3	3	47	55	13.5%	15.6%
Survivors of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)	29	33	3	3	32	36	9.2%	10.2%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	6	1	0	2	6	0.6%	1.7%
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorders	20	58	10	15	30	73	8.6%	20.7%
Adults with Mental Illness	66	135	25	33	91	168	26.1%	47.6%
Veterans	13	18	2	6	15	24	4.3%	6.8%
Chronically Homeless Veterans	3	1	0	2	3	3	0.9%	0.8%
Chronically Homeless Persons in Households of Adults and Minors	9	7	0	0	9	7	2.6%	2.0%
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	51	61	24	24	75	85	21.5%	24.1%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 25)	14	22	1	3	15	25	4.3%	7.1%
Youth Parent (Under Age 25)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	0.3%
Child of a Youth Parent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	0.3%





**WORKFORCE
SERVICES**
HOMELESS SERVICES

[JOBS.UTAH.GOV/HOMELESSNESS](https://jobs.utah.gov/homelessness)

EXHIBIT B

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Attorneys for Defendant Salt Lake City Corporation

**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

DANIELLE BARRANI; KADRI BARRANI;
LIESA COVEY; SCOTT EVANS; JIM
GRISLEY; JUAN GUTIERREZ; CLOTILDE
HOUCHON; DAVID IBARRA; and RANDY
TOPHAM,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Defendant.

**DECLARATION OF DEREK
DIMOND IN SUPPORT OF SALT
LAKE CITY'S OPPOSITION TO
APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

Case No. 230907360

Judge Andrew H. Stone

Tier 2

I, Derek Dimond, declare and state as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age and am competent to make this declaration. I have personal knowledge of all facts set forth in this declaration and am competent to testify thereto if called upon to testify in a court of law.

2. I have worked for the Salt Lake City Police Department ("**Police Department**" or "**SLCPD**") since 1996. I have served in many different roles at the Police Department, including being a part of Patrol, Motorcycle Squad, SWAT, the Hostage Negotiations Team, the Gang Unit,

and the Community Intelligence Unit. I have also served as a Bike Squad Sergeant and a Lieutenant, during which time I supervised the Narcotics Squad, Vice Squad, Bomb Squad, Social Workers, and was the Commander of the SWAT Team. I have served in my current position of Captain since approximately July 2021. As Captain, I oversee the Latino Coalition and the Central Patrol Division within Field Operations Bureau 2 of the Police Department.

3. In my role as Captain, I also am significantly involved in the Police Department's response to homelessness throughout the City, including illegal camp mitigation. My responsibilities include representing the Police Department in weekly coordination meetings with other City departments and teams, County representatives, and other agencies and contractors to discuss current homeless issues and encampments; supervising, overseeing, and coordinating Police Department resources and personnel dedicated to supporting encampment mitigation and cleanups conducted by the City alone and jointly by the City and the Salt Lake County Health Department ("**County Health**") and other responses to homelessness issues; maintaining and making available to all department employees a list of assistance programs and other resources that are available to the homeless; and meeting with Social Services and representatives of other organizations that render assistance to the homeless. Based on my knowledge and experience, I am very familiar with the Police Department's role, actions, and policies regarding homelessness.

General Background

4. The Police Department's Mission Statement is: "We will serve as guardians of our community to preserve life, maintain human rights, protect property, and promote individual responsibility and community commitment." To that end, the Police Department and its officers work diligently to protect the Salt Lake City community and promote public safety and order.

5. Based on the Police Department's CompStat reports, from January 1, 2023 through October 22, 2023, the Police Department received a total of 110,778 calls for service.

6. So far in 2023 (through September), the Police Department has made 5,835 arrests. This number far exceeds the arrest numbers made by any other law enforcement agency in the Salt Lake Valley. Salt Lake City represents approximately 16% of Salt Lake County population, yet the Police Department has made approximately 27% of the arrests within Salt Lake County. For comparison, in 2022, Salt Lake City made 6,612 arrests, which also far exceeded every other agency in the Valley. The Police Department is on track to exceed the number of arrests made last year. These figures demonstrate the Police Department's commitment to protecting the community and promoting public safety and order.

7. Dispatch triages calls for service on a priority system and directs them to various departments within the City, including the Police Department.

- a. "Priority 1" calls require immediate attention. They include in-progress crimes, major crimes just occurred within a time lapse of five minutes or less for property crimes and fifteen minutes or less for crimes against a person, and non-criminal situations of an emergency nature.
- b. "Priority 2" calls are for minor crimes that just occurred or calls requiring immediate attention.
- c. "Priority 3" calls are non-emergency calls requiring prompt attention.
- d. "Priority 4" calls are service and investigative calls requiring an officer to respond to the scene.

