



# HOMELESS RESOURCE FACILITIES SINGLE MEN / SINGLE WOMEN PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

09\_02\_16

FINAL



ARCH | NEXUS

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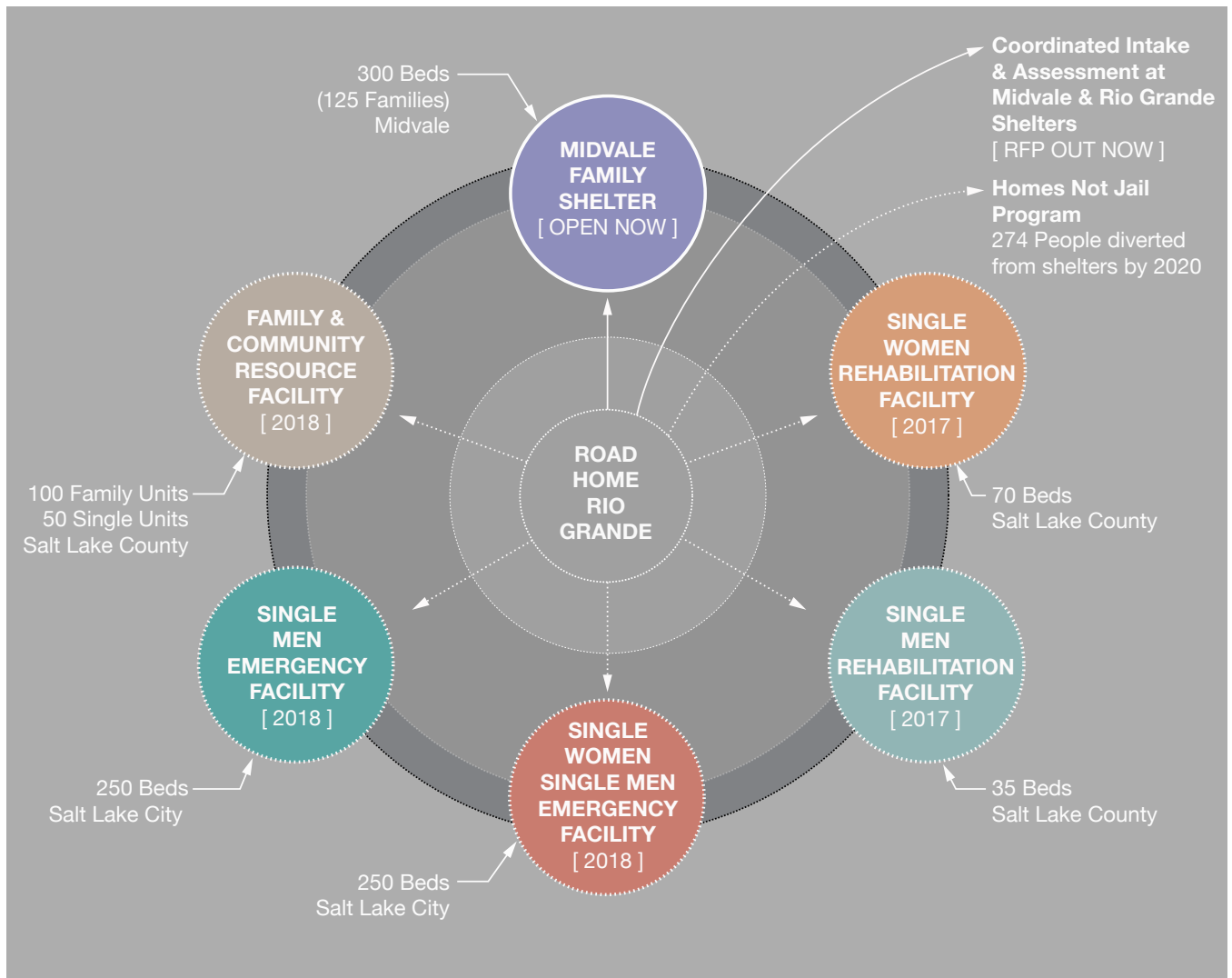
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## PROJECT NEED

The project includes the construction of two homeless resource facilities to be located in Salt Lake City to accommodate a portion of the Salt Lake Valley homeless population. There will be two facilities constructed in Salt Lake City, each providing services and sleeping areas for approximately 250 individuals. One of the facilities will be designated for use by single adult men and the other facility will be used by both single adult women without children and single adult men. These facilities are core components of the new scattered facility model for resource facilities

This planning guide is based upon Outcomes defined by Salt Lake County Collective Impact on Homelessness steering committee and partners (<http://slco.org/homeless-services/collective-impact-on-homelessness>). 30+ Organizations and Agencies are represented on the steering committee. 10+ additional organizations are included in work-groups; including healthcare, housing based prevention solutions, employment + job training, child homelessness + education, facilities planning study.



*Homeless Resource Facility Action Plan*

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Working Partners include:

- Policy Innovation Lab, University of Utah
- Salt Lake County Council
- Salt Lake County Council of Governments
- SLC Homeless Services Site Evaluation Commission –  
Co-chairs: Gail Miller and Palmer DePaulis
- Axiom Properties
- Catholic Diocese of Salt Lake City
- Catholic Community Services
- Crossroads Urban Center
- Downtown Business Alliance
- Family Promise
- Fourth Street Clinic
- Goldman Sachs
- Housing Authority of Salt Lake
- Intermountain Healthcare
- KUED
- Midvale City Office of the Mayor
- Pioneer Park Coalition
- Salt Lake City CAP | Head Start
- Salt Lake City Community and Economic Development
- Salt Lake City Office of the Mayor
- Salt Lake City Police
- Salt Lake County Homelessness Coordination Council
- Salt Lake County Human Services
- Salt Lake County Regional Development
- Salt Lake County Office of the Mayor
- Salt Lake County Sheriff
- Salt Lake County Special Project and Partnerships
- State of Utah Department of Human Services
- State of Utah Department of Workforce Services
- State of Utah Office of Education
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Humanitarian Service
- The INN Between
- The Road Home
- The Romney Group
- The United Way of Salt Lake City
- The Association for Utah Community Health
- Utah Housing Coalition
- Veterans Administration of Salt Lake City Health Care
- Volunteers of America
- YWCA

## PROJECT DEFINITION

The proposed facilities will each accommodate sleeping, specialized case services, day services and food services in addition to building support, storage and administrative offices. Outdoor spaces shall be included and situated to be open to or adjacent to facility parking areas. They shall not open on to neighborhood streets and alleys. The facility to accommodate both Single Women and Single Men shall be arranged so that separate sleeping / hygiene areas are maintained and accessed in a separate and secure circulation system.

The planning of the new facility should maximize use of the site while minimizing the site development costs. Sites shall include sufficient parking for staff and users of the facility. A drop off zone that can be used to stage mobile service delivery shall be included.

## PROJECT SUMMARY

### PLANNING ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The planning analysis has yielded a number of recommendations for main building spaces that include the following main areas:

1. **Sleeping Areas:** The main sleeping areas shall accommodate several large spaces to include bunk beds (possibly triple bunk) as well as adjacent smaller spaces for distinct populations such as LGBTQ, day sleepers, and disabled individuals. In the Single Women / Single Men facility, spaces shall be separated, secure and accessed by separate circulation systems. Hygiene and supply storage spaces shall be adjacent. Small personal storage (cubbies/under-bed) should be included as well as low wattage charger stations, so that phone charging can occur.  
  
A separate space for extremely "low barrier" detox beds and an over-flow area that is flexible in layout shall also be provided, complete with accessory hygiene and supply areas.
2. **Intake and Assessment:** Entry, access, security and queuing areas with separate areas for new client intake, security/bag search and case assessment and a quick check-in option for returning clients. "Hotbox" decontamination devices shall be adjacent. Administrative Offices / Operator spaces shall be separate.
3. **Services:** On-site case managers and access to specialized services, such as work force services, behavioral health counseling, legal aid, etc. shall be located in flexible office type spaces adjacent to a waiting area.
4. **Food Services:** A space for limited preparation meal delivery and consumption of three meals a day shall be provided with access to a loading dock for prepared meal and stock delivery.
5. **Community / Day Use Spaces:** Spaces for day use and activities that are flexible in nature shall be provided, including access by the community.
6. **Donation:** Areas for the delivery and distribution of donations to individuals. No drop-off donations to be accepted on site.
7. **Storage:** Numerous types of storage including client personal storage, supply storage, housekeeping storage, pet kennel and general storage. It is possible to locate the client storage in a different area on site.
8. **Security:** Space for a police officer and a security officer and an area to view security camera video.
9. **Exterior:** The site should include an exterior courtyard with associated seating, a smoking area, a pet relief area and bicycle parking. An area for mobile service delivery vehicle parking shall be adjacent to the courtyard / building entry and off-street.

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## **PROJECT USE & COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

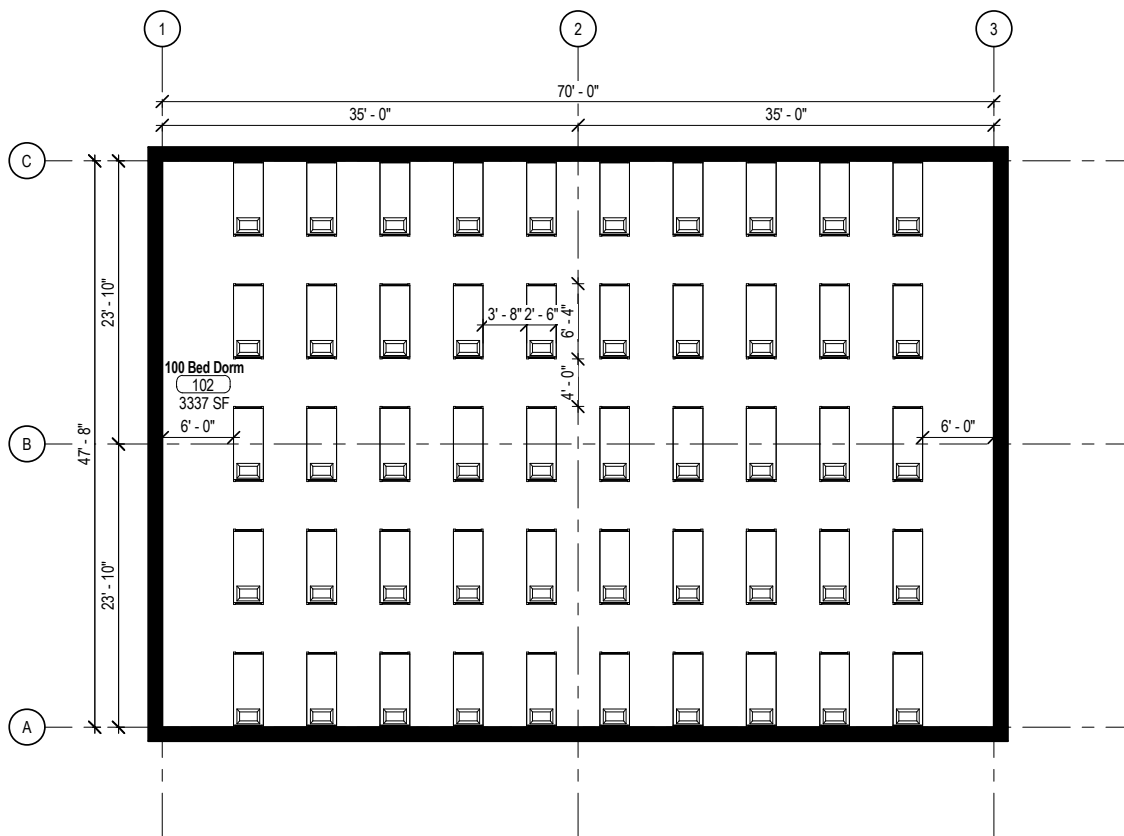
Association for Utah Community Health  
Housing Authority of Salt Lake County  
Pioneer Park Coalition  
Salt Lake City Community and Economic Development  
Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development  
Salt Lake County Behavioral Health  
Salt Lake County Youth Services  
South Valley Services  
US Housing and Urban Development  
Utah Community Action

## PLANNING PROCEDURE

Architectural Nexus attended project definition and planning efforts from June through August 2016 in support of joint efforts to address homeless in Utah, and most immediately in Salt Lake County, in accordance with Service Criteria, Scattered Site Scenario, Collective Impact on Homelessness required Outcomes.

Numerous meetings were attended with multiple stakeholders to discuss facility requirements. Requirements indicated in this document are a reflection of dedicated efforts by Collective Impact participants, observed facility requirements, building code analysis, zoning understanding over-view, peer facility review and planning input.

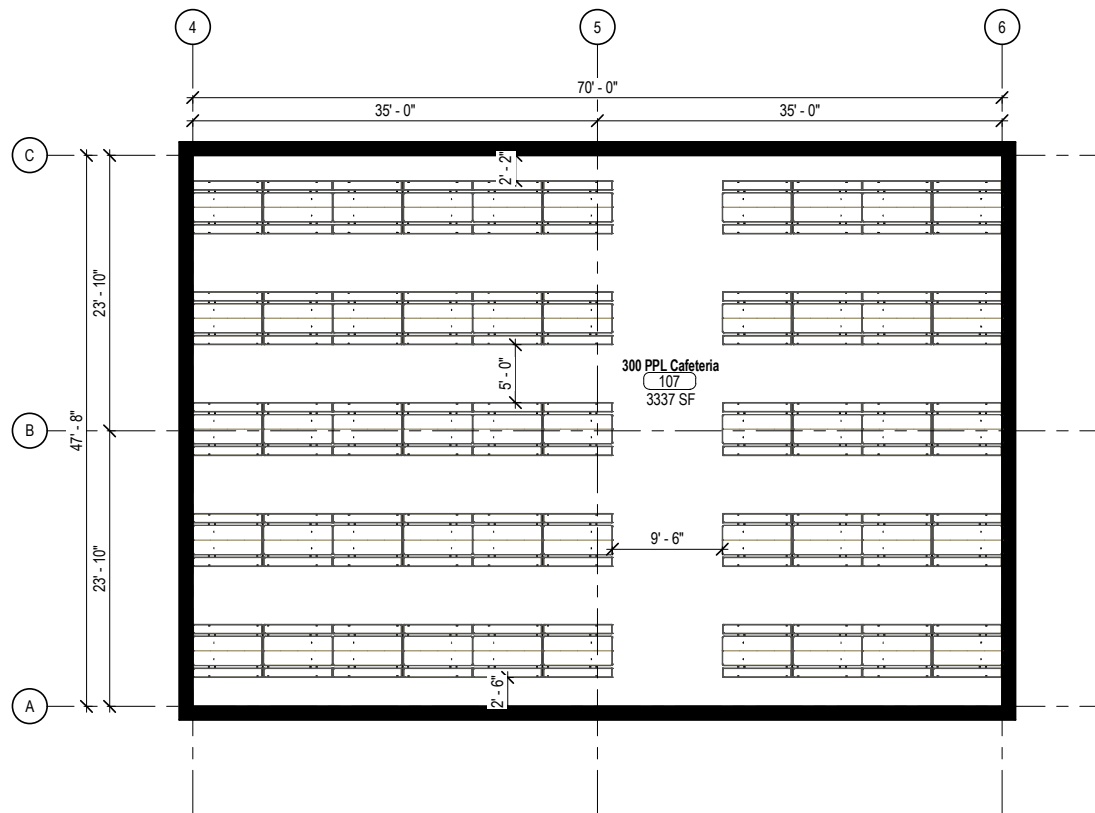
Due to the planning template nature of this effort, site specific parameters are not included, but general site selection criteria have been developed based upon homeless support service requirements.



*Sleeping Area Module*



## 2 PROGRAMMING PROCEDURE



### Planning Module

Site Specific criteria to be determined include:

- Environmental Report
- Soils Report
- Traffic Studies
- Zoning Compliance / Conditional Use Permit

It is important that a Resource Facility be a place of comfort and usable efficiency for the occupants. The building must be both functionally and aesthetically appealing. The design of the space should reflect the community architectural context. The interior spaces must be vibrant and inviting and easy to maintain. The spaces must allow for social interaction as well as opportunities of respite.

The facilities should be planned to be constructed to obtain Gold Level LEED certification, per City, County and State mandates.

## BUILDING & SITE REQUIREMENTS

- The facility should be created using durable and attractive materials. Windows and glazing on the facility should be limited in placement to those locations required for views from the spaces and passive solar heat gain into the occupied areas. Walls shall be of brick, block or stone assemblies, designed for enhanced insulative qualities. Floors shall be of concrete, tile or other similar, easy to clean and maintain materials.
  - The form of the building should include roofs that are not flat. No roof top mounted HVAC equipment should be used (exception for solar voltaic panels, which are not currently planned). The form of the building shall be such that possible future expansions can be easily accommodated, with very limited intrusion on existing spaces, allowing the building to maintain operations.
  - Well designed building and site with a layout that optimizes views and control points throughout the facility. Avoid long corridors and corners.
  - Design of the facility to be aesthetically pleasing and contextual to community – avoiding institutional feel, and promoting and improving the neighborhood.
  - The building planning and design shall comply with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design standards (CPTED), affirming safety and minimizing conduciveness of drug trade.
  - The building design shall be flexible in nature to accommodate systematic development and evolving needs of homeless population as well as evolving service standards of the operator.
  - Design of the facility shall affirm innate human dignity and be appropriate for the homeless sub-population to be serviced.
  - Spaces shall be included within the facility to allow on site access for services such as behavioral health, detox, community partners, storage and hygiene.
- Office space for caseworkers and intake specialists shall include technology requirements and be flexible for progressing developments.
- Neighborhoods that host homeless service facilities are welcoming and safe for all who live, visit, work, recreate, receive services, or do business there.
  - Access to employment, job training and positive activities during the day are offered in these neighborhoods. The facility sites shall be close to public transportation and other necessary services, such as groceries.
  - The building planning shall integrate with surrounding area.
  - Outdoor gathering spaces shall be included in the design and located off the street. All line queuing shall be minimized and located within the interior of the facility.
  - Pets and Emotional Support Animals shall be accommodated in the facility and an outdoor pet area shall be included.
  - Automobile and bicycle parking shall be included on site. Site preference is to include a minimum of 50 parking stalls, although some sites shall be included that are adjacent to existing shared parking available for use through negotiations.
  - Separate parking areas shall be secured for staff.
  - Sites to be considered shall be fairly level to promote safe plan development.

## ZONING

The proposed Homeless Resource Centers will likely require conditional use permits. Site specific zoning compliance, variances and conditional uses shall be analyzed upon proposed site selection. Permanent zoning changes should be pursued and is ideal for services to be delivered. In general the facilities should be located in zones that permit group housing either outright or by conditional use. Most of the sites will require a multiple level approach. Zones that already permit 3 stories and heights up to 55'-0" are preferred. Sites should be selected that meet minimum facility requirements (size, location and proximity to groceries and other services, as well as zones that require minimum variances.

Homeless-serving facilities are located in a wide variety of land-use settings. The acceptance of the facility by neighboring residents and businesses is related to both who came first and to the operational policies and standards that are employed at the facility.

### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

#### BUILDING CODE ANALYSIS

The exact buildings to be designed may vary from predicted requirements depending on lot size and building layout. In general it has been determined that the proposed resource centers should be classified as primarily a R-1 Occupancy with accessory uses. Large A (Assembly occupancies) and B (business occupancies) will also exist within the structure. For preliminary planning work, we are using the most restrictive (conservative) area, recognizing in the future, the design of the building and occupancy locations may alter this approach. Requirements associated with R-1 occupancies include:

2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE		CONSTRUCTION TYPE VB
Table 504.3	Allowable Building Height	60'-0"
Table 504.4	Allowable Number of Stories Above Grade Plane	3 Stories
Table 506.2	Allowable Building Area per Story (SM)	21,000 Square Feet
Table 506.3	Frontage Increase	24,500 Square Feet (per Story)

A request for an increased occupant load per IBC 2015 Section 1004.2 will likely be necessary for the sleeping areas of the resource centers as none of the established occupancies in IBC 2015 Table 1004.1.2 align with the purpose of the facility.

Assuming 21,000 square feet as the base allowable area for the sprinklered building, may be modified (increased) per IBC Section 506.2.4 Mixed Occupancy, Multi-storied Building with the following equation:

$$A_a = [A_t + (NS \times I_f)]$$

With:

A<sub>a</sub> = Allowable Area (tabular from Table 506.2)

A<sub>t</sub> = Tabular allowable area factor

NS = Tabular allowable area for nonsprinklered building (7,000 in our case)

I<sub>f</sub> = Area factor increase due to frontage (percent) as calculated in accordance with Section 506.3

Assuming I<sub>f</sub> conservatively (unable to calculate correct I<sub>f</sub> due to non-identified site) we will use .50

So:

$$A_a = 21,000 \text{ sf} + (7,000 \times .50)$$

$$A_a = 24,500 \text{ sf per story}$$

Basements may be included at same rate and are not considered a story.

FUNCTION

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS							
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Emergency Shelter Beds	X						
Private Sleeping Rooms				X			
Semi-private Sleeping Rooms				X			
Reserved Beds (no queuing for beds)	X	X	X	X		See Comments	
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Emergency Shelter Beds	X						
Private Sleeping Rooms				X			
Semi-private Sleeping Rooms				X			
Reserved Beds (no queuing for beds)	X	X	X	X		See Comments	

COMMENTS:

Many comments reflected the need to reserve beds for some single men and single women depending on their needs and circumstances: working and medically frail individuals should not have to wait in a line for a bed each day.

Many comments reflected the need to avoid queuing for beds at all because it leads some individuals to forgo needed services in order to secure a bed -- individuals should not have to choose between standing in line for a bed and receiving services that may help end homelessness.

## SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

FOOD SERVICES						
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner Served on Site			X	X		
One Daily Meal Served Onsite	X	X				
Served Meals Accessible in Neighborhood		X				
Kitchen(s) Onsite				X		
Food Pantry Onsite				X		
Food Pantry Accessible in Neighborhood		X	X			
Proximity to Fresh Food Markets/Groceries		X				
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner Served on Site			X	X		
One Daily Meal Served Onsite		X				
Served Meals Accessible in Neighborhood		X				
Kitchen(s) Onsite				X		
Food Pantry Onsite				X		
Food Pantry Accessible in Neighborhood		X	X			
Proximity to Fresh Food Markets/Groceries		X				

### COMMENTS:

Many comments indicated not providing three meals per day at shelters for single men and women promotes queuing, loitering and crowding on the streets which creates undesirable and stressful conditions for everyone in the neighborhood.

Many comments indicated that neighborhood food services and sources are essential for **housing programs** and not necessarily short-term shelters. Many respondents also indicated they would like to see the same questions posed in the survey as a whole for housing services in addition to emergency shelter services. Many comments indicated a desire to provide those services in shelter which help individuals successfully exit shelter most quickly - other services (groceries, food pantries) can be concentrated around affordable or supportive housing programs and/or resource centers that serve the larger community as well.

## SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

PERSONAL HYGIENE + CLOTHING SERVICES							
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Clothes Pantry Onsite			X	X			
Clothes Pantry Accessible in Neighborhood		X	X				
Laundry Onsite		X					
Laundry Accessible in Neighborhood		X					
Shared Bathrooms	X	X					
Private Bathrooms				X			
Showers	X						
Public Restrooms Accessible in Neighborhood	X	X					
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Clothes Pantry Onsite			X	X			
Clothes Pantry Accessible in Neighborhood		X	X				
Laundry Onsite		X					
Laundry Accessible in Neighborhood		X					
Shared Bathrooms	X	X					
Private Bathrooms				X			
Showers	X						
Public Restrooms Accessible in Neighborhood	X	X					

### COMMENTS:

Many comments indicated the problems created by private bathroom space in existing shelters because they need to be monitored for drug use and related paraphernalia.



ACCESS, SAFETY + COORDINATED SYSTEM SERVICES						
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Low Barrier Entry	X					
Restricted Entry	X	X			X	See Comments
Separate Entrances and Spaces	X					
Outreach Services to Population(s) Served in Community	X	X				
Diversion Services Onsite	X					
Coordinated Entry and Referrals with Other Providers/Agencies	X					
Common Assessment Tool with Other Providers/Agencies	X					
Access to Public Transit	X					
Urban Core Location		X	X	X		See Comments
Neighborhood Walkability		X				
Enhanced Security (Technology)	X					
Enhanced Security (Personal)	X					
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Low Barrier Entry	X	X				
Restricted Entry	X	X	X	X	X	See Comments
Separate Entrances and Spaces	X					
Outreach Services to Population(s) Served in Community	X	X				
Diversion Services Onsite	X					
Coordinated Entry and Referrals with Other Providers/Agencies	X					
Common Assessment Tool with Other Providers/Agencies	X					
Access to Public Transit	X					
Urban Core Location		X	X	X		See Comments
Neighborhood Walkability		X				
Enhanced Security (Technology)	X					
Enhanced Security (Personal)	X					

## SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

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### COMMENTS:

Comments about an “urban core location” reflected uncertainty about the definition of this term and led to a wide range of responses.

Comments about “restricted entry” also reflected uncertainty about the definition of this term and led to a wide range of responses. Comments reflected the need to restrict entry to focus on those staying and working at the facilities, domestic violence victims, and to screen for violent or intoxicated clients or sexual offenders. Many comments indicated that the level of security as well as the entry/intake process should be determined by the population occupying the shelter. Many comments reflected the need for 24 hour security at all shelters.

Many comments indicated the need to have diversion and housing specialists onsite all day instead of a few hours a day. Many comments also indicated that diversion and housing specialists onsite should not have conflicts of interests in providing emergency shelter beds.

Many comments reflected the need for additional detox, rehabilitation and other facilities -- lack of such facilities currently limits the ability to restrict access for those who are intoxicated or in danger of harming themselves or others.

## SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING + EMPLOYMENT SERVICES							
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Housing Assistance Services Onsite	X						
Access to Housing Assistance Services Office	X	X					
Employment Services Onsite	X	X					
Access to Employment Services Offsite	X	X					
Education and Job Skills Services Onsite		X	X				
Access to Education and Job Skills Services Offsite	X						
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Housing Assistance Services Onsite	X						
Access to Housing Assistance Services Office	X	X					
Employment Services Onsite	X	X					
Access to Employment Services Offsite	X	X					
Education and Job Skills Services Onsite			X				
Access to Education and Job Skills Services Offsite	X						

### COMMENTS:

Many comments indicated the need to have diversion and housing specialists onsite all day instead of a few hours a day. Many comments also indicated that diversion and housing specialists onsite should not have conflicts of interests in providing emergency shelter beds.

# SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

EDUCATION SERVICES							
SINGLE ADULT MEN							
Adult Education and Job Skills Services Onsite			X	X			
Access to Adult Education and Job Skills Services Offsite	X			X			
Education Classrooms/School Clinics Onsite				X	X		
Access to Education Classrooms/Schools Clinics Offsite			X	X			
Public School Liaison Services Offsite						X	
Access to Public School Liaison Services Offsite						X	
Access to Public Schools in Neighborhood						X	
Proximity to Public Schools in Neighborhood						X	
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN							
Adult Education and Job Skills Services Onsite			X	X			
Access to Adult Education and Job Skills Services Offsite	X		X				
Education Classrooms/School Clinics Onsite				X	X		
Access to Education Classrooms/Schools Clinics Offsite				X			
Public School Liaison Services Offsite						X	
Access to Public School Liaison Services Offsite						X	
Access to Public Schools in Neighborhood						X	
Proximity to Public Schools in Neighborhood						X	

HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)						
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Case Management or Other Individualized Support Onsite	X					
Access to Case Management or Other Individualized Support Offsite	X	X				
Personal and Group Counseling Services Onsite		X	X			
Access to Personal and Group Counseling Services Offsite		X				
Primary Care Services Onsite			X			
Access to Primary Care Services Offsite	X					
Dental Care Services Onsite			X	X		
Access to Dental Care Services Offsite	X	X				
Medicine/Medical Supply Services Onsite			X			
Medicine/Medical Supply Storage Services Onsite	X	X				
Access to Respite Care Services		X	X			
Access to Hospice Care Services		X	X			
Outpatient Behavioral Health Services Onsite			X			
Access to Outpatient Behavioral Health Services Offsite	X	X				
Substance Abuse Treatment Services Onsite		X				
Access to Substance Abuse Services Offsite	X	X				
Detox Services Onsite		X		X		See Comments
Access to Detox Services Offsite	X					
Proximity to Community Health Services		X				

# SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)							
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Case Management or Other Individualized Support Onsite	X						
Access to Case Management or Other Individualized Support Offsite	X	X					
Personal and Group Counseling Services Onsite		X					
Access to Personal and Group Counseling Services Offsite	X	X					
Primary Care Services Onsite		X	X				
Access to Primary Care Services Offsite							
Dental Care Services Onsite			X	X			
Access to Dental Care Services Offsite	X	X					
Medicine/Medical Supply Services Onsite			X				
Medicine/Medical Supply Storage Services Onsite	X	X					
Access to Respite Care Services		X	X				
Access to Hospice Care Services		X	X				
Outpatient Behavioral Health Services Onsite			X				
Access to Outpatient Behavioral Health Services Offsite	X	X					
Substance Abuse Treatment Services Onsite		X					
Access to Substance Abuse Services Offsite	X	X					
Detox Services Onsite		X	X	X		See Comments	
Access to Detox Services Offsite	X	X					

## COMMENTS:

Many comments indicated the need to avoid scattered site shelters becoming permanently accessed resources for health care, or the need to co-locate health care services for those who are homeless and the larger community on the same sites.

Many comments indicated that lack of medical and mental health services is the primary driver of the negative impact that existing facilities have on clients and on local municipal EMS and emergency room services, including excessive costs that are a significant factor in municipalities being unwilling to host facilities.

Many comments indicated the need to assist those with significant or chronic physical or behavioral health needs to quickly transitioned from shelter to appropriate housing or other supportive facilities. Many comments indicated that the lack of available and accessible detox and rehabilitation beds significantly restrict the ability of shelters to help clients exit successfully.



HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)						
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Legal Assistance Services Onsite			X	X		
Access to legal Assistance Services Offsite	X	X				
Criminal Justice System Liaison Services Onsite			X			
Access to Criminal Justice System Liaison Services Offsite		X				
Domestic Violence Services Onsite			X			
Access to Domestic Violence Services Offsite	X					
Veterans Services Onsite		X				
Access to Veterans Services Offsite		X				
Childcare Services Onsite					X	
Access to Childcare Services Offsite					X	
Child Welfare Services Onsite					X	
Access to Child Welfare Services Offsite					X	
Disability Services Onsite	X	X				
Access to Disability Services Offsite		X				
Identification Services Onsite	X					
Access to Identification Services Offsite	X					

# SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)						
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes
Legal Assistance Services Onsite			X	X		
Access to legal Assistance Services Offsite	X	X				
Criminal Justice System Liaison Services Onsite		X	X			
Access to Criminal Justice System Liaison Services Offsite	X	X				
Domestic Violence Services Onsite	X	X				
Access to Domestic Violence Services Offsite	X					
Veterans Services Onsite			X			
Access to Veterans Services Offsite	X	X				
Childcare Services Onsite					X	
Access to Childcare Services Offsite					X	
Child Welfare Services Onsite					X	
Access to Child Welfare Services Offsite					X	
Disability Services Onsite			X			
Access to Disability Services Offsite		X				
Identification Services Onsite	X					
Access to Identification Services Offsite	X					

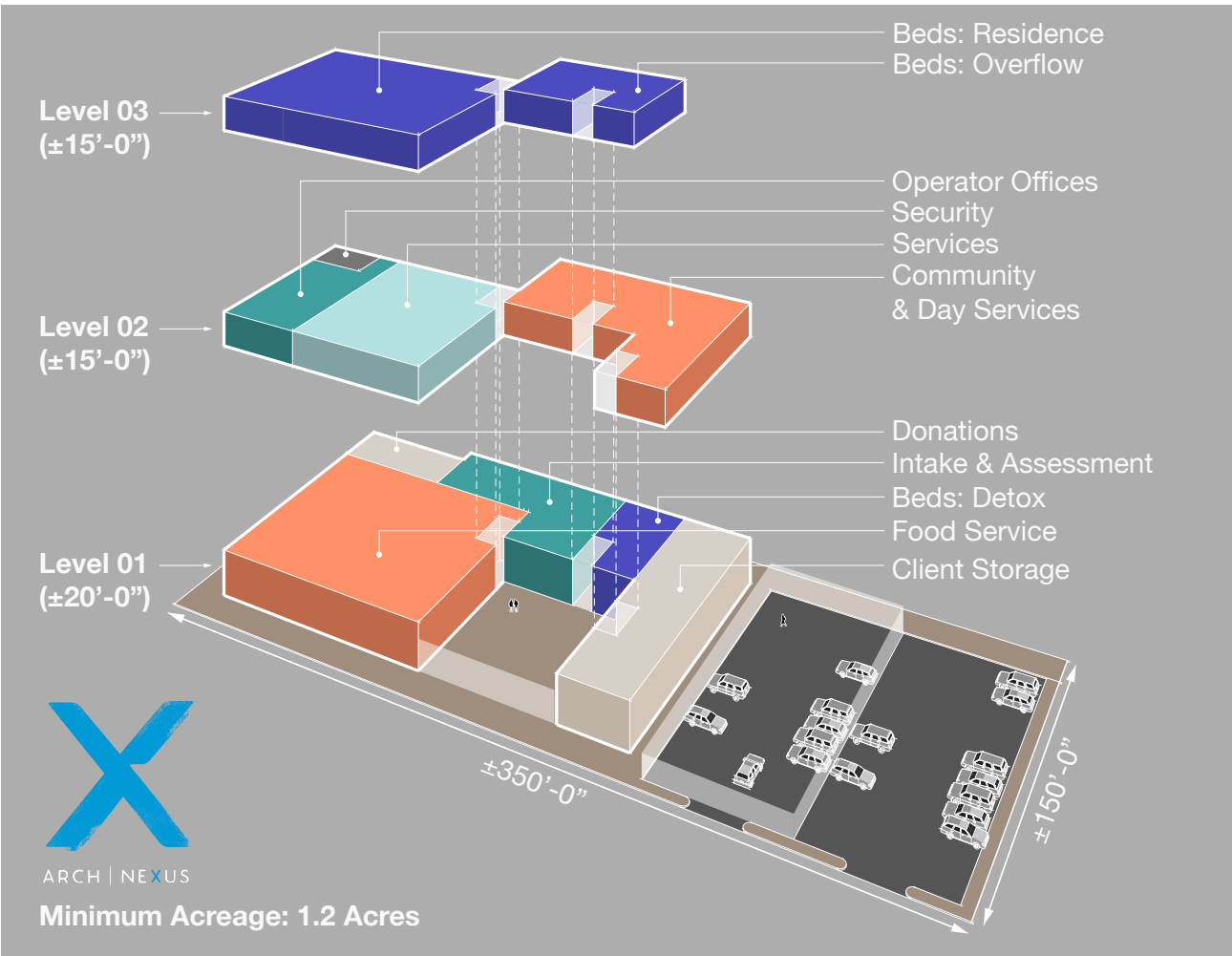
## COMMENTS:

Many comments indicated that the current lack of access to all these services both prior to becoming homeless and once in shelter are the primary barriers to preventing or overcoming homelessness -- identifying and providing intervention services for those at risk of homelessness and those who are homeless will be necessary to minimize homelessness. Many comments also indicated that emergency shelter staff are not properly equipped or trained to assess the need for these services or make referrals that lead to successful diversion or exit from shelter.

## SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

OTHER CRITERIA							
SINGLE ADULT MEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Computer Lab Onsite		X					
Personal Storage Area	X						
Courtyard/Outdoor Space	X						
Communal Gathering Space	X	X					
Community Group/Volunteer Space	X	X					
Smoking Area	X	X					
Bicycle Parking/Storage	X	X					
Car Parking			X	X			
Access to Public Parks, Green Space & Recreation Space		X	X				
SINGLE ADULT WOMEN	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this Population	Notes	
Computer Lab Onsite		X					
Personal Storage Area	X						
Courtyard/Outdoor Space	X						
Communal Gathering Space	X	X					
Community Group/Volunteer Space	X	X					
Smoking Area	X	X					
Bicycle Parking/Storage	X	X					
Car Parking			X	X			
Access to Public Parks, Green Space & Recreation Space		X	X				

