

Glossary:

ARPA:

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan. The City of Bend was awarded over \$14 million in American Rescue Plan Act funds. Deschutes County was awarded over \$38 million. These funds were/will be distributed half in 2021 and half in 2022. The money must fit into one of six categories: public health response, premium pay for essential workers, negative economic impacts, public sector revenue loss, equity-focused services, or infrastructure projects. In Bend, many of these funds are being funneled toward services for the unhoused.

City and County Joint Office:

The Oregon Legislature approved a bill that gives Deschutes County and the four cities within its jurisdiction \$1 million to open a joint office to address homelessness. After the first two years, it will be up to the board of directors to have a plan for funding, according to the text of the bill. At a meeting earlier in April, the Deschutes County Commission and Bend City Council discussed some of what will need to happen to open this office.

Conditional Use Permit:

Allows a City to consider special uses which are not allowed outright within a zone through a public hearing process.

Good Neighbor Guidelines:

Agreements between shelter operators and their shelter clients about how the shelter will be managed. The Bend Planning Commission recommended that Good Neighbor Guidelines must include items addressing rules for shelter use, facility operations and maintenance, and safety and security for both temporary and permanent shelters. It did not require agreement from neighbors not living in the shelter.

Hardship Housing:

Hardship Housing is a proposed temporary shelter option that would allow property owners to place an RV, mobile or other manufactured home on

residential property for people who lack housing, including during situations such as a medical emergency or disaster that resulted in the loss of their home. The new wording adds to what was formerly just for medical purposes. Permits would be issued without regard to any CC&Rs, and it would be up to individuals or their HOAs to enforce this if the CC&Rs prohibit it.

High and Low Barrier Shelters:

- **Low Barrier Shelter:** Although the exact definition of low barrier can vary, it essentially means that the requirements for entry are limited or minimal. Typically, a low-barrier shelter does not exclude persons based on *anything* except the present ability to cooperate in keeping the shelter safe, peaceful and restful. Low barrier shelters usually remove every reason that might keep someone from coming to the shelter: no identification required, pets are welcome, no background checks, sobriety is not a requirement. Guests are typically allowed to stay while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and even to continue to engage in street activity or substance abuse. There is no requirement that they work toward sobriety or recovery.
- **High Barrier Shelter:** High barrier shelters generally have requirements of those who live there. These requirements may vary but usually require sobriety and an action plan.

Here's a useful matrix for you to understand the difference between low barrier vs. high barrier approaches or philosophy from another jurisdiction.

<https://cceh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Shelter-Philosophy-Matrix.pdf>

Managed Shelters—On-Site and On-Call:

The Planning Commission recommended that shelters can have either on-site or on-call management. On-site managers, per their recommendation, may be employees of the service provider and/or include as managers houseless people who are living in the shelter. It also allows on-call managers, where a phone number has to be posted on a sign but a manager doesn't need to be at the site.

Service Providers:

In the context of houselessness, a service provider is an entity that provides services to housing insecure or houseless individuals/families.