8. It is the Police Department's practice to respond to every service call to which it is assigned, but depending on the priority level assigned to each call, the Police Department's

response time may vary. For instance, a Priority 1 call is considered more urgent and will take higher priority than a Priority 3 or 4 call. Although response times are typically longer for lower priority calls, the Police Department typically and strives to eventually address and close out each call.

Enforcement of the City's Camping Ordinance

9. I understand there are allegations in this lawsuit that the City allows homeless encampments on public property by choice and “permit[s] individuals to sleep, pitch tents, consume illegal drugs, urinate, defecate, and perform public sex acts on property it controls.” (Compl. ¶¶ 76-77.) These allegations are simply not true.

10. The City has various “no camping” ordinances. The primary “no camping” ordinance is Salt Lake City Code Section 11.12.080 (Camping on Public Grounds, Streets, Parks and Playgrounds), which provides:

- A. It is unlawful for any person to camp, lodge, cook, make a fire or pitch a tent, fly, lean to, tarpaulin, or any other type of camping equipment on any “public grounds”, as defined in subsection B of this section, upon any portion of a “street”, as defined in section 1.04.010 of this code, or in any park or playground, unless allowed by section 15.08.080 of this code. It is unlawful for any person using or benefiting from the use of any of the foregoing items of camping equipment to fail to remove the same for more than five (5) minutes after being requested to do so by any police officer.
- B. For the purpose of this section, the term “public grounds” means any real property owned in whole or in part by the United States Of America and its agencies, or the state of Utah or any of its political subdivisions, including Salt Lake City Corporation, upon which no camping has been authorized by the owner.

Violation of this ordinance is considered a misdemeanor. Salt Lake City Code Section 11.12.080 and other camping ordinances in the City are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Camping Ordinance.”¹

11. The Police Department does not have and has never had a policy not to enforce the Camping Ordinance. Nor is there any policy or directive from the Mayor or Mayor’s Office to the Police Department not to enforce the Camping Ordinance.

12. In a Chief’s Memorandum to the Police Department dated November 16, 2018 regarding “Camping Ordinance Enforcement” (the “**Chief’s Memorandum**”), the Police Department reiterated its commitment to enforce the Camping Ordinance and provided procedures for enforcement. In particular, the memorandum stated that “[i]n line with the SLCPD’s core values, officers will continue to enforce illegal camping in a compassionate manner.” The memorandum also outlined guidelines for officers’ enforcement of the Camping Ordinance, including giving homeless individuals five minutes to clean up their property and remove their camp; confirming the availability of space in the City’s shelters; citing an individual for violation of the Camping Ordinance if there is available space at a shelter; and using their discretion in issuing citations if there is no available space at a shelter. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the Chief’s Memorandum.

13. In addition, in 2021 the Chief of Police issued a “Chief’s Intent” memorandum regarding illegal encampments and city park enforcement (the “**Chief’s Intent Memorandum**”). That memorandum confirmed again that there is no policy not to enforce the Camping Ordinance. It also stated the following regarding enforcement:

¹ Other City ordinances that may apply include Salt Lake City Code Sections 14.20.100 (Loitering on Sidewalk) and 14.28.050 (Standing, Lying or Sitting on Streets or Highways).

The SLCPD rules of engagement are meant to offer multiple opportunities for the camper to vacate on their own. Officers should demonstrate compassion and common sense in their approach, involving the [Community Connection Center] outreach team and [Volunteers of America, Utah] whenever practical and possible. Officers should use the following steps in enforcing activity in and around illegal encampments:

1. Warn – warn subjects to comply with Salt Lake City Code and grant sufficient time for compliance.
2. Citation – issue a citation to those who have been warned and refuse to obey the law.
3. Book – book criminal offenders who have proven that prior steps were ineffective.

Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the Chief’s Intent Memorandum.

14. In practice, when responding to calls involving homeless individuals or activity, officers will observe whether any criminal activity is occurring. If officers see in their presence criminal activity such as violence, property crime, drug possession or sales, trafficking, or other illegal activity, they can and will effectuate a citation and/or arrest for that criminal activity. Sometimes, a homeless individual will have an outstanding warrant for their arrest, and officers can make arrests based on those outstanding warrants. There is no prohibition from the Police Department on officers enforcing laws that prohibit such illegal activity.

15. If the only potential criminal activity when encountering a homeless individual is violation of the Camping Ordinance, then officers will engage in the three-step approach outlined in the Chief’s Intent memorandum: (1) warn, (2) citation, and (3) book. Officers are expected to use their discretion whether to issue a citation or arrest based on the guidelines in the Chief’s Memorandum.