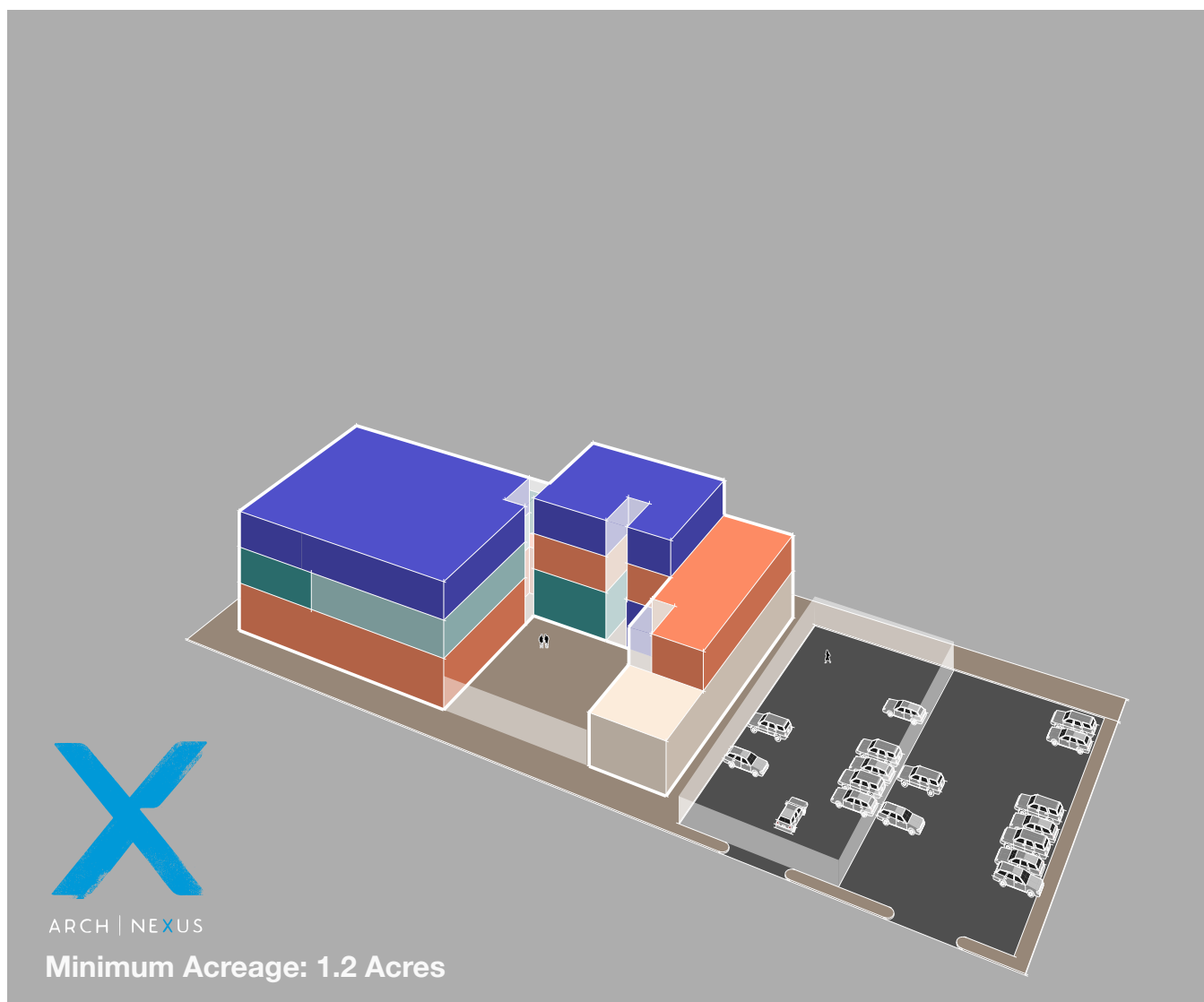
MINIMUM SITE PLAN



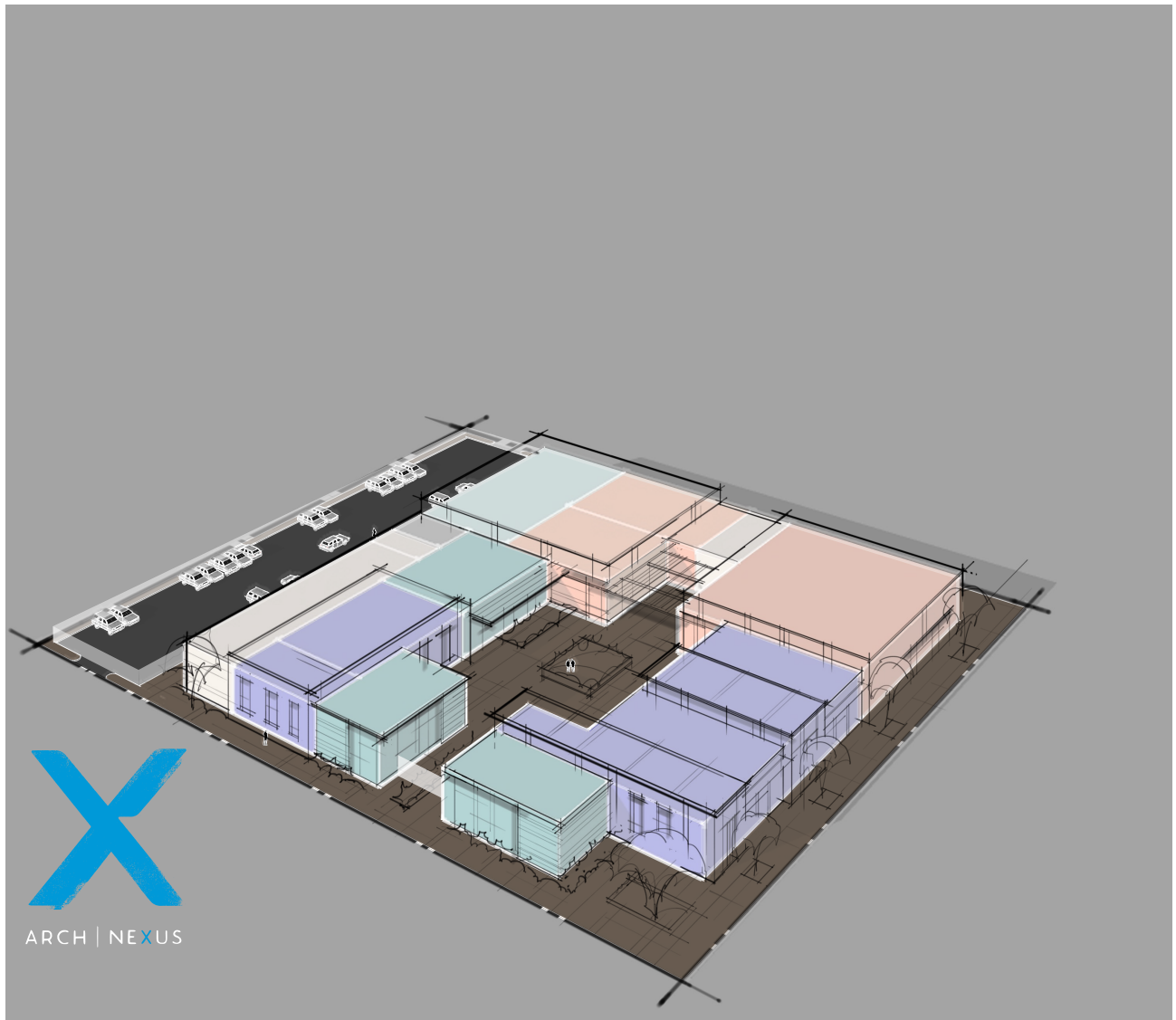
Multi Level Option 1 Exploded Diagram

### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

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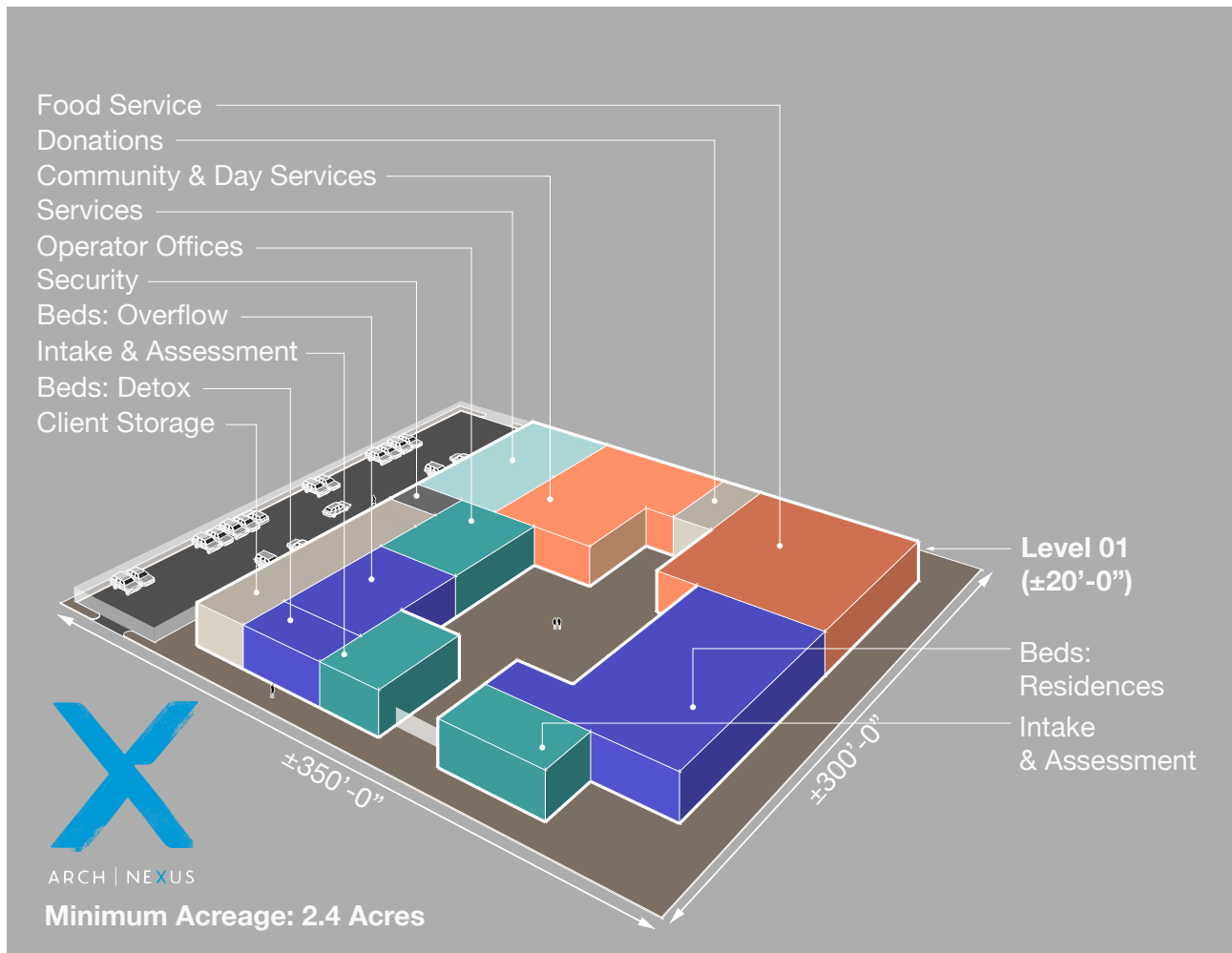
*Multi Level Option 1 Full Building Diagram*



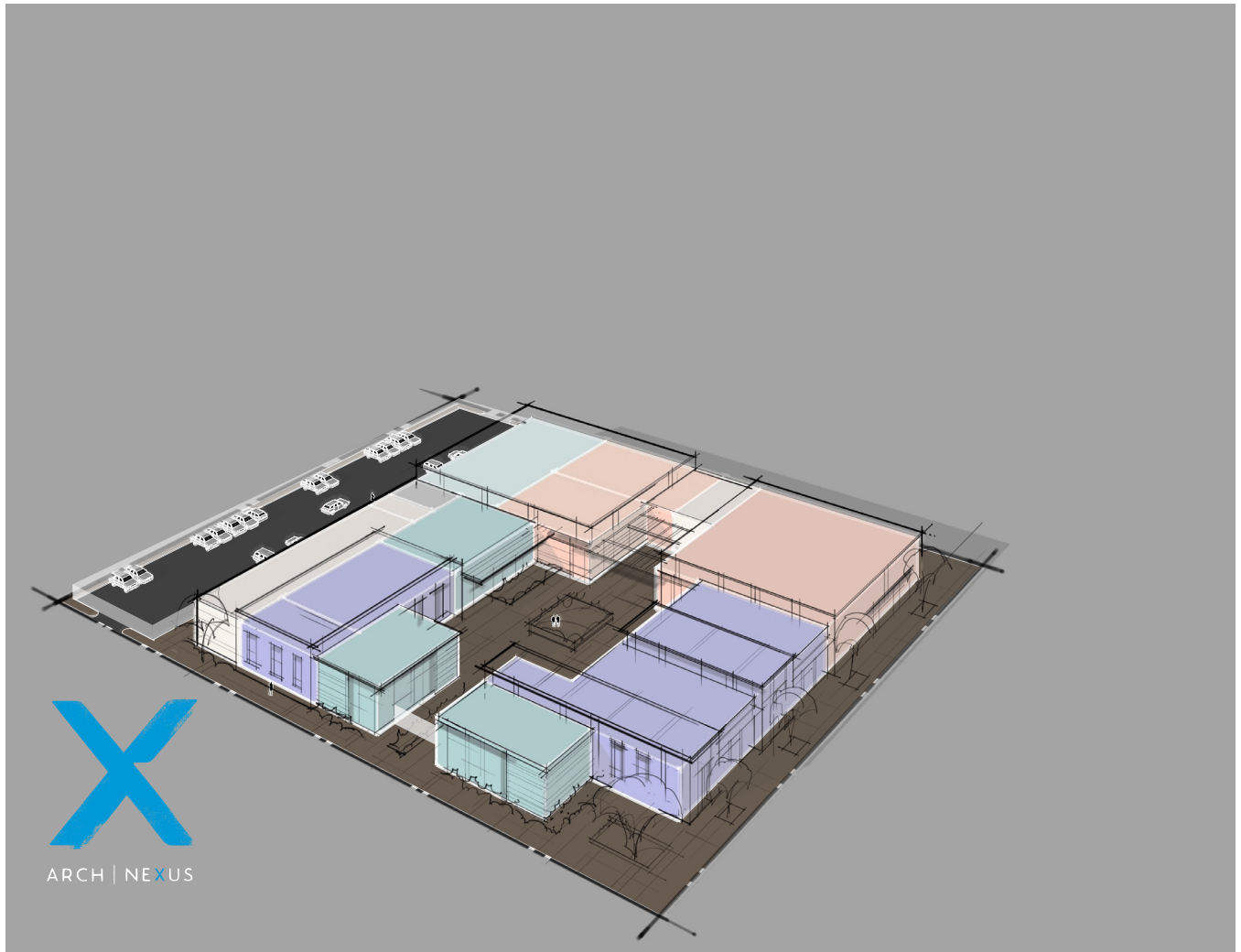
*Multi Level Option 1 Overlay Architecture*



### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS



*Single Story Building Diagram*



*Single Story Building Architecture Overlay*

### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

#### SPACE LIST

Number	Space Identification	Proposed Square Footage
A	SLEEPING AREAS	
A-1	Residents	6,000
A-1.1	Resident Beds (200) Pets accommodated	
A-1.2	Distinct Pop. Beds (10)	300
A-1.3	Hygiene (Toilets, Showers, etc)	600
A-1.4	Shower Lockers	200
A-1.5	Supply Storage	300
A-1.6	Client Storage Space	300
A-1.7	Crisis Management Room	100
A-2	OVERFLOW	
A-2.1	Overflow Beds (75)	2,500
A-2.2	Hygiene	300
A-2.3	Shower Lockers	100
A-2.4	Supply Storage	100
A-2.5	Crisis Management Room	100
A-3	DETOX	
A-3.1	Detox Beds	1,100
A-3.2	Hygiene	200
A-3.3	Shower Lockers	50
A-3.4	Supply Storage	100
A-3.5	Crisis Management Room	100
A-4	OTHER	
A-4	Client Laundry	500
B	OPERATOR	
B-1	INTAKE & ASSESSMENT	
B-1.1	Internal Queing	1,500
B-1.2	Intake Check in	300
B-1.3	Established Check in	150
B-1.4	Client Mail	100
B-1.5	Bag Check	300
B-1.6	Hot Box	120
B-1.7	Change / Shower Room	120
B-1.8	Search Area	300
B-1.9	Assessment Room	120
B-1.10	Assessment Room	120
B-1.11	Restrooms	240

Number	Space Identification	Proposed Square Footage
B-2	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	
B-2.1	Office - Director	200
B-2.2	Office - City Engagement	120
B-2.3	Office - Property Manager	120
B-2.4	Office - Property Supervisor	120
B-2.5	Office - Volunteers Coordinator	120
B-2.6	Volunteer Lockers (in hallway)	25
B-2.7	Office	120
B-2.8	Office	120
B-2.9	Conference (Dividable)	400
B-2.10	Copy / Print	160
B-2.11	File Storage	200
B-2.12	IT	110
B-2.13	Office Storage	150
B-2.14	Mail Slots	60
B-2.15	Break	200
B-2.16	Restrooms	130
B-3	FACILITY LAUNDRY	500
B-4	HOUSEKEEPING	500
C	SERVICES	
C-1	WAITING	
C-1.1	Waiting Room - Multiple Services	360
C-1.2	Waiting Area - Distinct Population	80
C-2	CASE MANAGEMENT	
C-2.2	Open Office - Caseworker (12)	600
C-2.3	Consultation Room	80
C-2.4	Consultation Room	80
C-2.5	Consultation Room	80
C-2.6	Consultation Room	80
C-2.7	Consultation Room	80
C-3	PHYSICAL / MEDICAL	
C-3.1	Exam	120
C-3.2	Nurse Case Manager	160
C-3.3	Storage	50
C-4	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
C-4.1	Conference	200
	Onsite Crisis (Spaces A-1.7, A-2.5, A-3.5)	
C-4.2	Exam	120
C-4.3	Staff Office	120

### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Number	Space Identification	Proposed Square Footage
C-5	WORKFORCE SERVICES	
C-5.1	Office	160
C-5.2	Computer Lab	300
C-5.3	Meeting Space	160
C-6	SERVICE PROVIDERS OFFICES (can rotate as needed)	
C-6.1	Office - Housing	200
C-6.2	Office - Legal	200
C-6.3	Office - DV	200
C-6.4	Office - Vet	200
C-6.5	Restrooms	130
C-6.6	Storage	250
D	SECURITY	
D-7	POLICE / SECURITY	
D-7.1	Office - Police	120
D-7.2	Office - Security	160
D-7.3	Breakroom	200
E	FOOD SERVICES	
E-1	ARRIVAL	
E-1.1	Queuing Area	1,200
E-1.2	Check in	150
E-1.3	Restrooms	140
E-1.4	Restrooms	140
E-2	EATING	
E-2.1	Handwash	150
E-2.2	Cafeteria - Tables	4,660
E-3	SERVING	
E-3.1	Light Preparation	1,000
E-3.2	Serving Space	400
E-4	STORAGE	
E-4.1	Dry Storage	500
E-4.2	Cold Storage	200
E-4.3	Loading	250
E-5	CLEAN UP	
E-5.1	Dishwasher	250
E-5.2	Housekeeping	120
E-5.3	Supplies	120
E-6	OTHER	
	Training Kitchen (SVDP?)	

# SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS 3

Number	Space Identification	Proposed Square Footage
F	COMMUNITY / DAY SERVICES	
F-1	MEETING ROOM (up to 150)	2,500
F-2	LOUNGE SPACE (DAY)	2,500
F-3	VENDING	100
F-4	PANTRY SHELVES	100
F-5	ACTIVITY SPACE	?
F-6	CRISIS MANAGEMENT ROOM	100
F-7	MARKET SPACE	160
F-8	COMPUTERS	300
F-9	RESTROOM	140
F-10	RESTROOM	140
G	DONATIONS	
G-1	RECEIVING	160
G-2	LOADING	160
G-3	STAGING - CLOTHING	300
G-4	STAGING - HYGIENE	300
G-5	DISTRIBUTION	200
H	STORAGE	
H-1	BUILDING	3,600
H-2	CLIENT	3,600
H-3	BIKES	500
H-4	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	200
Subtotal		48,585
Grossing Factor 1.33		16,033
<b>Single Men Building Total (Subtotal + Grossing Factor)</b>		<b>64,618</b>
Added Circulation for Mixed Population Facility 0.07		4,523
<b>Single Women/Single Men/Couples Building Total (Single Men Building Total + Added Circulation Factor)</b>		<b>69,141</b>
X	EXTERIOR AREAS	
X-1	EXTERIOR COURTYARD	1,200
X-2	EXTERIOR GAMES (CHECKERS)	1,000
X-3	SMOKING AREA	500
X-4	EXTERIOR BIKE STORAGE	500
X-5	PET RELIEF AREA	500



### 3 SITE AND BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

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## NARRATIVE

The building for the Homeless Resource Facilities is comprised of seven main types of spaces; sleeping areas, operator spaces, client services, food services, community space, donations and storage. These main space types are further subdivided as indicated in the following sections; proposed space allocations and space list.