16. Under my supervision, analysts within the Police Department have reviewed data related to the number of calls for service that Dispatch/911 has received and which involved

unhoused individuals. Calls considered to involve unhoused individuals were (1) initial or final call types including unwanted person, trespasser, man down, illegal camping, or transient problem; (2) call remarks including text such as “homeless,” “transient,” “camp,” “tent,” or “resource center,” or (3) the call address being within two blocks of a Homeless Resource Center in the City. Based on these criteria, the Police Department estimates that in 2022, there were a total of 55,659 calls for service involving unhoused individuals with the following breakdown: 43,481 calls for service did not result in a police case; 367 calls for service that turned into a police case for a violent-related crime; 1,636 calls for service that turned into a police case for a property-related crime; and 10,175 calls for service that turned into a police case for other crimes (such as drug-related charges, weapons, trespassing, public intoxication, or public sex crimes).

17. In 2023 so far (as of October 23, 2023), there have been a total of 52,689 calls for service involving unhoused individuals with the following breakdown: 41,556 calls for service did not result in a police case; 295 calls for service that turned into a police case for a violent-related crime; 1,460 calls for service that turned into a police case for a property-related crime; and 9,378 calls for service that turned into a police case for other crimes.

18. This data is summarized in the following chart:

Number of Calls for Service Involving Unhoused Individuals

YEAR	CALL ONLY (NO RESULTING POLICE CASE)	CALLS FOR OTHER CRIMES	CALLS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES	CALLS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES	TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS
2022	43,481	10,175	1,636	367	55,659
2023 YTD	41,556	9,378	1,460	295	52,689

These estimates likely undercount the number of calls for service related to unhoused individuals.

19. This data shows that there were 12,178 calls for service in 2022 and 11,133 calls for service in 2023 (so far) related to unhoused individuals and which resulted in a police case (i.e., criminal charges). Per Police Department practice, it is my expectation that the remaining calls that did not result in a police case were addressed or responded to and did not require opening a police case. Unlike some other police departments, SLCPD assigns a case number to each call for service for tracking purposes, even if it did not result in opening a police case or require additional police follow-up or involvement after response. Contrary to Plaintiffs' assertions or suggestions, the Police Department, and by extension the City, is not sitting idly by and permitting crimes to just happen.

20. In addition, in 2022 there were 48 arrests or citations and in 2023 so far (as of October 23, 2023), there have been 88 arrests or citations where the sole criminal charge was violation of the Camping Ordinance. While this may appear to be low compared to the total volume of calls for service, these numbers make sense given the Police Department's enforcement practices. The Police Department's enforcement of the Camping Ordinance does not necessarily result in a citation or arrest. Officers enforcing the Camping Ordinance initially give a warning for people to leave and remove their belongings. In most instances, there is compliance after the warning, and thus no reason to further enforce with a citation or arrest. The arrest figures reflect only those who refuse to comply and where there was no other reason for arrest.

21. In addition, if a homeless person is in violation of the Camping Ordinance and there are other criminal charges against him or her (such as having an outstanding warrant or committing other crimes), then those other charges form the basis for an arrest. Accordingly, looking at only arrests or citations for violation of the Camping Ordinance undercounts the Police Department's response to criminal activity among the homeless population. Indeed, the number of police cases

resulting from the Police Department's response to calls for service for unhoused individuals is a more accurate reflection of the Police Department's response to criminal activity among the homeless population.

22. The Police Department also encounters various issues when either issuing a citation or effecting a custodial arrest of a homeless person who is in violation of the Camping Ordinance. If a homeless individual is placed under custodial arrest, the arresting officer takes the individual into custody to transport him or her to the Salt Lake County Jail. There, the person is processed, booked, and quickly released from jail. If a homeless individual is arrested, the arresting officer must also process any belongings that the homeless individual has. This includes collecting, cataloging, and filling out paperwork related to the belongings. Often, the processing of a homeless individual's belongings is still ongoing after the individual is booked and released from jail. This puts a tremendous strain on an already limited amount of police resources. In addition, the prosecutor's office, which works under the direction of the Salt Lake County District Attorney's Office, has the discretion not to pursue criminal charges and may not always pursue charges solely based on violation of the Camping Ordinance.

Increased Police Department Resources to Address Homelessness

23. In response to the volume of calls for service and work related to issues of homelessness, the Police Department has increased money and resources devoted to addressing these issues.

24. In 2021, the Police Department established a new shift schedule dedicated to addressing camping issues ("**Camp Mitigation**"). Each and every day, day-shifts of up to eight officers and graveyard-shifts of up to four officers, in addition to a dedicated sergeant, perform encampment mitigation exclusively.

25. Camp Mitigation officers are expected to establish a police presence and conduct enforcement in designated areas. They regularly patrol designated areas to proactively enforce the Camping Ordinance and other laws. They are expected to stop people from setting up illegal camps and work with those who are already set up to take them down. Officers are also expected to do what they can to help point individuals toward resources to assist them with getting into a shelter and off the streets.

26. Camp Mitigation shifts are paid on an overtime basis to ensure sufficient staffing and are an enormous cost to the City. Currently and through the winter season (or through April 30, 2024), there are 40 work shifts available each day. They consist of 32 day-shifts (24 of which are four hours each and eight of which are five hours each) and eight graveyard-shifts (four of which are four hours each and four of which are five hours each). Camp Mitigation officers working a day-shift on weekdays are paid \$65 per hour. Those working a graveyard-shift (from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.) or day-shifts on Saturdays or Sundays are paid \$75 per hour. Camp Mitigation officers working a day-shift on holidays are paid \$75 per hour. On an average, non-holiday week, the City expends \$83,500.00 to pay for Camp Mitigation shifts, assuming each available shift is filled.

27. In addition, each week, I and other Police Department personnel coordinate with the City's Homeless Engagement and Response Team, County Health, and other teams, agencies, and contractors to identify the areas of highest priority for camp abatement.

28. In several areas of the City, this coordinated effort clears encampments virtually every day. The Camp Mitigation team and other police resources accompany all camp abatements conducted jointly by the City and County Health and cleanups conducted by the City to provide standby assistance and ensure public safety. If there are no active camp abatements or cleanups

occurring, then the Camp Mitigation team is expected to resume its regular patrol of areas to enforce the Camping Ordinance.

29. The following photographs taken by the Police Department show “before” and “after” camp abatement or cleanup efforts from several camp abatements and cleanups that occurred this past summer within the City.