The space list identifies square footage associated with each unique space identified as a needed component of the facility spaces for circulation (stairways, hallways, etc.) and building systems (mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, etc.) are accounted within the grossing factor allowance. An additional allowance is included for the single women / single men facility due to increased / separated and secure circulation provisions.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

### PROPOSED SPACE ALLOCATIONS

#### SLEEPING AREAS

##### *Resident Beds (210)*

- Large, open space to include most beds (space could be sub-divided via semi-permanent partitions)
- Separate, smaller rooms for distinct populations (day sleepers, veterans, trans-gender, facility assistants, etc.)
- Security present via cameras; direct sight lines unnecessary
- Hygiene block (sinks/toilets/showers/laundry)
- Supply Storage (hygiene products, bedding, etc.)
- Lounge space (television, reading area)
- Client storage space possibly needed (especially in women's dorm)

##### *Overflow Beds (75)*

- Security sight lines cover the entire area
- Hygiene block (sinks/toilets/showers)
- Small supply storage (hygiene products, bedding, etc.)

##### *Detox Beds (40)*

- Security sight lines cover the entire area
- Easy access for police/medical drop-off
- Smaller, potentially partially exposed hygiene block (sinks/toilets/showers)
- Small supply storage (hygiene products, bedding, etc.)

All areas to include extra, flexible space where possible to be utilized in a disaster scenario.

#### OPERATOR

##### *Intake & Assessment*

- Security sight lines cover the entire area
- Interior/exterior flexible cuing space
- Check-in desk
- Bag check area
- Person search area
- Private room(s) for first-time-client initial assessment

##### *Office Space*

- Offices and ancillary spaces (copy/print area; mailbox space, IT/Server room, conference room, etc.)

##### *Facility Laundry*

- Space for industrial-sized washer/dryers
- Storage of clean/dirty laundry and supplies

##### *Housekeeping*

- Supply / equipment storage

#### CLIENT SERVICES

##### *Clinic Space*

- Space equipped / sized for medical use (mechanical, plumbing, electrical)
- Check-in / waiting area
- Exam room(s)
- Nurse's station
- Doctor / staff office(s)

##### *Office Space*

- Potential providers to share spaces:
  - Housing assistance
  - Legal assistance
  - Workforce resources
  - Health counseling (general, substance abuse, behavioral, mental)
  - Trauma informed care
  - Domestic Violence
  - Veteran assistance
  - Etc.

##### *Computer Lab*

- Potential providers to share spaces:
  - Workforce resources
  - Etc.

##### *Police Lounge*

- Television / reading area
- Private bathroom
- Kitchenette
- Accessed via staff entrance

#### FOOD SERVICE

##### *Cafeteria*

- Serving space
- Table space
- Can be used as flexible bed space in disaster situation

## ***Warming Kitchen***

- Space for re-heating delivered, prepared meals

## ***Food Receiving***

- Loading Dock

## ***Food Storage***

- Dry Storage
- Cold Storage

## **COMMUNITY SPACE**

### ***Meeting Room***

- Open, flexible space for community meetings
- Can be used as flexible bed space in disaster situation

## **DONATIONS**

### ***Receiving***

- Loading Dock (no residential drop-off)

### ***Storage***

- Donation / supply storage

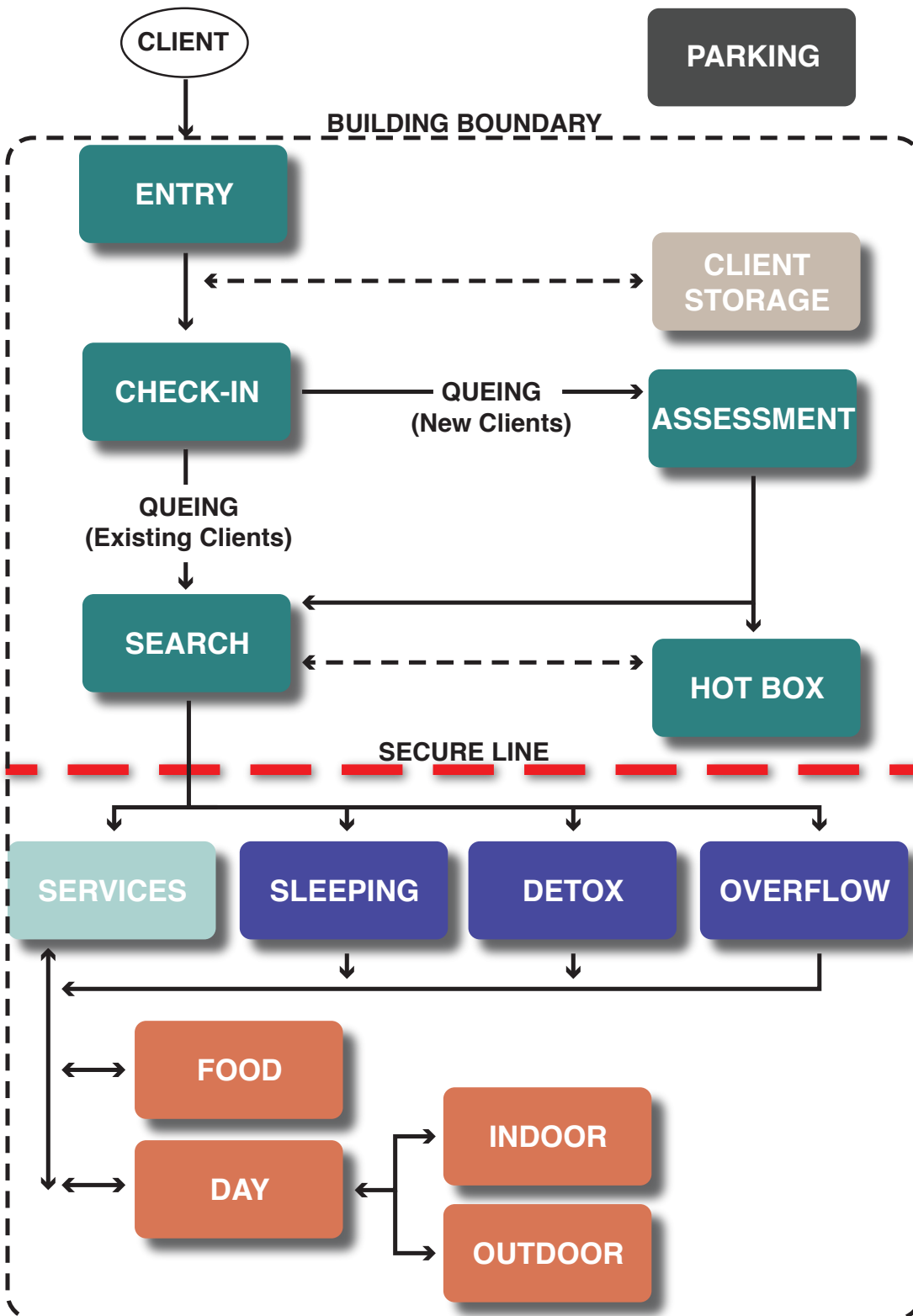
## **STORAGE**

### ***Client Storage***

- Leaf bin sized space for individual clients

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

CIRCULATION DIAGRAM



## SUSTAINABILITY

Each of the Facilities should be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold Certification, with emphasis placed upon the inclusion of energy efficiency measures. Each facility shall be designed to include as many sustainable site criteria as possible, dependent on the ultimate site selection. Buildings should be designed with the correct building orientation for the incorporation of daylighting strategies and to bolster energy efficiency strategies.

The materials for the building shall be durable and locally sourced to the greatest degree possible. Special consideration shall be given to natural materials and those containing high levels of recycled materials. Added decorative materials shall be minimized.

Strategies to minimize water use shall be incorporated, including site watering as well as low flow plumbing fixtures. Due to the large amounts of laundry, all washer/dryers shall be energy star listed.

Lighting shall be LED to the greatest extent possible. A lighting control panel shall be incorporated, and zoning/dimming approaches shall define the lighting design.

Equipment such as vending machines, office equipment and microwave ovens shall be energy star labeled.

The mechanical heating, cooling and ventilation system shall be designed to be economical and flexible. The building automated control system shall be designed to provide peak load shedding and automatic temperature set-backs for un-occupied spaces. Capacity shall be built into the system design to allow it to achieve minimum code required ventilation should the building be called into service for greater occupancy during natural disaster events, but shall also be efficient and designed for fluctuating occupancy levels.

The building should be designed to include roof loading design for the installation of photo voltaic panels. The electrical system shall either integrate this system if it is installed as part of the initial construction, or to easily accept the addition of the photo voltaic systems in the future with minimum initial system revisions. The site shall include provisions for bicycle parking.

Review mechanical and electrical system narratives for additional and specific requirements.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

### STRUCTURAL

The structural design for this project shall provide a building system which will integrate with the program requirements for space layout, as well as with the architectural and building service needs, while meeting current code standards for vertical and horizontal load carrying capacity. User needs in terms of current flexibility of the spaces and future adaptability of use should be considered. The level of user comfort as determined by the vibration performance of the structure shall also be addressed.

### STRUCTURAL/SERVICE COORDINATION

Layout of the structural grid will need to respect the planning modules established for the various building functions. During the design phase, a completely integrated approach to building systems is recommended. Distribution of HVAC, plumbing and electrical services must be carefully coordinated with the structural elements, particularly at framing intersections and major crossover points. This close coordination must be achieved in order to avoid conflicts between building systems and limit penetrations of major structural members.

### CODES AND STANDARDS

The building structure shall be designed in accordance with the International Building Code (IBC 2015).

Codes and standards that apply to the design of this building are:

- 2015 International Building Code
- ASCE 7-10 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures
- American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) with Commentary
- ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
- American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) Specifications for the design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members
- American Welding Society (ANSI/AWS) D1.1 Structural Welding Code
- Steel Joist Institute (SJI) for open web joists and girders
- Steel Deck Institute (SDI) for metal floor and roof decks

### GEOTECHNICAL AND FOUNDATION DESIGN CRITERIA

A geotechnical report for the proposed building has not been completed at this time. The foundation systems of the building will be designed and constructed in accordance with the parameters specified in the geotechnical report when it is received. Based on the location of the building, it is anticipated that the building can most likely be founded on a typical foundation system comprised of reinforced concrete continuous strip footings below walls and spread footings below columns. Other foundation systems will be considered if warranted by the findings of the geotechnical report.

### BASIS OF DESIGN

#### *Loading Criteria*

The structural systems in the facility shall be designed to meet the requirements of the 2015 International Building Code (IBC) and Minimum Design Loads for Buildings ASCE 7-10. The following minimum requirements should be anticipated:

- Wind Velocity: Site Specific - Likely 115 mph, Exposure "B", for the building structure, elements, and components as appropriate for the site conditions with a "Wind Importance Factor"  $I = 1.00$ .
- Seismicity: 2015 IBC and ASCE 7-10 Seismic requirements with a "Seismic Importance Factor"  $I = 1.00$ .
- Roof Snow Load: 43 psf ground snow load ( $P_g$ ) plus snow drift where appropriate – to be confirmed.
- Snow Load Importance Factor  $I = 1.00$  in accordance with Table 7.4, ASCE 7-10. Design roof snow load ( $P_f$ ) for flat roofs shall be 30 psf. The elevation of the building site is less than 5,000 feet.
- Floor Design Live Loads: Floor design live loads shall be in accordance with the 2015 IBC as follows:
  1. 100 psf at assembly areas and corridors
  2. 50 psf plus 15 psf movable partition load at office areas
  3. Areas of concentrated standard storage - 125 psf
  4. Heavy storage areas – 250 psf
  5. Mechanical Equip. Rooms – 150 psf, minimum, or more as required by the actual equipment weight

Areas where heavy load concentrations exceed the normal loading requirements shall be designed for the specific load case.

#### ***Structural System Selection and Cost Comparison***

The structural system chosen for the building shall be selected based upon the following criteria:

- A cost comparison of at least two structural systems shall be investigated. The comparison should be broken down with each component of cost significance being listed separately. Cost comparisons between structural systems should include interface costs between other building components and systems including architectural, mechanical and electrical. Life cycle costs may be significant when considering the possibility of a seismic event.
- Various structural systems comparing building construction time, material availability, coordination of various trades, lead times for ordering materials, appearance, owner preference, span length, maintenance costs, flexibility for future remodeling, and compatibility with surrounding buildings should be considered when choosing the final structural systems for the building.
- The structural system comparison shall include considerations of vibration performance of the finished structural system to provide the vibration environment needed to comply with generally accepted design standards. Special attention shall be given to the vibration performance of suspended floor structures. The relative cost and stiffness of both structural steel and reinforced concrete floor framing systems shall be considered as part of this comparison.
- Damage to the building structure and its contents due to lateral earthquake and/or wind loads should be evaluated between various structural systems. Damage control to building non-structural systems is a pertinent and important consideration when selecting the building structural system.

More rigid shear wall and/or braced frame lateral force resisting systems generally experience a lower degree of lateral drift from earthquake forces than more flexible systems such as moment resistant frames. This lower degree

of lateral drift can result in greater damage control to a buildings non-structural elements and contents than a more flexible movement frame type lateral force resisting system. On the other hand, the more rigid lateral force resisting systems impose higher earthquake acceleration forces on the non-structural elements and contents. The non-structural elements need to be designed to resist the acceleration forces imposed on them during an earthquake.

All cost comparisons between structural systems shall include interface costs between other building components such as architectural finishes, exterior enclosure systems, mechanical systems, and electrical systems. Life cycle costing methods shall be used where applicable.

#### ***Future Building Expansion***

- Future vertical expansion of the building is not anticipated.
- Future horizontal expansion of the structure is a possibility and merits further consideration during the design phase.

#### ***Earthquake Design***

The proposed structure shall be designed according to the requirements of the 2015 International Building Code and "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings" ASCE 7-10.

The building is classified as Risk Category II building. An Earthquake Importance Factor, "IE" of 1.00 shall be used in earthquake design analysis according to Table 11.5-1 of ASCE 7-10.

#### ***Roof Snow Load Design***

The building is classified as Risk Category II building. A Snow Load Importance Factor, "IS" of 1.00 shall be used in snow load design analysis according to Table 7-4 of ASCE 7-10. Determine Snow Exposure Factor upon completion of site selection and per building roof design.

#### ***Possible Upgraded Risk Category***

The importance factors for earthquake, wind, and snow load established in other sections of this narrative are based on code minimums considering the occupancy presently planned for the building. Under the requirements of the 2015 IBC, the facility is considered an Risk Category



## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

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II building. If the owner elects to have the building designed to meet a higher Risk Category such as Category IV (i.e. an essential facility) the importance factors and resulting load magnitudes will increase to 1.5 for earthquake loads, 1.15 for wind loads, and 1.2 for snow loads.

If the structural systems of the buildings are designed to meet Risk Category IV requirements, we estimate that the resulting increase in cost will be in the range of 3% to 6% of the total building cost. This is a preliminary estimate only at this time. Further evaluation can take place as the design develops if the owner opts to have the building designed for a higher Risk Category.

### ***Testing and Inspections***

The Architect/Engineer, and the selected testing lab, shall perform periodic construction observations, testing, and special inspections, as outlined in Chapter 17 of the International Building Code. The structural engineer will list all required special inspections on the contract drawings, and perform periodic construction observations as required by the A/E agreement. Costs for special inspections and testing services will be paid for by the contractor consistent with the Salt Lake County Design and Construction Standards.

## *Preliminary Structural Design Criteria and Material Strengths*

The preliminary structural design criteria and material strengths listed below are according to our best estimate at this time based on the information above. The criteria and strengths will continue to be evaluated as the design progresses, and could change. The structural design will be according to the 2015 International Building Code except where Salt Lake City requirements supersede the IBC. Preliminary design criteria are as follows:

- a. Governing Building Code 2015 International Building Code (IBC)
- b. Ground Snow Load 43 psf (Snow drift per IBC)  $I_s = 1.0$
- c. Roof Snow Load 30 psf
- d. Floor Live Loads:
  - Office Space 50 psf live load + 15 psf partition load
  - Exit Facilities, Assembly Areas 100 psf live load
  - Standard Storage Rooms 125 psf live load
  - Mechanical Rooms 150 psf live load
  - Other areas as required by program or actual loads
- e. Lateral Loads
  - 1. Seismic Loads: (to be verified for specific sites when selected)
    - Short Period Spectral Acceleration  $S_s = 1.55$
    - One Second Spectral Acceleration  $S_1 = 0.55$
    - Site Class to be determined
    - Importance Factor  $I_e = 1.0$  standard occupancy (to be confirmed)
    - Response Modification Coefficient R As required by selected system
  - 2. Wind Loads:
    - Basic Wind Speed 115 M.P.H.\* (to be confirmed)
    - Exposure Type B
    - Importance Factor  $I = 1.0$

Preliminary Working Stresses for Materials are as follows:

- a. Concrete (28 day strengths):
  - Footings  $f'_c = 3000$  p.s.i.
  - Concrete on Steel Floor Deck  $f'_c = 3500$  p.s.i.
  - Interior slab on grade  $f'_c = 3500$  p.s.i.
  - Walls  $f'_c = 4500$  p.s.i.
  - Exterior Flatwork & Walls  $f'_c = 4500$  p.s.i.
- b. Concrete Masonry Units  $f'_m = 1,900$  p.s.i. min.
- c. Reinforcing Steel ASTM A615 Gr. 60  $f_y = 60$  ksi
- d. Structural Steel:
  - Steel Wide Flange Sections ASTM A992  $f_y = 50$  ksi
  - Misc. Steel ASTM A-36  $f_y = 36$  ksi
  - Steel Tube Columns ASTM A500 Grade B  $f_y = 46$  ksi
  - Steel to Steel Bolts ASTM A325

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

### MECHANICAL

#### GENERAL

The mechanical system will provide heating, ventilation and air conditioning required for the new building functions.

The mechanical system shall be designed to provide a safe, economical, energy efficient, low maintenance type system that is balanced with the projects sustainability goals. All mechanical systems shall have a proven track record of high quality, energy efficiency and environmental control.

Water, sewer and storm drainage will be connected to nearby utilities in the street.

The project may utilize the USGBC's LEED rating system. A series of project goals will be established and relate directly to the mechanical system design.

An energy model will be used throughout all of the design phases of the project to evaluate the priorities of an energy efficient building. This will be used as an integrative part of the design process so that design decisions are made in coordination with energy decisions and that energy decisions are not made reactively to design. This will allow for design and energy decisions to work together and be made simultaneously. This will create an integrated sustainable design solution for the project.

#### MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The Mechanical system shall be designed to be economical and efficient, with multiple zoning requirements for building, given the specific site selected and building orientation.

The Mechanical system will utilize Variable Refrigerant Flow Heat Pumps (VRF), Energy Recovery Ventilators (ERV) with supply and exhaust fans, Gas Fired Duct Heater will be used in conjunction with the ERV for supplemental heat, restrooms and shower areas will have continuous exhaust via the ERV, all areas will have continuous delivery of fresh air and exhaust via the ERV. The VRF system will be capable of simultaneously providing heating and cooling to individual zones based on the temperature setpoints determined for each area. The VRF system will have energy monitoring for each piece of equipment.

Heating and Cooling will be delivered to the spaces through ducted fan coil units to ceiling mounted supply and return grilles.

All areas will have individual temperature control for improved occupant comfort. Zone designations will be coordinated with the owner representative during the design phase.

#### DESIGN CRITERIA

The following design criteria should be considered for the new mechanical systems.

Design Temperatures:

	Winter	Summer
Outdoors	0°F db	95°F db 65°F wb
Indoors	72°F db	75°F db
Mechanical Spaces (Ventilation only in summer)	65°F db	85°F db

Ventilation and air changes will be design in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 62.