Taufer Park



700 South 150 West



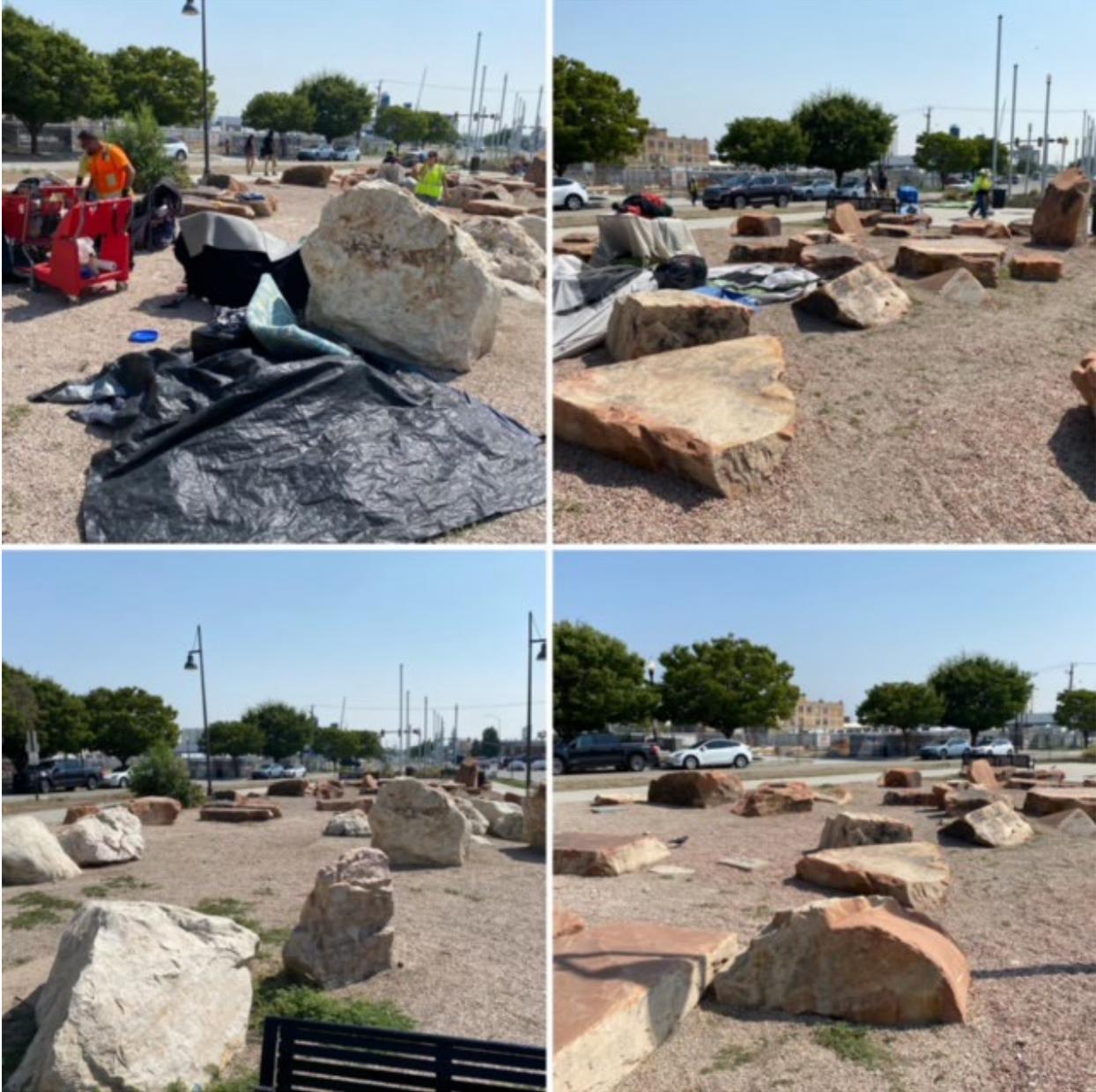
500 West 300 South



500 West 310 South



1300 South 400 West Area



500 West 380 South



Victory Road



Rio Grande Street

30. In addition to the Camp Mitigation team and all its efforts, the Police Department dedicated multiple officers to monitor and patrol four major City parks—Fairmont Park, Pioneer Park, Liberty Park, and Jordan Park—on a nightly basis to address overnight camping or other illegal activity at those parks. These shifts typically range from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. Officers on these shifts regularly checked public bathrooms and other gathering spots within these parks to. Last fiscal year (ending on June 30, 2023), the City spent approximately \$42,000 for these teams. Starting in July 2023, the Police Department has focused its efforts on patrolling Liberty Park overnight and has spent approximately \$5,000 per week for these patrols.

31. Most recently, since July 2023, the Police Department has instituted new, additional squads that are physically stationed at each of the two Homeless Resource Centers (“HRCs”) within City boundaries—the Gail Miller Resource Center at 242 Paramount Avenue and the Geraldine E. King Resource Center at 131 East 700 South. Each squad consists of one sergeant and five officers whose geographic assignment is limited to the assigned HRC and its surrounding area. These officers take calls for service around the HRCs to help patrol officers, serve as conduits to essential needs such as healthcare, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment, and help foster positive relationships between law enforcement and the unsheltered community. If a homeless encampment is reported in the vicinity of an HRC, then the squad assigned to that HRC handle those calls.

32. The addition of the two HRC squads has cost the City a significant amount of money, which resulted from a State grant. The Police Department first applied for this State grant back in 2022. Once the funding was approved, then new officers were hired and began training in approximately September 2022. Training lasted nearly a year and once these new officers were

trained and ready to be deployed in July 2023, they replaced other officers, who were then reassigned and deployed to the two HRC squads. In total, the City has expended over \$2.2 million, which includes the regular and overtime pay to date for the newly hired officers in September 2022 and the two sergeants and 10 officers comprising both squads since their deployment in July 2023, as well as the equipment expenses associated with these officers.

33. Although newly created just a few months ago, the Police Department has already seen great success in reducing crime around both HRCs since the dedicated squads were put in place. Given the success of these additional squads, the Police Department is working on additional funding for additional squads dedicated to areas with a traditionally high concentration of individuals experiencing homelessness, such as the Rio Grande neighborhood.

Responses to Plaintiffs' Allegations

34. I have reviewed the allegations made by each of the named Plaintiffs in this lawsuit. The descriptions of alleged activity are general, vague, and limited on detail, making it difficult to specifically respond to them. Nonetheless, at my direction the Police Department has researched its records to see if it can identify information related to the incidents described by the Plaintiffs.

35. Only a limited number of incidents described by the Plaintiffs in the Complaint and Application for Preliminary Injunction mention that police were contacted or were somehow involved. Some of the incidents described by the Plaintiffs do not mention whether police or any other City personnel were contacted about the incidents. For example, the Complaint and Application for Preliminary Injunction do not state that police were contacted for any of the incidents involving Danielle Barrani, Kadri Barrani, Liesa Covey, and Jim Grisley. (Compl. ¶¶ 25-36, 41; Application for Preliminary Injunction (“**App.**”), Fact Nos. 5-16, 21.) For other incidents

describing police involvement, the Police Department has not been able to sufficiently identify and investigate these incidents as described based on the limited information provided.

36. The Police Department has been able to identify certain incidents that appear to match what some Plaintiffs allege. For example, Plaintiff Clotilde Houchon states that she and others were molested by a noted felon. (Compl. ¶ 42; App., Fact No. 22.) For the incident involving Houchon personally, she, after several conversations with the police, declined to testify or otherwise cooperate in the case involving her. Accordingly, the case was closed.

37. Houchon also claims she contacted the Police Department to obtain no trespassing signs and was told that the Police Department had no signs to provide at that time. (Compl. ¶ 46.) This is an incomplete account. The Police Department spoke with her at length about the issues she was encountering. Houchon was under the impression that she could request trespassing signs to put on her apartment building, and the Police Department would put them up automatically. But Houchon did not have the authority to approve the installation of such signs or pay the costs required for the signs. She also did not have authority to sign an affidavit that the Police Department requires for these signs. This affidavit represents the owner's agreement to cooperate and testify against anyone who is trespassing on property where the signs are installed. She told the Police Department she would contact the building manager/owner to have the affidavit signed and to purchase the signs, but the Police Department did not hear back from her on that issue. As a result, no signs have been put on her apartment building.