#### CODES AND STANDARDS

The mechanical systems shall be designed and built in accordance with the following codes and standards:

- International Mechanical Code (IMC) 2012
- International Plumbing Code (IPC) 2012
- International Building Code (IBC) 2012
- NFPA
- Owner's Design and Construction Standards and Instructions 2014
- Applicable state and local codes

The mechanical system shall be designed to exceed ASHRAE 90.1 energy code. The intent is to provide a highly energy efficient mechanical system that maximizes the number of LEED points earned in the energy performance category. .

#### EXISTING UTILITIES

The building utilities will be connected into the nearby sewer, storm drainage, domestic water, fire line and gas piping. It is anticipated that utilities of adequate capacity are close by (i.e. either on site or in surrounding streets).

#### AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

The building will be provided with a direct digital building automation system with controllers interconnected by a local area network. The system will be accessible through a web browser. The control system shall be and will con-

form to ASHRAE BACnet Standard 135. The intent of the system is for this building to be integrated into the Owner's Building Management Systems.

The ATC system will provide the capability to:

- Building occupancy schedules.
- Control all valves, dampers and mechanical equipment.
- Temperature control for all occupied spaces.
- Monitoring of selected points throughout the system.
- Provide alarms of critical points as selected.

## PLUMBING

Systems will be designed in compliance with the applicable codes.

### *Plumbing Fixtures*

All plumbing fixtures shall be in accordance with code requirements. ADA fixtures shall be provided where necessary. The showers shall be vandal resistant in public shower areas. Sensor faucets shall be considered for public toilet rooms. Water saving fixtures, such as low flow faucets, low flow shower heads, waterless urinals, etc., shall be considered as needed to meet the LEED requirements.

The Owner will have final say in types of water saver fixtures to be considered.

### *Sanitary Sewer*

Sanitary waste and vent systems will be provided for all areas. Cast iron piping shall be used for all above ground and underground waste. Vent piping may be cast iron or galvanized piping.

### *Domestic Water*

Domestic water systems will be extended to serve the all fixtures. Copper piping shall be utilized for domestic water piping. Piping shall be insulated in accordance with code. Shutoff valves shall be located as necessary isolate the piping for repairs without unnecessarily shutting down large portions of the building.

### *Central Domestic Water Heating System.*

Domestic water heaters will be sized to serve the fully occupied building. For increased energy efficiency, heat pump desuper heaters may considered for heating the domestic hot water (utilize heat recovery from the VRF System). A recirculation hot water system will be used with an in line

recirculation pump at the water heater. Gas fired water heaters will be sealed combustion for maximum efficiency.

### *Roof Drainage*

A system for roof drainage with primary and secondary overflow drains will be provided. Roof drain strainers shall be cast iron. Roof drainage piping shall be cast iron with insulation for condensation and noise reduction.

### *Gas*

Natural gas piping shall be run to the gas fired equipment in the building as necessary. Gas piping shall be black steel and shall be installed in accordance with the gas company regulations. Gas pressure regulating valves shall be provided where required. A new gas meter shall be provided for this building.

## FIRE PROTECTION

The new building functions will require a wet fire sprinkler system. The fire sprinkling system shall be designed to comply with NFPA, State Fire Marshal and County design standards.

## LEED REQUIREMENTS

The project LEED goal is Gold. The mechanical system shall address the following LEED points in accordance with the USGBC rating system.

### *Indoor Environmental Quality*

Minimum IAQ Performance. The HVAC system will be designed to meet this prerequisite. The intent is to establish minimum indoor air quality performance and enhance indoor air quality.

Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring. The use of CO2 sensors to control the ventilation may be included in the mechanical system design for demand based ventilation control. The intent is to monitor and control ventilation air to help sustain occupant comfort and wellbeing.

Thermal Comfort. Thermal Comfort. The basic design should meet the requirements of this credit. The intent is to provide a high level of thermal comfort for the individual occupants.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

### ELECTRICAL

#### CODES AND STANDARDS

Codes which are applicable to the design of the electrical systems are listed below. Comply with each of the latest adopted publications.

ASHRAE 90.1 Energy Code  
EIA/TIA, Electronics Industries Association/  
Telecommunications Industry Association  
IBC, International Building Code  
IESNA, Illuminating Engineering Society of North America  
NFPA, National Fire Protection Association (applicable sections including but not limited to):  
    NFPA 70, National Electrical Code  
    NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code  
UL, Underwriters Laboratories  
Salt Lake County Design and Construction Standards and Procedures.  
Utah State Fire Marshal Laws, Rules and Regulations

#### SITE ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

##### *Electrical Service*

Coordinate with Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) to obtain electrical service to the new building(s) and comply with all RMP requirements. New service shall be underground. Provide empty raceways, trench, backfill and concrete pad-vaults per RMP standards. RMP will provide the primary cabling and transformer. Coordinate the transformer location with the Architect to be as centrally located as possible while still maintaining the aesthetic vision of the site. Obtain a work order number and submit a Customer Load Sheet early in design so that RMP will not delay the project.

##### *Site Telecommunications*

Provide new (3) 4" conduits from the building communications room to telecommunications provider, 1 each 2" conduit to cable company, and 4 each 1.25" flexible outdoor piping with conduits for building communication for future Owner use. Coordinate each service with the respective utility companies and ensure that all requirements are met. Ensure 1 of the 4" conduits is reserved for future Owner use.

#### BUILDING POWER SYSTEMS

##### *Low Voltage Service and Distribution*

Secondary service to the building is anticipated to be 277/480V, 1600 amps, but this shall be verified with actual

loads as the design progresses. Provide a main electrical room located near the service transformer. The main switchboards shall have digital metering to monitor all important electrical parameters of the building such as volts, amps, kVA, demand, power factor and harmonic distortion. This meter shall have the capability to be remotely monitored via the BMS. The switchboard shall have provisions to add breakers for future load growth. The main switchboards shall distribute power to the various branch panelboards for lighting, outlets and miscellaneous loads. For power quality, separate loads onto different feeders based on load type, such as motors, lighting and outlets.

Motor control centers shall be provided for areas where 3 or more motors are grouped. All 3-phase motors shall be provided with phase-loss protection. Variable frequency drives shall be provided where required for mechanical equipment and be in compliance with Owner requirements. The VFD's shall have filters to isolate the damaging harmonics from the electrical distribution system.

Branch panelboards shall be provided in vertically stacked electrical rooms. Locate the electrical rooms centrally as much as possible in order to make new and future circuit runs shorter and less costly. As a general rule, one electrical closet should serve no more than 20,000 sf. Panelboards serving normal lighting and appliance circuits shall be located on the same floor as the circuits they serve, making circuit identification and future work more convenient. Provide at least 25% spare capacity for future growth and flexibility.

Outlet and lighting branch circuits shall be loaded to no more than 80% of what is allowed by NFPA 70. Dedicated circuits shall be provided where the load requires. On average, 6 outlets per circuit shall be used. No more than 4 computer terminals per circuit will be allowed. In some cases, fewer outlets shall be on a circuit as required by the loads. Outlets with dedicated branch circuits (one outlet per circuit) are required for vending machines, copy machines, day room, refrigerators, dishwashers and other locations likely to have equipment requiring dedicated circuits. Each branch circuit home run conduit shall have no more than 3 circuits. All 120V multi-wire branch circuits shall have a dedicated neutral conductor for each circuit per the Owner standards.

Conductors shall be all copper and installed in raceways, minimum 0.75" diameter. MC cable is strictly prohibited unless approved in writing by the Owner. Branch circuits shall be sized to prevent voltage drop exceeding 3% at the farthest load. The total voltage drop on both feeders and branch circuits shall be designed to not exceed 5%. This will ensure that all equipment in the building operates most efficiently and minimize power quality problems relating to voltage drop.

A fault current and coordination study shall be performed by a licensed electrical engineer to indicate available fault current at all points in the distribution system. New equipment shall be adequately rated for the amount of available fault current. System coordination shall be studied, and fuses or breakers selected to ensure minimum system outage due to overloads or fault currents. The breakers shall be set with adjustable long time, short time, instantaneous and/or ground fault settings for optimum system coordination. Demonstrate compliance with the NEC regarding selective coordination of over-current protective devices serving emergency systems.

**Equipment and Furniture:** Power shall be run to any equipment indicated in the program as requiring power and empty raceway. Obtain equipment cut sheets and shop drawings and incorporate requirements into the design to ensure that the proper power and conduit is run to the equipment.

#### **Power Quality and Reliability**

Transient voltage surge suppression (TVSS) and "noise" protection shall be provided at service equipment and on branch panelboards that serve sensitive electronic equipment. To the greatest extent possible, TVSS units shall be integral to the panelboard or switchboard to ensure that lead lengths do not raise the clamping voltage and negate the use of the TVSS unit. The TVSS shall protect the sensitive electronics from disturbances that are generated inside or outside of the building.

Provide a Lightning Risk Assessment per the NFPA 780. The result of the evaluation will indicate if a lightning protection system is recommended. A system of lightning rods on the roof with down conductors to a counterpoise ground is proposed. The system shall have a UL Master Label and comply with NFPA 780.

#### **Grounding**

All feeder and branch circuit raceways shall include an insulated equipment grounding conductor. Provide a grounding riser system throughout the telecommunications closets, with grounding bus bars mounted accessibly in each closet.

#### **Outlets**

Minimum code requirements shall be used as a guideline for placing outlets, however, adjustments shall be made to suit the end users' needs during the design and review process with the Owner. Extra attention shall be given to locate power for charging stations in the sleeping areas. Where requirements cannot be identified, the following shall be used as a general guideline.

Offices/Workstations: For each workstation, provide one outlet dedicated to computer terminals and one normal outlet, and one additional normal outlet for every 10' of wall space.

Commons Areas and Lobby: Provide power outlets for laptop computers, at least one duplex for each group of 4 seats, but no less than one outlet per each 12' of wall space. Provide floor outlets where stations or equipment cannot be served directly from the wall without crossing aisle space. Consider installing dual power / USB outlets.

Multi-Purpose Rooms: Outlets for audio/visual equipment, plus one outlet for every 10' of wall space.

Sleep Areas: Low voltage outlets for charging electronics shall be located to accommodate patron phone charging.

Breakrooms: Outlets on dedicated circuits every 4' on counter top plus dedicated outlets for refrigerator, microwave, and disposal (switched at counter top), plus one outlet for every 10' of other wall space in room.

Counter tops (in general): One outlet every 4'; GFI where within 8' of a sink.

Restrooms: One GFI outlet near each sink.

Locker/Shower Rooms: One GFI outlet on a dedicated circuit near each grooming counter top.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

Telephone/Data Closets: At least 6 quad outlets on emergency power with circuit density to allow for at least 50 VA per square foot.

Electrical Rooms: At least one outlet on emergency power.

Corridors, Lobbies: Provide at least one outlet every 25', on alternating sides of the corridor or lobby.

Stairs: One outlet at the landing of each level.

Storage Rooms (small), Janitors Closets: One outlet.

Building Exterior: One WP/GFI outlet near each entrance.

### ***Emergency Service and Distribution:***

An emergency diesel generator shall be provided and sized to power the emergency lighting, fire alarm, elevators and other life safety loads in the building. It shall also serve stand-by (optional) loads such as data closets – equipment and cooling, and the security system. Locate the generator outdoors on grade in a screened enclosure. The fuel tank shall be sized for a minimum of 24 hours at full load to keep the emergency and standby loads operational during extended outages. Two transfer switches shall be used: one for life-safety loads and one for the stand-by (optional) yet important loads. Metering and annunciation shall be provided at the generator, and interfaced with the building management system.

## **LIGHTING**

### ***General***

The basis for design shall be the IES and its Recommended Practices, such as RP-33-99 "Lighting for Exterior Environments"; Utah State Health Department Requirements or Codes where applicable, i.e. food preparation areas. Ensure that illumination levels are appropriate for task, time and age. For exterior lighting, indirect lighting, and other specialized task lighting, a point-by-point plot of illuminance establishing conformance with the Recommended Practices shall be furnished. Ballasts shall be 10% THD to minimize system harmonics.

All lighting shall be LED to the greatest extent possible. Considerations for dimming shall be included.

ASHRAE 90.1 requirements shall be met and exceeded to meet the overall project requirement to beat this energy

code by at least 10%. This will ensure compliance with the Owners High Performance Design Standards, and contribute to any LEED credits sought for this building. Energy savings design techniques such as daylighting control, occupancy sensors, centralized and de-centralized control systems, energy efficient lamps/ballasts shall be used where practical to maximize energy efficiency.

### ***Parking, Pedestrian, and Street Lighting***

Use only full cut-off (dark sky) standard lighting fixtures and poles for walkways, parking and roadways, compatible with the surroundings. Present options for outdoor lighting to the Architect/Owner for review and selection. Control exterior lighting utilizing combination photocell and time schedule control.

Design parking areas to comply with RP-20-98, except that the minimum illuminance shall exceed 1 footcandle with a 15:1 uniformity. Design pedestrian areas to comply with RP-8 (average to minimum uniformity ratio less than 4 to 1), except that the average horizontal illuminance shall be increased to 1 footcandle and the average vertical illuminance to 1 footcandle.

### ***Interior Lighting***

LED fixtures should be considered for use to the greatest extent possible, HID and Incandescent sources should be avoided altogether.

All interior lighting shall be controlled by some automatic means. This shall include occupancy sensors for smaller enclosed areas and relay control with clock and/or timer supervision for larger areas. Multi-use areas should be design for multiple zones and light level control with occupancy sensors to allow energy reduction when the maximum light output is not needed. Uniformity must be maintained when in reduced lighting modes. The corridors and common areas shall be controlled through the building management system with local wall switch override. Wherever natural daylight is provided, incorporate daylighting controls to promote energy savings by using artificial lighting only as needed. This can be accomplished with automatic dimming, stepped switching or simple on/off control depending on the functional needs of the space. All lighting shall be "instant on" to facilitate quick response to demand and power interruptions.



Exit and emergency lighting shall comply with the IBC. Emergency lighting for means of egress to 1 fc average, 0.3 fc minimum, shall be provided. Emergency lighting shall be included in restrooms, electrical rooms, and communication rooms.

Lighting Summary:

TYPICAL AREA	ILLUMINANCE IN FOOTCANDLES	COMMENTS
Control Counters	50	
Custodial Rooms	10	
Storage Areas	30	
Lobby's	30	Daylight Responsive if possible
Sleeping Rooms	30	
Maintenance Areas	30	
Multi-purpose Rooms & Food Service	60-40	Indirect
Offices	50	Daylight Responsive if possible
Restrooms	30	UT Health Dept Code
Storage Rooms	10	
Vending Area	30	

## FIRE ALARM

### *Fire Alarm and Life Safety*

Provide an addressable fire alarm system to meet all State, Federal and County requirements capable of reporting to central station. Verify approved manufacturers with the Owner. Do not use a manufacturer unless approved in writing by the Owner.

Design strobes visible from all locations except private offices and coordinate with furniture plans. Design audible devices to comply with NFPA including for higher ambient noise requirements. Provide duct detectors and fan shutdown where required by NFPA and the IMC, including detection of smoke at all return air shafts serving multiple floors. Coordinate location of the building annunciator with the fire marshal. All other detectors and functions shall comply with the referenced codes and standards. All fire alarm wiring shall Class "A" and installed in conduit.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS PATHWAYS

### *Site Service*

Provide new (2) 4" conduits from the building communications room to Telco provider and 1 each 2" conduit to cable company.

### *Riser Distribution*

Telecommunications rooms shall be located such that when cabling is routed through the raceway system provided, the distance will not exceed 290 feet to the furthest outlet. Provide both normal and emergency, if available, circuits telecommunications, 3 each, with one fourplex per circuit. Twenty-four hour HVAC is required in each closet and shall be supplied with emergency power.

### *Horizontal Distribution*

Provide a cable tray distribution network throughout each floor and into the telecommunications room. Extend the cable tray around inside of the telecommunication to allow cables to be routed within the room. Consider ease of access to the tray system when the building is in full operation. Limit cable tray routing to be above corridors, common and similar areas. Where ceilings are exposed or inaccessible, then provide a bridge of equivalent conduit connecting the cable trays in the accessible ceiling areas. Do not load the cable tray and raceway system to more than 50% of what is allowed by cable fill requirements of NFPA 70.

### *Voice/Data Drops*

Each voice/data outlet location, or "drop", shall consist of a 4" square box with mud ring and 1 each 1" conduit stubbed to the nearest cable tray. Locations will be coordinated with the users during design. As a minimum, provide one voice/data drop for each workstation, fax machine, copy machine, desk, computer terminal and teaching station. Within each drop may be installed up to (4) cables for voice and data per location.

### *Other Empty Conduit Systems*

Provide empty conduit and boxes for other low-voltage signal and communications wiring systems that may be provided in this or other contracts, such as audio/visual systems.

## SYSTEM COMMISSIONING

As part of the LEED and High Performance Building Rating System, commissioning will be an integral process of the



## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

design and construction. Participate fully with the Commissioning Agent during design, and specify that the electrical systems installers are part of the commissioning. As a minimum, the following systems shall be included in the commissioning process:

- Main switchgear
- Lighting Control Devices and Systems
- Generators and Transfer Switches
- Motor Controllers
- Variable Frequency Controllers
- Fire Alarm Systems
- Security Systems

### SUSTAINABLE DESIGN - ELECTRICAL

#### General

This project is under the requirements of the County High Performance Building System, and is also under consideration for LEED™ Gold Certification. The following general areas shall be addressed in the electrical design in order to meet sustainable design criteria:

#### LEED for New Construction

The following specific areas shall be included in the electrical design to meet the requirements of LEED for New Construction (NC):

Light Pollution Reduction: Provide only dark-sky friendly fixtures for outdoor areas, and design indoor fixtures so that the maximum values of the candela curve fall inside of the building. Use full cut-off fixtures for dark-sky compliance. Carefully design the exterior lighting so that the total lighting power does not exceed 80% of what is allowed in ASHRAE 90.1.

Energy Model: Comply with ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2004. Assist in the energy modeling effort to identify energy reduction measures and quantify energy efficiency over baseline model.

Optimize Energy Performance: The lighting power density for the project shall be at least 10% better than the requirements listed in ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004. The most energy efficient lamp and ballast combinations that are feasible for the project should be used. Give consideration for maintenance and lamp replacement. A variety of lighting control methods and lighting power reduction techniques shall be considered, based on type and use of each space, including the following:

1. Corridors and Common Areas: Provide a lighting relay control system that controls lights based on time of day occupancy. For after hours, override switches may be used that turn lights on for no longer than one hour at a time.
2. Enclosed Spaces (offices, conference rooms, equipment rooms, etc.): Provide occupancy sensors with local "off" override switches.
3. Daylighting Areas: For corridors and common areas with daylighting, provide indoor photocells to turn on/off artificial illumination, or to provide stepped switching based on the amount of natural daylighting available. For normally occupied interior spaces, consider the use of a photocell and continuous dimming.
4. Exterior Areas: Control exterior lighting through a photocell and time-clock combination. County environments should have a minimal level of security lighting throughout the dark night hours.
5. Task/Ambient Lighting: Energy consumption can be greatly reduced by reducing the ambient lighting and providing additional, separately controlled lighting for individual tasks.

Renewable Energy: Consider renewable sources of energy, or at least make provisions for future installation. While on-site renewable power is rarely in initial budget for new buildings, photovoltaics are being considered for many new buildings in the county from other funding sources

Green Power: Assist Owner in identifying options for the purchase of green power through the local electrical utility, or through the Renewable Energy Credit open market.