38. Plaintiff David Ibarra claims that he held down an individual suspected of breaking into his vehicle, the police did not respond, and he was forced to release the individual. (Compl. ¶ 51, App., Fact No. 27.) It is inaccurate to state that the police did not or never responded to this incident. Police did respond to the call for service and spoke with Ibarra, who completed a witness

statement. Police also took down statements from additional witnesses at the scene. The Police Department followed up multiple times to obtain surveillance videos from nearby locations and to speak with Ibarra for additional statements about the incident and suspect. Contrary to Plaintiffs' statements, the police did respond and investigated the incident.

39. Plaintiff Randy Topham asserts that he was threatened by an individual who was caught defecating on Topham's property, and "[t]he police did nothing." (Compl. ¶ 55; App. Fact No. 30.) This is inaccurate. In response to Topham's call for service, police responded, searched the area for the suspect, obtained witness statements from Topham and another witness, and responded to a follow-up call days later when Topham reported seeing the individual again. Police located the suspect, who was not trespassing on private property at the time, and warned the individual not to trespass or have any further interaction with Topham. It is thus incorrect to state that the police "did nothing" in response to this incident.

Plaintiffs' Demand that the City Abate All Nuisances

40. I have reviewed Plaintiffs' Complaint and Application for Preliminary Injunction, which request the Court enter an order mandating the City "abate any and all nuisances caused by the unhoused on its property." (App. at 18.) I do not know how the City is supposed to do that, nor is it clear from the Plaintiffs how the City should accomplish this. Without knowing what specific relief may be ordered, it is impossible to determine how many additional shifts and officers would be needed to comply.

41. The causes of homelessness are complex and cannot be easily solved. To the extent Plaintiffs are demanding that Salt Lake City prevent all unlawful behavior throughout the entire City, that is plainly impossible. No law enforcement agency, no matter how efficient or well-resourced, can completely stop unlawful conduct.

42. The Salt Lake City Police Department, like all government agencies, has finite resources that it must allocate in the most effective manner possible. As noted above, the Department receives a huge volume of service calls and responds to them based on coded priority level. If the City was required by court order to prevent all unlawful camping, it would require an enormous diversion of resources to even attempt to comply. As a result, other priorities would suffer, including attention to violent crimes, gang violence, and domestic violence.

43. In addition, the reality is that the Police Department does not currently have enough officers to staff all its current shifts, let alone all available overtime shifts. If ordered to increase patrols or resources more than what has already been allocated, the Police Department would likely need to hire additional new officers, more than it has already planned for. But the Police Department is already encountering difficulties in hiring new officers. Because of the nationwide shortage of law enforcement officers, the Police Department has had to offer recruiting bonuses of approximately \$8,500 (net) for a two-year commitment in order to attract candidates. These recruiting efforts, even if successful, would take approximately three to six months for each round of hiring. Moreover, officers who are hired cannot automatically be deployed, as they have to undergo extensive training and testing, which typically lasts 10 to 12 months. There are additional costs associated with hiring an officer, which include not only salary, but also equipment costs (including safety equipment, gear, supplies, and vehicles). The average cost for a new, first-year officer is approximately \$115,000 for wages and \$130,000 for equipment in the initial year. These are additional expenses that are not currently within the Police Department's budget and would require obtaining City Council approval.

44. Increasing resources for enforcement of the Camping Ordinance will not necessarily solve the overall homelessness issue. People experiencing homelessness who are

forced to vacate a certain location and refuse to take advantage of available resources will likely go to another location. This will likely result in people moving around the City without actually alleviating the number of people experiencing homelessness. Even if the Police Department did arrest and book every individual that it encountered camping unlawfully, it would not solve the problem. The Salt Lake County Jail, which the City does not operate, is near capacity. Because of that, the Jail will not hold anyone on only a misdemeanor charge. These individuals will therefore be back on the street within hours of being arrested and will likely move around locations throughout the City. This is further reason why an order to abate the nuisance does not make sense.

I declare under criminal penalty under the law of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 2, 2023, at 450 s. 3000 s SLC UT, Utah.


DEREK DIMOND

EXHIBIT 2

SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF'S MEMORANDUM	SUBJECT CAMPING ORDINANCE ENFORCEMENT	NUMBER 18-97
DATE NOVEMBER 16, 2018	DISTRIBUTION ALL	REFERENCES PAGES 2
AMENDS	RESCINDS	CANCELLATION DATE

I. PURPOSE:

As a result of recent questions about the enforcement of illegal camping in Salt Lake City, this memorandum serves to clarify the City's ordinance that prohibits camping on public grounds (Ordinance 11.12.080) ("Camping Ordinance") and provides procedures for enforcement.