Lighting Controls: Maximize the use of lighting controls by ensuring that at least 90% of the occupants have individual controllability of lighting in their respective work area. Where open office furniture is used, then separately switched task lighting mounted in the systems furniture is preferred. For shared multi-occupant spaces, provide variable lighting controls to allow adjustment that meets group needs and preferences.

## TECHNOLOGY

### CODES AND STANDARDS

Codes which are applicable to the design of the technology systems are listed below. Comply with each of the latest adopted publications. They are part of this program by reference and are not restated in the program narrative.

ADA, Americans with Disabilities Act  
 EIA/TIA, Electronics Industries Association/Telecommunications Industry Association  
 IBC 2000, International Building Code  
 NFPA, National Fire Protection Association (applicable sections including but not limited to):  
     NFPA 70, National Electrical Code  
     NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code  
 UL, Underwriter's Laboratories  
 IEEE Compliance: Comply with applicable requirements of IEEE 208  
 Utah State Fire Marshal Laws, Rules and Regulations  
 Standard Broadcast Wiring and Installation Practices", as excerpted from "Recommended Wiring Practices," Sound System Engineering, (2nd Edition), D. Davis  
 The Basics of Audio and Visual Systems Design, Revised Edition, Ray Wadsworth / International Communications Industries Association, INC.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All technology systems including security systems, and audio and video (AV) systems will be specified by qualified technology consultants under contract to the project Architect, and working with all architectural and engineering (A & E) team members. All technology systems will be installed by qualified sub contractors under contract to the project General Contractor. The work of technology systems installation will proceed as part of the overall building construction work, to be completed with all building trades under the general contract. The voice/data structured cabling systems will be furnished and installed by the Owner's designated representative.

### STRUCTURED CABLING SYSTEMS

#### *General*

Structured cabling systems (voice-data) will include copper station cabling, copper and fiber backbones, all terminations, wall plates, patch panels, copper patch cables, fiber patch cords, cross connects, racks and wire management. All copper cable will be terminated in compliance with the TIA/EIA 568-B and C standards. All cabling will comply

with Owner standards. Every conductor of copper will be tested in full compliance with the above identified TIA/EIA standards.

#### *Telecommunications Outlets*

Telecommunications outlets will have 3 each drops per typical office area outlet. All terminations will be to category 6 rated RJ-45 jacks. All outlets will be labeled in accordance with County standards. Locations of all outlets will be coordinated during schematic and design development stages of the project.

#### *Wireless Network*

The building will have wireless coverage throughout the building and immediately adjacent outdoor areas. Data outlets with 1 category 6 drop will be provided within the building in coordination with owner personnel for all wireless access points required.

#### *Voice and Data System Active Electronics*

All active voice and data system electronics including, but not limited to, hubs, routers, servers, PBX's, etc... will not be designed and specified as part of the voice/data structured cabling system design, and will be provided by Owner from a separate budget.

### SECURITY SYSTEMS

#### *General*

All security systems will comply with established city standards. Systems will annunciate alarm conditions to, and be completely monitored by a central station.

#### *Card Access*

A card access control system will be provided.

#### *Video Surveillance*

A complete and extensive video surveillance system will be provided for visual monitoring and recording of all building entry/exit points, exterior yards and parking, at select main building thoroughfares, elevator lobbies, food service, gathering spaces, service / case worker areas, sleeping areas, intake and assessment areas, and at select sensitive interior spaces. Cameras will be specified for viewing of owner designated subject areas, and installed in appropriately rated enclosures. Signals from cameras will be connected to a central switching/multiplexing system with large screen flat panel monitors. All camera images will be digitally recorded by DVR's that are local area network accessible.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

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### ***Intrusion Detection***

A complete intrusion detection system will be specified for electronic monitoring and status reporting of all building entry/exit points, select building thoroughfares, and at select sensitive interior areas. Sensing devices will include door position switches and motion sensors. All sensing devices will report to a zoned monitoring panel for specific location identification of an alarm condition. The intrusion detection system will be integrated with the video surveillance system for priority viewing of security breach areas.

### **AUDIO AND VIDEO SYSTEMS**

#### ***Facility-wide Paging System***

A complete paging system will be provided throughout the entire facility. The paging system input will be any telephone set, as well as a single microphone located at the main Entry/Lobby intake desk. The paging system will provide one-way public announcements to all areas of the building for general paging, and to notify building occupants of emergencies. Areas to be served by paging speakers include, but are not limited to activity areas, food service areas, lobbies, corridors, restrooms, and all areas that are occupied by the patrons or staff. Located speakers shall provide a minimum 85 dBA sound pressure level at three feet above the floor, with no more than 14% articulation loss of consonants to all areas. The paging system will consist of a minimum of 8 zones.

#### ***TV Distribution System***

An RF TV distribution system will be provided for distribution of audio and video signals throughout the building. The TV distribution system will be provided with cable, amplifiers, splitters, directional couplers, terminators, outlets, and connectors. The system will be the broadband type, for distribution of low resolution, modulated audio and video signals onto a carrier frequency. A minimum 750 MHz bandwidth will be specified, and all outlets will be provided with between +5 and +10 dBu at each building television outlet.

### **CLOCK SYSTEM**

Provide battery operated clocks throughout the building, and a GPS receiver/transmitter at a central location. Specify clocks to be correctable by the GPS receiver/transmitter via a wireless connection directly to each clock.

## ACOUSTICAL NARRATIVE

### CODES AND STANDARDS

Codes and standards which are applicable to the design of the acoustic environments are listed below. Comply with each of the latest adopted publications. They are part of this program by reference and are not restated in the program narrative.

Salt Lake City Design Standards  
ASA - Acoustical Society of America  
IBC 2012, International Building Code  
INCE, Institute of Noise Control Engineers  
UL, Underwriter's Laboratories  
ANSI, American National Standards Institute  
ASTM International  
Utah State Fire Marshal Laws, Rules and Regulations

Many of the spaces are large open areas with many hard surfaces. Acoustical treatment should be placed high on the wall (above 7'-0") to avoid damage. Acoustical treatment will be required in Intake spaces, Service Areas, Food Areas, Gathering Space and to some degree in the bed areas. Ideally and reverberation time will be below 2.0s for the large spaces.

## 4 TOTAL BUILDING ANALYSIS

### SAFETY NARRATIVE

Safety is paramount to the success of the proposed facilities. There are many elements that need to be considered in providing safety and security for the clients, staff, volunteers and the neighborhood at large.

The building shall include a CCTV system, with numerous cameras. The total number of cameras shall be determined, but will likely number between.

Design considerations:

- Provide building design that avoids hiding spots and poorly lit areas
- Maximize visual accessibility of site and interior building.
- Design to allow visual accessibility with different spaces from central control desk
- Careful placement of exterior building glazing to allow interior surveillance of site and approach
- Easy to maintain surfaces
- Motion sensitive lighting on site
- Open fencing in lieu of solid fencing
- Maximize interior glazed walls to promote visual accessibility
- Employ surveillance systems with recording capability
- Utilize numerous camera views of spaces

Avoid:

- Poorly lit site and building elements
- Overgrown vegetation and plantings that provide “hiding spaces”
- Long corridors
- Corridors that turn
- Architectural Features that provide “hiding spaces” both interior and exterior
- Unnecessary alcoves and building plan changes

The proposed Single Men and Single Men/Single Women Facility shall be designed to comply with CPTED security and safety recommendations. Approaches to CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) design is organized into four main principals, including (CPTED, 2016):

- 1. CPTED Principal #1 Natural Surveillance** “See and be seen” a person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it. Lighting and landscape plan an important role in Crime Prevention.
- 2. CPTED Principal #2 Natural Access Control** Natural Access Control is more than a high block wall topped with barbed wire. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design utilizes the use of walkways, fences lighting, signage and landscape to clearly guide people and vehicles to and from the proper entrances. The goal with this CPTED principle is not necessarily to keep intruders out, but to direct the flow of people while decreasing the opportunity for crime.
- 3. CPTED Principal #3 Territorial Reinforcement** Creating or extending a “sphere of influence” by utilizing physical designs such as pavement treatments, landscaping and signage that enable users of an area to develop a sense of proprietorship over it is the goal of this CPTED principals. Public areas are clearly distinguished from private ones, Potential trespassers perceive this control and are therefore discouraged.
- 4. CPTED Principal #4 Maintenance** The “Broken Window Theory” suggests that one “broken window” or nuisance, if allowed to exist, will lead to others and ultimately to the decline of an entire neighborhood. Neglected and poorly maintained properties are breeding grounds for criminal activity.

## COST ANALYSIS

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES**

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**3 STORY OPTION****S U M M A R Y**

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

<b>SECTION</b>			<b>COST/SF</b>	<b>COST</b>
<b>BUILDING (3 Story)</b>	<b>69,027</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>209.00</b>	<b>\$14,395,000</b>
<b>EXTERIOR AREAS</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>\$111,000</b>
<b>SITE IMPROVEMENTS (1.3 Acres)</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>\$469,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Building &amp; Site)</b>				<b>\$14,975,000</b>
<b>TOTAL (Construction)</b>				<b>\$14,975,000</b>

**NOTES:** Costs are for Construction Only.  
 Costs are Based on a Traditional Open Competitive Bid Basis.  
 Costs Include Contractor Mark-Ups.  
 Costs are Based on a Construction Start of Spring 2017.



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# 5 COST ANALYSIS


## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES

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### 3 STORY OPTION

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
<b>A SLEEPING AREAS</b>			
A-1: Residents	7,800 SF		
A-2: Overflow	3,100 SF		
A-3: Detox	1,550 SF		
A-4: Other	500 SF		
	<b>12,950 SF</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>\$2,461,000</b>
<b>B OPERATOR</b>			
B-1: Intake & Assessment	3,370 SF		
B-2: Administrative Office	2,355 SF		
B-3: Facility Laundry	500 SF		
B-4: Housekeeping	500 SF		
	<b>6,725 SF</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>\$1,446,000</b>
<b>C SERVICES</b>			
C-1: Waiting	440 SF		
C-2: Case Management	1,000 SF		
C-3: Physical / Medical	330 SF		
C-4: Behavioral Health	440 SF		
C-5: Workforce Services	620 SF		
C-6: Service Providers Offices	1,180 SF		
	<b>4,010 SF</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>\$902,000</b>

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**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**  
**SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES**

Page 3

**3 STORY OPTION**

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
<b>D SECURITY</b>			
D-7: Police / Security	480 SF		
	<b>480 SF</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>
<b>E FOOD SERVICES</b>			
E-1: Arrival	1,630 SF		
E-2: Eating	4,810 SF		
E-3: Serving	1,400 SF		
E-4: Storage	950 SF		
E-5: Clean Up	490 SF		
	<b>9,280 SF</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>\$2,366,000</b>
<b>F COMMUNITY / DAY SERVICES</b>			
F-1: Meeting Room	2,500 SF		
F-2: Lounge Space	2,500 SF		
F-3: Vending	100 SF		
F-4: Pantry Shelves	100 SF		
F-6: Crisis Management Room	100 SF		
F-7: Market Space	160 SF		
F-8: Computers	300 SF		
F-9: Restroom	140 SF		
F-10: Restroom	140 SF		
	<b>6,040 SF</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>\$1,299,000</b>

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# 5 COST ANALYSIS

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES

Page 4

### 3 STORY OPTION

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
<b>G DONATIONS</b>			
G-1: Receiving	160 SF		
G-2: Loading	160 SF		
G-3: Staging - Clothing	300 SF		
G-4: Staging - Hygiene	300 SF		
G-5: Distribution	200 SF		
	<b>1,120 SF</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>\$213,000</b>
<b>H STORAGE</b>			
H-1: Building	3,600 SF		
H-2: Client	3,600 SF		
H-3: Bikes	500 SF		
H-4: Building Maintenance	200 SF		
	<b>7,900 SF</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>\$1,383,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Building)</b>	<b>48,505 SF</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>\$10,178,000</b>
<b>GROSSING FACTOR (1.33)</b>	<b>16,007 SF</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>\$3,201,000</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION FACTOR (1.07)</b>	<b>4,516 SF</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>\$1,016,000</b>
<b>TOTAL (Building)</b>	<b>69,027 GSF</b>	<b>209.00</b>	<b>\$14,395,000</b>

**NOTES:** Costs are for Construction Only.  
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Costs Include Contractor Mark-Ups.  
Costs are Based on a Construction Start of Spring 2017.

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**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES**


Page 5

**3 STORY OPTION**

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>	<b>COST</b>
<b>X EXTERIOR AREAS</b>			
X-1: Exterior Courtyard	1,200 SF		
X-2: Exterior Games	1,000 SF		
X-3: Smoking Area	500 SF		
X-4: Exterior Bike Area	500 SF		
X-5: Pet Relief Area	500 SF		
	<b>3,700 SF</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>\$111,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Exterior Areas)</b>	<b>3,700 SF</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>\$111,000</b>
<b>SITE IMPROVEMENTS (1.3 Acres)</b>			
Clear & Grade, Site	56,700 SF	0.75	\$43,000
Paving - Parking & Walks	23,500 SF	8.50	\$200,000
Landscaping	10,200 SF	6.00	\$61,000
Utilities	1 LS	135,000	\$135,000
Lighting	1 LS	30,000	\$30,000
	<b>56,700 SF</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>\$469,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Site Improvements)</b>	<b>56,700 SF</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>\$469,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Building &amp; Site)</b>			<b>\$14,975,000</b>
<b>TOTAL (Construction)</b>			<b>\$14,975,000</b>

**NOTES:** Costs are for Construction Only.  
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## 5 COST ANALYSIS

### SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES

Page 1

#### SINGLE STORY OPTION

#### S U M M A R Y

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION			COST/SF	COST
BUILDING (Single Story)	64,512	GSF	207.00	\$13,379,000
EXTERIOR AREAS	3,700	SF	30.00	\$111,000
SITE IMPROVEMENTS (2.35 Acres)	101,900	SF	5.00	\$502,000
SUB-TOTAL (Building & Site)				\$13,992,000
TOTAL (Construction)				\$13,992,000

**NOTES:** Costs are for Construction Only.  
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**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES**

Page 2

**SINGLE STORY OPTION**

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
<b>A SLEEPING AREAS</b>			
A-1: Residents	7,800 SF		
A-2: Overflow	3,100 SF		
A-3: Detox	1,550 SF		
A-4: Other	500 SF		
	<b>12,950 SF</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>\$2,461,000</b>
<b>B OPERATOR</b>			
B-1: Intake & Assessment	3,370 SF		
B-2: Administrative Office	2,355 SF		
B-3: Facility Laundry	500 SF		
B-4: Housekeeping	500 SF		
	<b>6,725 SF</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>\$1,446,000</b>
<b>C SERVICES</b>			
C-1: Waiting	440 SF		
C-2: Case Management	1,000 SF		
C-3: Physical / Medical	330 SF		
C-4: Behavioral Health	440 SF		
C-5: Workforce Services	620 SF		
C-6: Service Providers Offices	1,180 SF		
	<b>4,010 SF</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>\$902,000</b>

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# 5 COST ANALYSIS

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES

Page 3

### SINGLE STORY OPTION

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

SECTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
<b>D SECURITY</b>			
D-7: Police / Security	480 SF		
	<b>480 SF</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>
<b>E FOOD SERVICES</b>			
E-1: Arrival	1,630 SF		
E-2: Eating	4,810 SF		
E-3: Serving	1,400 SF		
E-4: Storage	950 SF		
E-5: Clean Up	490 SF		
	<b>9,280 SF</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>\$2,366,000</b>
<b>F COMMUNITY / DAY SERVICES</b>			
F-1: Meeting Room	2,500 SF		
F-2: Lounge Space	2,500 SF		
F-3: Vending	100 SF		
F-4: Pantry Shelves	100 SF		
F-6: Crisis Management Room	100 SF		
F-7: Market Space	160 SF		
F-8: Computers	300 SF		
F-9: Restroom	140 SF		
F-10: Restroom	140 SF		
	<b>6,040 SF</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>\$1,299,000</b>



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**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES**


Page 4

**SINGLE STORY OPTION**

Program Construction Cost Estimate  
August 24, 2016

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>	<b>COST</b>
<b>G DONATIONS</b>			
G-1: Receiving	160 SF		
G-2: Loading	160 SF		
G-3: Staging - Clothing	300 SF		
G-4: Staging - Hygiene	300 SF		
G-5: Distribution	200 SF		
	<b>1,120 SF</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>\$213,000</b>
<b>H STORAGE</b>			
H-1: Building	3,600 SF		
H-2: Client	3,600 SF		
H-3: Bikes	500 SF		
H-4: Building Maintenance	200 SF		
	<b>7,900 SF</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>\$1,383,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Building)</b>	<b>48,505 SF</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>\$10,178,000</b>
<b>GROSSING FACTOR (1.33)</b>	<b>16,007 SF</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>\$3,201,000</b>
<b>TOTAL (Building)</b>	<b>64,512 GSF</b>	<b>207.00</b>	<b>\$13,379,000</b>

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# 5 COST ANALYSIS

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SALT LAKE COUNTY HOMELESS FACILITIES

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Program Construction Cost Estimate  
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<b>SITE IMPROVEMENTS (2.35 Acres)</b>			
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Landscaping	10,200 SF	6.00	\$61,000
Utilities	1 LS	135,000	\$135,000
Lighting	1 LS	30,000	\$30,000
	<b>101,900 SF</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>\$502,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Site Improvements)</b>	<b>101,900 SF</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>\$502,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (Building &amp; Site)</b>			<b>\$13,992,000</b>
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## SALT LAKE COUNTY DOCUMENTS

**Goal: Minimize Homelessness in Utah****New Resource Facilities, Service Models, and Initiatives****A Proposal to the Salt Lake County Collective Impact on Homelessness Steering Committee****Convener: Salt Lake County Mayor Ben McAdams**

July 22 2016

**What problems will we address?**

**Problem #1:** The primary way to access Utah's homelessness services system is through a crisis and arrival at the emergency shelter. That creates public safety and stress issues at our main community shelter, which becomes a bottleneck. People often exit the shelter on a path that leads back to another crisis.

**Problem #2:** Our large, "one-size-fits-all" emergency services model does not serve people well, especially families, children, youth, domestic violence victims, individuals with disabilities and working single adults.

**What solutions will we use and prioritize?**

**Solution #1: Develop and support two emergency resource facilities, one for single men and one for single men and single women.** In place of the current model, these facilities will be smaller, located on separate sites, and provide needed services to promote sustainable self-sufficiency.

**Solution #2: Develop and support a family and community resource center that provides housing as well as education, health and employment services.** This facility will use private housing, business, and nonprofit partnerships to combine services for families at-risk for or exiting homelessness with resources that benefit and engage the broader community.

**Solution #3: Develop and support a coordinated-entry system, common assessment and referral tool, and "no wrong door" policy.** Homeless services will be integrated with each other and with other public and private systems such as health and human services, job services, legal services, and public education.

**Solution #4: Salt Lake County "Homes Not Jail" program.** This new Pay for Success program will use the private housing market to increase housing stability for single adults who have spent 90-364 days in shelter or on the streets. The program integrates wrap-around services, focuses on self-sufficiency, and will be rigorously evaluated against specific outcomes.

**Solution #5: Increase affordable housing availability.** Develop and implement a sustained effort to increase housing stability and keep individuals and families safe and healthy in their own communities through region-wide affordable housing planning.

**Solution #6: Develop and implement a 10-year initiative to end child homelessness.** This comprehensive plan will focus on increasing housing stability, family stability and self-reliance through interventions that prevent entries in to the homeless services system and that improve health, education and opportunity outcomes for Utah's youngest citizens.

**Summary of New Facilities**

A facility that provides emergency services and housing for single adult men.

**250 beds with reconfigurable restricted, low barrier, and overflow space.**

**To be located in Salt Lake City and supported by state funding.**



A facility that provides emergency services and housing for single adult women, single adult men, and couples.

**250 beds with reconfigurable restricted, low barrier, and overflow space. Separate spaces for men, women and couples.**

**To be located in Salt Lake City and supported by state funding.**



The Road Home Family Shelter, now open year-round to provide emergency services and housing to families.

**300 beds serving about 125 families.**

**Located in Midvale and supported by state and Salt Lake County funding.**



A family and community resource center that provides affordable, transitional, supportive and market rate housing as well as education, health and employment services that benefit and engage the broader neighborhood.

**100 family units/50 single units for women.**

**To be located in Salt Lake County and supported by public and private funding. Replicable and adaptable model for a range of municipalities and communities.**

The above facilities to be associated with:



A new facility that provides housing and detox and rehabilitation services for single women and single women with children.

**70 beds. To be located in Salt Lake County.**



A new facility that provides housing and detox, rehabilitation, and behavioral health case management services for single men.

**35 beds. To be located in Salt Lake County.**





**Utah residents are eager to see these solutions.  
Those who are homeless or at risk urgently need them.**

July 22 2016

## How will these new resource facilities and service models be different?

These re-designed facilities will support strategic solutions that are part of a comprehensive strategy to minimize homelessness. After a year of study on two planning commissions, over 31 stakeholders, in partnership with state agencies, unanimously recommended a set of outcomes to minimize homelessness and agreed to align programs and funding, share data, and use common metrics to evaluate and report on progress. This broad support demonstrates the collective will to move forward together and on an accelerated timeline to ensure that state money provides the foundation for improving how Utah addresses homelessness to make a measurable difference in people's lives.

## What collective outcomes will these resources facilities and service models achieve?

The proposed solutions help achieve all of our collective impact outcomes, including these priorities:

- We recognize and meet the distinct needs of these at risk and homeless populations, including families with children; youth; single men and women; veterans; domestic violence victims; individuals with behavioral health disorders (including mental health and substance use disorders); individuals who are medically frail/terminally ill; individuals exiting prison or jail.
- We successfully divert individuals and families from emergency shelter whenever possible.
- We meet the basic needs of those in crisis.
- We provide individuals and families with stabilization services when they need them.
- Coordinated entry and a common, consistent assessment tool provide appropriate, timely access to services across the system. There is no 'wrong door.'
- Children, adolescents and young adults do not experience homelessness.
- People have access to the specific services and supports they need to avoid homelessness.
- Our housing supply meets the demands and needs of all residents.
- Neighborhoods that host homeless service facilities are welcoming and safe for all who live, visit, work, recreate, receive services, or do business there.

## Contact

**Shaleane Gee** • Director of Special Projects and Partnerships • Salt Lake County Office of Regional Development  
sgee@slco.org • Cell: 801-608-8066

**Patrick Reimherr** • Director of Government Relations and Senior Advisor • Salt Lake County Office of the Mayor  
preimherr@slco.org • Cell: 801-824-8353

<http://slco.org/homeless-services/collective-impact-on-homelessness/>  
<http://slco.org/homeless-services/homes-initiative/>





# Pay for Success

Update for the  
Collective Impact on Homelessness  
Steering Committee



## The issues

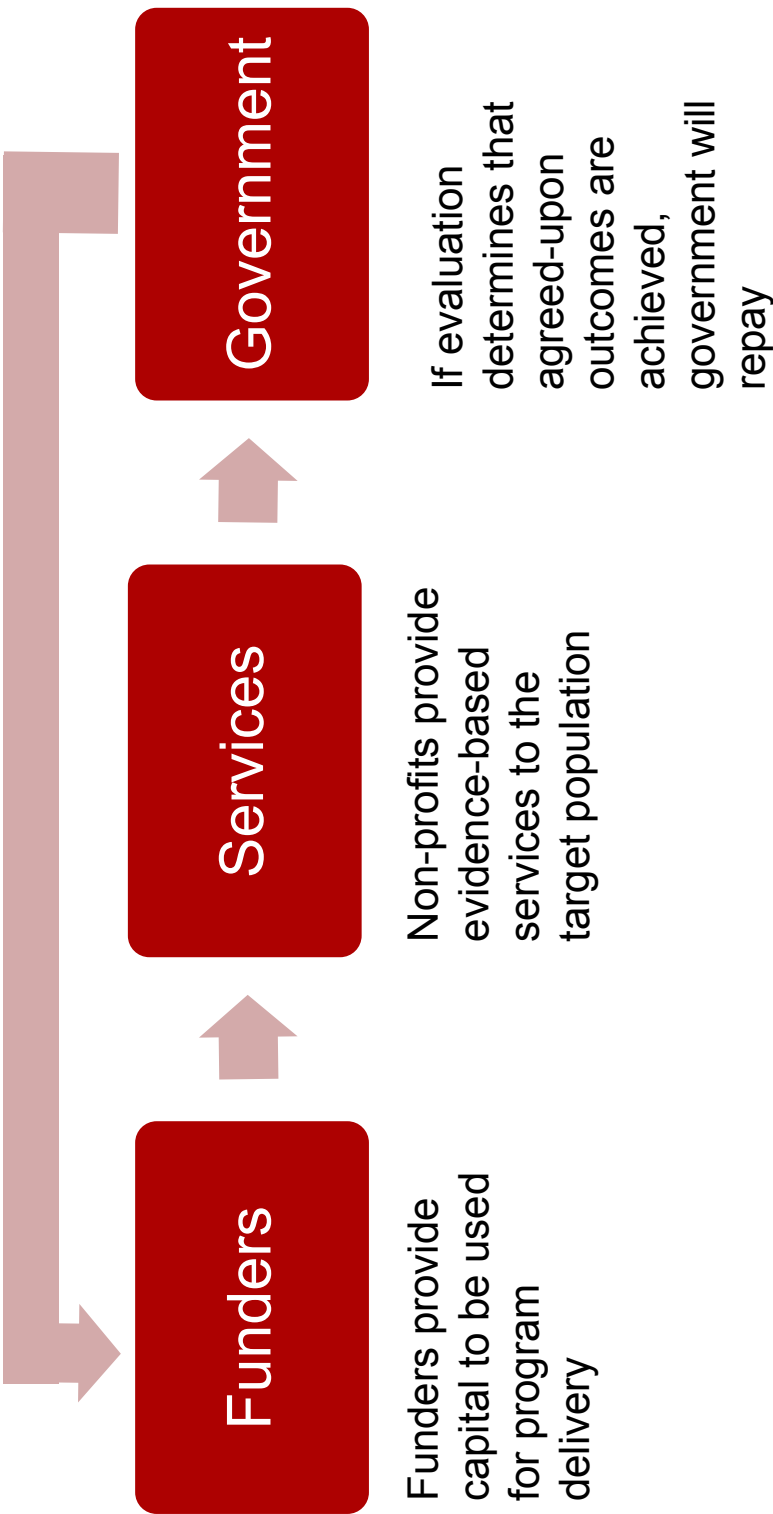
- 74% of high-risk offenders return to the criminal justice system within four years and on average spend over a year incarcerated during that time.
- Despite reducing chronic homelessness by 91%, there are over 1,000 persistently homeless individuals annually in the County
- The homeless population is cycling in and out of jail and their needs exceed the jail's mission
- On average there are 300 people in the jail every day who have no permanent address

We need to **scale preventative programs** to meet the needs of these residents and **rigorously evaluate** their effectiveness to understand what works.



## What is Pay for Success?

- An approach to government contracting that ties payment for service delivery to the achievement of measurable outcomes.
- PFS contracting ensures that services are working for the most vulnerable communities and our toughest problems.





# Why Pay for Success?

Access New  
Resources

\$11.5 mm in private funding and continuation of Jail Bond for criminal justice reform

Expand Use  
of Data

Use data to more effectively identify and understand the risks and needs of County residents

Rigorously  
Evaluate  
Outcomes

Assess long-term program impact and outcomes using independent, rigorous evaluation

Deliver Real  
Impact

Implement performance-based contracting to ensure resources are spent on what works

Build  
Capacity

Build capacity of local non-profits to scale high-impact services and deepen partnership with state agencies



# Competitive selection process



Intensive, targeted treatment, housing and case management for high-risk, high-need offenders



Secure housing, provide rental assistance and case management for the persistently homeless



Rigorous evaluation of projects' outcomes using the "gold standard" of impact evaluation



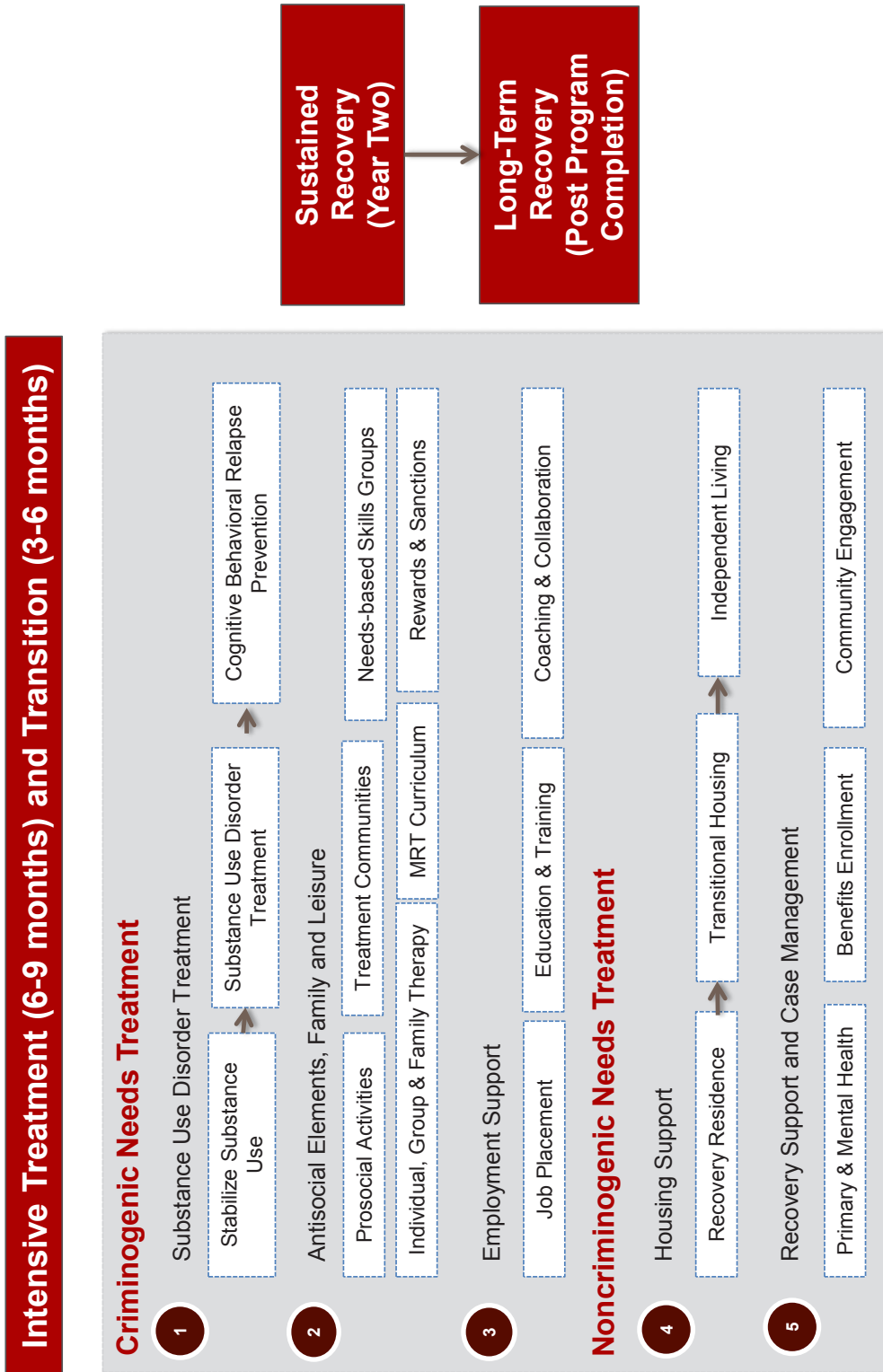
**First Step House: REACH**  
**Our Criminal Justice PFS**  
**Serving High-Risk and High-Need Offenders**





# High-risk, high-need offenders

Target Population	At least 225 adult males at high risk of re-engaging in criminal behavior with the greatest need for intensive support/treatment.
The Challenge	These individuals often receive probation services and referrals to behavioral health services, but face difficulty accessing treatment that comprehensively targets all of their needs.
Current Reality	Over four years, 74% of this high-risk, high-need population is likely to be re-arrested. They will on average be arrested 2.8 times and spend 336 days incarcerated.





**The Road Home: Homes Not Jails Program**  
**Our Homelessness PFS**  
**Serving the Persistently Homeless**



# The ‘persistently’ homeless

Target Population	At least 315 single adults (male and female) who have spent 90 to 364 days in <u>any</u> emergency shelter in the 365 days.
The Challenge	Limited funds, support and resources available. These individual do not qualify for or need expensive permanent supportive housing.
Current Reality	In 2012, 1,048 individuals spent 85 to 364 days in emergency shelters. Within two years, 43% became chronically homeless. 44% were involved in the criminal justice system.



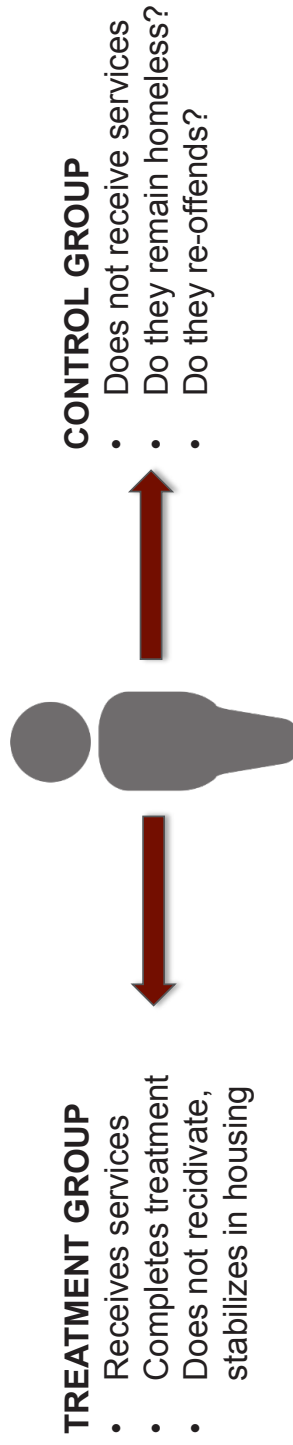
	Phase I: Engagement (up to 14 days)	Phase II: Housing Search (up to 30 days)	Phase III: Post-Placement (3-9 months)
Housing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Individual assigned to Housing Locator</li><li>• Housing Locator works with client to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Assess housing readiness</li><li>◦ Discuss housing preferences/needs</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify, prep and connect individuals with eligible housing and shared living</li><li>• Launch packages:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Debt payoffs and deposit assistance</li><li>◦ First/last months rent</li><li>◦ Move-in support</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rental assistance</li><li>• Landlord relationship management</li></ul>
Wraparound Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case manager locates, engages and educates individual</li><li>• VOA Behavioral Health Clinician provides mobile behavioral health assessments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case management plan addressing:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Primary health</li><li>◦ Benefits</li><li>◦ Income</li></ul></li><li>• Interim behavioral health services</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weekly case management visits</li><li>• Behavioral health treatment</li><li>• Employment assessment and referrals</li></ul>

Placement



# Random Control Trial

**What would have happened in the absence of this program?**



**The evaluations will:**

1. Determine whether agreed-upon levels of success were achieved in order to trigger success payments
2. Provide policy insights for Salt Lake County and communities across the nation on the effectiveness of these interventions for high-need populations

By randomizing individuals into services or “treatment as usual” we will isolate the **true impact** of services.



## Outcomes

- 1,500 more months in stable housing: 125 years
- 26,800 fewer days in jail or prison: 73 years
- 225 fewer arrests
- 252 single adults in permanent, stable homes
- Increased wages



# National significance

- Homelessness
  - Salt Lake County national leader - *again* – through Collective Impact.
  - Project is being watched carefully for insights into how best to serve those who are not yet chronically homeless.
  - First rigorous study of Rapid Rehousing among single adults.
- Criminal Justice Reform
  - Salt Lake County national leader in use of data and diversion.
  - REACH is groundbreaking in both its comprehensive approach and the Random Control Trial.
- Pay for Success
  - Salt Lake County national leader in this new tool.
  - Broad bipartisan support in Congress. Sen. Hatch and Jim Sorenson testified on behalf of recently passed legislation.
  - The Sorenson Impact Center has a \$2.6m Social Innovation Fund grant to provide PFS technical assistance in Western U.S.

15





Questions?



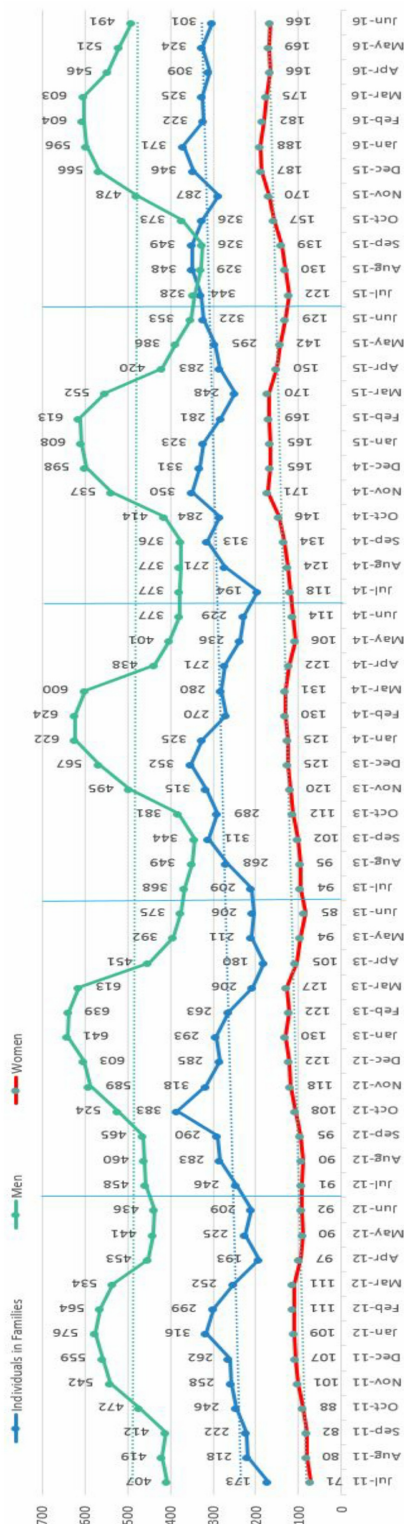
## COLLECTIVE IMPACT DOCUMENTS

# THE ROADHOME SHELTER CAPACITY REVIEW

Support and Shelter for Homeless Handicapped

## Capacity and Growth Analysis

Shelter Subpopulations - FY12 through FY16 (to date) - Monthly Average Trendline



## Shelter Statistics - Last 5 Years

	All Shelters	Individuals in Families		Individuals in Families - Computer Count		Men's Shelters		Women's Shelters	
		Headcount	Count	Headcount	Count	Shelters	Count	Shelters	Count
High	1,272	462	490	12/23/2013	1/14/2013	679	210	1/28/2016	
Low	550	91	109			290	57		
Average	883	279	351			481	123		
Median	855	280	359			464	120		

## Shelter Capacity

All Shelters	Family Shelter Headcount	Family Shelter Computer Count	Men's Shelters	Women's Shelters
1,390	141/425	160/512	660	218

10 Year Shelter Growth  
FY 15 vs. FY06

All Shelters	Family Shelters	Men's Shelters	Women's Shelters
103%	269%	59%	151%

Source: The Road Home Internal Documents, 2016

### Salt Lake County Collective Impact on Homelessness Endorsement of Shared Vision and Outcomes



#### RESOLUTION of the COLLECTIVE IMPACT ON HOMELESSNESS STEERING COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, we have a common vision to provide housing and services as quickly as possible to those who are at risk for homelessness or homeless;

WHEREAS, we want everyone in our community to have a safe place to live;

WHEREAS, we want our homeless housing and services solutions to be system-oriented rather than agency oriented, and to promote engagement rather than enablement;

WHEREAS, we use our collective expertise, resources and data to continuously improve our homeless housing and services systems so that they are safe, integrated, efficient, and focused on self-sufficiency,

We agree as follows:

#### AGREEMENT 1: PURPOSE OF SHARED OUTCOMES

1.1. The Shared Outcomes represent the consensus of the Salt Lake County Collective Impact Steering Committee and serve as a reference and tool for current and future decision makers at the private, local, state, and federal level.