II. SUMMARY:

A recent court ruling at the Salt Lake City Justice Court upheld the constitutionality of the Camping Ordinance and provides some guidance for law enforcement officers to enforce violations of it within Salt Lake City. The City Prosecutors' Office is in agreement with the SLCPD to proceed with violations of the Camping Ordinance, however prosecutors may use their discretion to amend charges related to violations of the Camping Ordinance to other applicable charges if it makes prosecution more viable. Each matter where a violation of the Camping Ordinance is cited by officers will be necessarily fact-specific and therefore dependent on the facts that are provided and documented by the officers.

III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

In the landmark decision of *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S 660 (1962), the United States Supreme Court held that a statute criminalizing addiction to drugs violated the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment as it criminalized a person's status. In overturning the conviction as cruel and unusual punishment, the Court focused on the complete lack of an actus reus requirement in the statute and on the involuntary nature of the defendant's condition or status.

Post *Robinson*, courts have recognized that homelessness, like addiction, is a status that cannot be criminalized. As a homeless person has no private property at which they can sleep, the act of sleeping in a public place may be an involuntary act that cannot be punished due to the person's status as homeless. As a result, laws that prohibit the act of sleeping in public may violate the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. The City's Camping Ordinance does not prohibit sleeping in public.

While the Camping Ordinance at issue does not criminalize the act of sleeping in public, it does prohibit "camping" in public places in the City, which includes the acts of pitching a tent or erecting a structure or tarp. Because the Ordinance does not prohibit sleeping in public and the subjects have options that do not require him or her to violate the Ordinance in order to obtain shelter, the Ordinance as applied does not criminalize the subject for being homeless and therefore does not violate the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.*

The Ordinance makes it unlawful “to pitch a tent, fly, lean to, tarpaulin, or any other type of camping equipment” on any portion of any street, park or playground. The Ordinance further prohibits “any person using or benefiting from the use of any of the foregoing items of camping equipment to fail to remove the same for more than five (5) minutes after being requested to do so by any police officer.”

*However, if there is no available overnight shelter space, one Federal Circuit Court has held that enforcement of an ordinance similar to the City’s Camping Ordinance may violate the Eighth Amendment.

IV. PROCEDURE:

In line with the SLCPD’s core values, officers will continue to enforce illegal camping in a compassionate manner. Generally, erected shelters on public property as defined by the ordinance is clearly “camping”. The following items promote successful prosecution:

- Officers should give subjects of illegal camping **five minutes** to clean up their property and remove their illegal camp.
- Officers should also confirm the availability of space in the City’s shelters. Particularly, officers should indicate if there is an available bed or if the subject would be provided space in a hallway as sometimes happens at the shelter when all beds are occupied. If there is a lawful alternative, then the individual may be cited. If there is no shelter space, then officers should respond using their discretion in issuing citations and bearing in mind the Eighth Amendment’s prohibitions on Cruel and Unusual Punishment. In other words, officers should conduct enforcement while maintaining compassion and making humane decisions.
- Documentation of the camping structure (shelter, tent, tarp, etc.) must be clear and well-articulated.
- In addition, documentation of whether outreach was provided or the presence of the CCC’s involvement is also necessary. Indicating whether or not the subjects accept or refuse this service should also be documented.
- Include complainant, witness and victim information and statements in the officers’ reports. The additional statement will provide for a more compelling argument before a judge than an argument without one.

For questions or concerns, please contact your chain of command or Lt. Charli Bennett, charli.bennett@slcgov.com.



JOSH SCHARMAN
DEPUTY CHIEF
OPERATIONS BUREAU

EXHIBIT 3

CHIEF'S INTENT

ILLEGAL ENCAMPMENTS AND CITY PARK ENFORCEMENT

PURPOSE

Prevent the creation, and enforce the violation of, camping on public property (curb to curb).

BACKGROUND

Through CCC and service provider outreach and consistent police presence, the Police Department will assist in connecting the unsheltered homeless to services including shelter, substance abuse treatment, and treatment for mental illness. The abatement of large encampments is particularly important right now given the COVID-19 pandemic and the extreme susceptibility of the unsheltered population to this illness. Furthermore, the Police Department will deter people from committing crimes against vulnerable individuals, property owners, and the public.

GUIDANCE

The Camping on Public Property ordinance makes it illegal to, “pitch a tent, fly, lean to, tarpaulin, or any other type of camping equipment” on any portion of any street, park or playground, and “[i]t is unlawful for any person using or benefiting from the use of any of the foregoing items of camping equipment to fail to remove the same for more than five (5) minutes after being requested to do so by any police officer. *See* SLC Code 11.12.080. Activity such as illegal drug use, trespassing, littering, and park curfew violations are frequently criminal acts associated with illegal camping.

Enforcement

The SLCPD rules of engagement are meant to offer multiple opportunities for the camper to vacate on their own. Officers should demonstrate compassion and common sense in their approach, involving the CCC outreach team and VOA whenever practical and possible. Officers should use the following steps in enforcing activity in and around illegal encampments:

1. Warn – warn subjects to comply with Salt Lake City Code and grant sufficient time for compliance.
2. Citation – issue a citation to those who have been warned and refuse to obey the law.
3. Book – book criminal offenders who have proven that prior steps were ineffective.

Documentation

Officers shall document all warnings in a Street Check. **Officers are advised to not reissue repeated warnings to the same individual for the same criminal violation.**

Specific criminal codes officers should enforce in illegal encampments and parks may include, but are not limited to:

- 11.12.080: Camping on Public Grounds, Streets, Parks and Playgrounds
- 11.36.130: Trespass by Persons and Motor Vehicles
- 15.08.080: Camping (in a City Park)
- 15.08.020: Park Hours (Park Curfew)
- 15.08.130: Littering (in a City Park)
- 9.12.060: Litter from Pedestrians and Motorists

EXHIBIT C

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Attorneys for Defendant Salt Lake City Corporation

**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

DANIELLE BARRANI; KADRI BARRANI;
LIESA COVEY; SCOTT EVANS; JIM
GRISLEY; JUAN GUTIERREZ; CLOTILDE
HOUCHON; DAVID IBARRA; and RANDY
TOPHAM,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Defendant.

**DECLARATION OF ERIK OBRIEN
IN SUPPORT OF SALT LAKE
CITY'S OPPOSITION TO
APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

Case No. 230907360

Judge Andrew H. Stone

Tier 2

I, Erik OBrien, declare and state as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age and am competent to make this declaration. I have personal knowledge of all facts set forth in this declaration and am competent to testify thereto if called upon to testify in a court of law.

2. I have worked for Salt Lake City Corporation (the "City") in various positions since 2018. I am currently the Compliance Division Director in the Department of Public Services for

the City. In this role, I oversee and direct the Compliance Division and the City's efforts to enforce various laws and ordinances throughout the City, including those related to parking on City streets.

3. The City has various code provisions related to the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle. In particular, using streets for storage is prohibited. Pursuant to Salt Lake City Code Section 12.56.520:

No person shall park a vehicle, boat, trailer or other item upon any street for a period of time longer than forty eight (48) hours, except for a car sharing vehicle parked within a designated car sharing vehicle parking stall pursuant to this title.

4. In addition, pursuant to Salt Lake City Code Section 12.56.525:

No person shall park a motor home, boat, trailer or other item upon any street for a period of time longer than forty eight (48) hours. Motor homes, boats and trailers which are moved from a parking spot and then reparked on the same street block face within twenty four (24) hours from the time of said removal shall be deemed to have been continuously parked for the purposes of this section. "Block face" means the side of the street where the vehicle was parked between two (2) intersecting streets.

5. The City periodically receives complaints from the public regarding vehicles that have been parked on streets for an extended period of time. These complaints typically involve vehicles that have been abandoned or that individuals experiencing homelessness are using as a residence. These complaints are routed to the Compliance Division for investigation and potential enforcement of the City's parking ordinances. Typically, the City receives these complaints from phone calls, emails, or the SLC Mobile App.

6. Upon receiving a complaint, the Compliance Division will go to the reported location and investigate. Some locations have just one vehicle and other locations have large groupings of vehicles (between 20-40 vehicles) that may be in violation of the City's parking codes.

7. After arrival, a Compliance Division team member will mark the ground around the tires of a vehicle, take photographs of the vehicle at the location, and place a warning notice on the vehicle. This notice warns that if the vehicle is not moved within the next 48 hours, then the vehicle will be found to be in violation of the cited City code provisions and be impounded.

8. The Compliance Division team will return 48 hours later, often accompanied by officers from the Salt Lake City Police Department, to check whether the vehicle has moved. If it has moved in accordance with Salt Lake City Code Section 12.56.520 or 12.56.525, then there is no code violation. But if the vehicle has not moved and has remained in the same location or block face as it was 48 hours earlier, then the Compliance Division arranges for the vehicle to be impounded as a result of being in violation of the City's parking code, such as Salt Lake City Code Section 12.56.520 or 12.56.525. All types of vehicles, including RVs, motor homes, cars, and trucks, have been impounded for violating the City's parking code.

9. The Compliance Division also participates in a weekly coordination meeting with the City's Homeless Engagement and Response Team, the Salt Lake City Police Department, and other City teams and organizations to prioritize parking enforcement in certain locations. Through this enforcement, the City has cleared out vehicles that have either been utilized for residences or vehicles that have been abandoned.

I declare under criminal penalty under the law of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 2, 2023, at Salt Lake City , Utah.



ERIK OBRIEN