1.2. The intent of the Shared Outcomes is to guide the alignment of efforts and resources to ensure that the services we provide and the solutions we propose to solve the complex issue of homelessness best address our collective community needs.

1.3. The Shared Outcomes signify support for a redesign of the homeless housing and service system that can only be carried out in partnership with the State of Utah, local governments, service providers, businesses, community leaders, private funders and representatives of individuals who are homeless.

1.4. We agree to work diligently and in good faith to realize the Shared Outcomes – collectively and within our respective organizations and jurisdictions.

1.5. We recognize that reaching the Shared Outcomes will require further rigorous analysis and public review of community needs by other state, local, or private decision-making processes.

#### AGREEMENT 2: ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE SHARED OUTCOMES

2.1. To achieve the Shared Outcomes, and in recognition of the inherent challenges in doing so across a large number of entities, perspectives, voices and jurisdictions, we agree:

2.1.1. To consider options for continued multi-jurisdictional coordination, collaboration, and communication, including a publically accountable governance structure, to facilitate achieving the Shared Outcomes and adapting them as informed by changing circumstances and data.

2.1.2. To work together to encourage other community members and leaders to align their efforts and resources with the Shared Outcomes, including but not limited to funding and authority necessary to prepare studies and perform work.

2.1.3. To build upon public engagement efforts and to maintain public transparency.

2.1.4. That decisions founded on the Shared Outcomes will be consensus-based and will not supersede the authority of any existing federal, state, and local jurisdictions.

**AGREEMENT 3: SHARED OUTCOMES**

We recommend these 14 strategically linked outcomes in four key areas of focus as the current priorities for our community:

**Outcomes for County Residents Experiencing or At Risk for Homelessness:**

1. We recognize and meet the distinct needs of these at risk and homeless populations:
  - Families with children
  - Transitional-aged youth
  - Single men and women
  - Veterans
  - Domestic violence victims
  - Individuals with behavioral health disorders (including mental health and substance use disorders)
  - Individuals who are medically frail/terminally ill
  - Individuals exiting prison or jail
  - Unsheltered homeless
2. We successfully divert individuals and families from emergency shelter whenever possible.
3. We meet the basic needs of those in crisis.
4. We provide individuals and families with stabilization services when they need them.

**Outcomes for the County's Homeless Service and Housing Systems:**

5. Salt Lake County's homelessness rates decrease over time.
6. Coordinated entry and a common, consistent assessment tool provide appropriate, timely access to services across the system. There is no 'wrong door.'
7. Individuals who are homeless have a relationship with a caseworker or similar individualized support.
8. Individuals who exit homelessness will be employed and/or have increased income/financial stability.

**Outcomes to Prevent Homelessness:**

9. Salt Lake County's housing supply meets the demand and needs of all residents.
10. People have access to the specific services and supports they need to avoid homelessness.
11. Children, adolescents and adolescents transitioning to adulthood do not experience homelessness.
12. If individuals and families become homeless, we prevent it from happening again.

**Outcomes for Communities and Public Spaces:**

13. Neighborhoods that host homeless service facilities are welcoming and safe for all who live, visit, work, recreate, receive services, or do business there.
14. Neighborhoods offering services also offer access to employment, job training, and positive activities during the day.



# Collective Impact on Homelessness

Service Criteria – Scattered Site Scenario – Initial Survey Results Facilities for Families with Children, Single Women and Single Men

April 6 2016



## General Comments

Many indicated that they would like to see the same survey questions applied to housing so that appropriate criteria for subpopulation specific housing programs can also be developed, including for affordable housing, rapid rehousing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

Many indicated that providing answers was difficult in several instances because not knowing the characteristics of specific locations or sites limits the ability to assess if some services need to be onsite. Some criteria will therefore have to be evaluated after a specific site is identified.

Many also indicated that as we evolve our definitions of “shelter” (versus “resources centers” or housing facilities that provide some emergency services) we will need to revisit criteria. Many respondents indicated the desire to see initial locations identified and corresponding concepts developed and to then further assess the criteria in light of them.

Many indicated that we need separate sites for single men and single women, noting that sexual abuse and crimes against women are a significant problem at and around our current shelter and other single-site men and women shelters. Many also commented that separating single men and single women then creates an additional need for a facility suitable for couples so that they do not have to choose between staying together and accessing services.

Some indicated that the majority of the shared collective impact outcomes have little to do with the process of evaluating specific potential shelter sites.

Many indicated a corresponding concern that we will spend too much money and time as a committee focusing on shelter siting, design and construction, rather than programs and services, particularly housing and other services that can prevent homelessness or ensure a sustained exit from homelessness. Some also expressed a concern that if we replace the existing main shelter with 2-3 smaller facilities before we develop new prevention and housing programs, we will not have enough capacity to meet existing or future shelter needs and may end up with more unsheltered homeless individuals in Salt Lake City.

Many indicated that in light of the shared outcomes the top immediate priorities are developing prevention and diversion programs generally and, specifically, developing successful diversion, emergency and housing services for families with children who are homeless or at-risk.

2



## While all the shared outcomes will be considered, which are the most important when evaluating potential sites and facilities?

### Top priority:

We recognize and meet the distinct needs of the identified at risk and homeless populations. (Outcome 1)

### Also of primary importance:

We successfully divert individuals and families from emergency shelter whenever possible **and** we use coordinated entry and a common, consistent assessment tool to provide appropriate, timely access to services across the system. (Outcomes 2 and 6).

We meet the basic needs of those in crisis **and** neighborhoods that host homeless service facilities are welcoming and safe for all who live, visit, work, recreate, receive services, or do business there. (Outcomes 3 and 13).

Individuals who are homeless have a relationship with a case worker or similar individualized support **and** Salt Lake County's housing supply meets the demand and needs of all residents. (Outcomes 7 and 9).



## Criteria Summary

**Sleeping Accommodations:** Required/high priority: private or semi-private sleeping rooms for families with children. Working individuals and the medically frail should be able to have reserved beds. Private/semi-private rooms are low priority for single men/women.

**Food:** Required/high priority: full meal service daily for families with children. General agreement: serving a single meal onsite for single men and women creates crowds, loitering, and safety issues as people queue for food services in the neighborhood. General agreement: proximity to groceries and food pantries are most important for housing programs, not short-term emergency shelters.

**Access/Safety/Coordinated Entry:** Required/high priority for all populations and facilities: access to transportation; diversion and housing specialists onsite for extended hours; coordinated entry and common assessment tools. Required/high priority for families with children: unrestricted access to diversion and housing specialists (all families should be referred for diversion and housing, not prioritized).

**Housing/Employment:** Housing assistance required/high priority for all populations onsite.

**Education Services:** Required/high priority for families with children to have public schools accessible in the neighborhood, appropriate transportation to other schools, and public school homeless liaison services onsite. Adult education is moderate to high priority, either onsite or accessible.

**Healthcare Support Services:** Required/high priority for all populations and facilities: case management or other individualized support onsite; substance abuse services and outpatient behavioral health services available onsite or accessible. High priority for families to have primary healthcare services onsite.

**Additional Shelter Services:** Required/high priority for families with children: childcare services and domestic violence services onsite. High priority to have legal assistance accessible in neighborhood or onsite for all populations.

**Additional Shelter Criteria:** Required/high priority for families to have playground, outdoor space, childcare and domestic violence services. Personal storage required for all populations.

**Ideal Shelter Size:**

Family average response: 184 (response range: 50 to 300)  
Single Women, average response: 220 (response range: 35 to 500)  
Single Men, average response: 220 (response range 35 to 500)  
*All subpopulations need access to low barrier emergency shelters.*  
*Many commented that we need overall emergency shelter capacity to serve "all those in need"*





## Criteria Detail

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS							
Families with Children		Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Emergency shelter beds		X					
Private sleeping rooms			X				
Semi-private sleeping rooms			X				
Reserved beds (no queuing for beds)		X					
Single Adult Men		Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Emergency shelter beds		X					
Private sleeping rooms					X		
Semi-private sleeping rooms					X		
Reserved beds (no queuing for beds)		X	X	X	X		see comments
Single Adult Women		Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Emergency shelter beds		X					
Private sleeping rooms					X		
Semi-private sleeping rooms					X		
Reserved beds (no queuing for beds)		X	X	X	X		see comments

### COMMENTS:

Many comments reflected the need to reserve beds for some single men and single women depending on their needs and circumstances: working and medically frail individuals should not have to wait in a line for a bed each day.

Many comments reflected the need to avoid queuing for beds at all because it leads some individuals to forego needed services in order to secure a bed -- individuals should not have to choose between standing in line for a bed and receiving services that may help end homelessness.

Many comments reflected the need to provide private sleeping spaces for children to avoid sexual abuse, trauma and other life altering events.



## Criteria Detail

FOOD SERVICES						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Breakfast, lunch and dinner served onsite	X					
One daily meal served onsite	X					
Served meals accessible in neighborhood		X				
Kitchen(s) onsite		X				
Food pantry onsite			X			
Food pantry accessible in neighborhood			X			
Proximity to fresh food markets/groceries		X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Breakfast, lunch and dinner served onsite			X	X		
One daily meal served onsite	X	X				
Served meals accessible in neighborhood		X				
Kitchen(s) onsite				X		
Food pantry onsite				X		
Food pantry accessible in neighborhood		X	X			
Proximity to fresh food markets/groceries		X				
Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Breakfast, lunch and dinner served onsite			X	X		
One daily meal served onsite		X				
Served meals accessible in neighborhood		X				
Kitchen(s) onsite				X		
Food pantry onsite				X		
Food pantry accessible in neighborhood		X	X			
Proximity to fresh food markets/groceries		X				

### Comments:

Many comments indicated not providing three meals per day at shelters for single men and women promotes queuing, loitering and crowding on the streets which creates undesirable and stressful conditions for everyone in the neighborhood.

Many comments stressed the critical importance of providing full and healthy meal service for children.

Many comments indicated that neighborhood food services and sources are essential for **housing programs** and not necessarily short-term shelters. Many respondents also indicated they would like to see the same questions posed in the survey as a whole for housing services in addition to emergency shelter services. Many comments indicated a desire to provide those services in shelter which help individuals successfully exit shelter most quickly - other services (groceries, food pantries) can be concentrated around affordable or supportive housing programs and/or resource centers that serve the larger community as well.



## Criteria Detail

PERSONAL HYGIENE + CLOTHING SERVICES						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Clothes pantry onsite	X	X				
Clothes pantry accessible in neighborhood		X				
Laundry onsite	X					
Laundry accessible in neighborhood		X				
Shared bathrooms		X				
Private bathrooms	X	X				
Showers	X					
Public restrooms accessible in neighborhood	X	X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Clothes pantry onsite			X	X		
Clothes pantry accessible in neighborhood		X	X			
Laundry onsite		X				
Laundry accessible in neighborhood		X				
Shared bathrooms	X	X				
Private bathrooms				X		
Showers	X					
Public restrooms accessible in neighborhood	X	X				
Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Clothes pantry onsite			X	X		
Clothes pantry accessible in neighborhood		X	X			
Laundry onsite		X				
Laundry accessible in neighborhood		X				
Shared bathrooms	X	X				
Private bathrooms				X		
Showers	X					
Public restrooms accessible in neighborhood	X	X				

### Comments:

Many comments indicated the need to provide private bathrooms for children and their parents, including mixed gender combinations (single fathers with daughters for example cannot accompany each other into shared men or women's bathrooms). Many comments indicated the need to provide bathtubs for children in addition to showers.

Many comments indicated the problems created by private bathroom space in existing shelters because they need to be monitored for drug use and related paraphernalia.



## Criteria Detail

ACCESS, SAFETY + COORDINATED SYSTEM SERVICES							
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes	
Low barrier entry	X						
Restricted entry	X						
Separate entrances and spaces	X						
Outreach services to population(s) served in community	X	X					
Diversion services onsite	X						
Coordinated entry and referrals with other providers/agencies	X						
Common assessment tool with other providers/agencies	X						
Access to public transit	X	X	X	X		see comments	
Urban core location							
Neighborhood walkability		X					
Enhanced security (technology)	X						
Enhanced security (personnel)	X						
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes	
Low barrier entry	X						
Restricted entry	X	X			X	see comments	
Separate entrances and spaces	X						
Outreach services to population(s) served in community	X	X					
Diversion services onsite	X						
Coordinated entry and referrals with other providers/agencies	X						
Common assessment tool with other providers/agencies	X						
Access to public transit	X	X	X	X		see comments	
Urban core location							
Neighborhood walkability		X					
Enhanced security (technology)	X						
Enhanced security (personnel)	X						



## Criteria Detail

Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Low barrier entry	X	X				
Restricted entry	X	X	X	X	X	see comments
Separate entrances and spaces	X					
Outreach services to population(s) served in community	X	X				
Diversion services onsite	X					
Coordinated entry and referrals with other providers/agencies	X					
Common assessment tool with other providers/agencies	X					
Access to public transit	X					
Urban core location		X	X	X		see comments
Neighborhood walkability		X				
Enhanced security (technology)	X					
Enhanced security (personnel)	X					

### Comments:

Comments about an "urban core location" reflected uncertainty about the definition of this term and led to a wide range of responses.

Comments about "restricted entry" also reflected uncertainty about the definition of this term and led to a wide range of responses. Comments reflected the need to restrict entry to focus on those staying and working at the facilities, to protect children and families and all domestic violence victims, and to screen for violent or intoxicated clients or sexual offenders. Many comments indicated that the level of security as well as the entry/intake process should be determined by the population occupying the shelter. Many comments reflected the need for 24 hour security at all shelters.

Many comments indicated the need to have diversion and housing specialists onsite all day instead of a few hours a day. Many comments also indicated that diversion and housing specialists onsite should not have conflicts of interests in providing emergency shelter beds. Many comments also indicated that families with children should not be prioritized for referral to diversion and housing specialists; all families should have unrestricted access to these services.

Many comments reflected the need for additional detox, rehabilitation and other facilities -- lack of such facilities currently limits the ability to restrict access for those who are intoxicated or in danger of harming themselves or others.

## Criteria Detail



HOUSING + EMPLOYMENT SERVICES						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Housing assistance services onsite	X					
Access to housing assistance services offsite	X	X				
Employment services onsite	X	X				
Access to employment services offsite	X	X				
Education and job skills services onsite		X				
Access to education and job skills services offsite	X					
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Housing assistance services onsite	X					
Access to housing assistance services offsite	X	X				
Employment services onsite	X	X				
Access to employment services offsite	X	X				
Education and job skills services onsite		X				
Access to education and job skills services offsite	X					
Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Housing assistance services onsite	X					
Access to housing assistance services offsite	X	X				
Employment services onsite	X	X				
Access to employment services offsite	X	X				
Education and job skills services onsite			X			
Access to education and job skills services offsite	X					

### Comments:

Many comments indicated the need to have diversion and housing specialists onsite all day instead of a few hours a day. Many comments also indicated that diversion and housing specialists onsite should not have conflicts of interests in providing emergency shelter beds. Many comments also indicated that families should not be prioritized for referral to diversion and housing specialists; all families should have unrestricted access to these services.

Many comments indicated the need or desire to have school and community partners operate onsite in addition to and separate from emergency shelter providers: school clinics run by the school district or education-based nonprofits, SLCC or Horizonte programs, etc.



## Criteria Detail

EDUCATION SERVICES						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Adult education and job skills services onsite	X	X				
Access to adult education and job skills services offsite	X					
Education classrooms/school clinics onsite		X	X			
Access to education classrooms/school clinics offsite	X	X				
Public school liaison services onsite	X					
Access to public school liaison services offsite	X	X				
Access to public schools in neighborhood	X					
Proximity to public schools in neighborhood	X	X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Adult education and job skills services onsite		X	X			
Access to adult education and job skills services offsite	X					
Education classrooms/school clinics onsite			X	X		
Access to education classrooms/school clinics offsite		X	X			
Public school liaison services onsite					X	
Access to public school liaison services offsite					X	
Access to public schools in neighborhood					X	
Proximity to public schools in neighborhood					X	
Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Adult education and job skills services onsite		X	X			
Access to adult education and job skills services offsite	X	X				
Education classrooms/school clinics onsite			X	X		
Access to education classrooms/school clinics offsite			X			
Public school liaison services onsite					X	
Access to public school liaison services offsite					X	
Access to public schools in neighborhood					X	
Proximity to public schools in neighborhood					X	

### Comments:

Many comments indicated the need or desire to have school and community partners operate onsite in addition to and separate from emergency shelter providers: school clinics run by the school district or education-based nonprofits, SLCC or Horizonte programs, etc. Many comments indicated that family shelters should adopt and even extend and strengthen the definition of homelessness defined by McKinney Vento and the public school system. Shelters that are not able to serve or provide funding for children included in the broadest definitions of homelessness are inadequate. Many comments also indicated that family shelters **must** provide adequate and realistic transportation to the school that a child attended before becoming homeless -- there were many comments about inadequate and unsafe transportation options for children to and from school, including unsafe drop-off locations at existing shelters. Many comments also reflected the need to otherwise place students in schools that are welcoming and accepting to avoid stigmatization.



## Criteria Detail

HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium	Low	N/A	Notes
Case management or other individualized support onsite	X					
Access to case management or other individualized support offsite	X	X				
Personal and group counseling services onsite	X	X				
Access to personal and group counseling services offsite	X	X				
Primary care services onsite		X				
Access to primary care services offsite	X	X				
Dental care services onsite			X	X		
Access to dental care services offsite	X					
Medicine/medical supply services onsite		X				
Medicine/medical supply storage services onsite	X	X				
Access to respite care services		X				
Access to hospice care services				X		
Outpatient behavioral health services onsite			X			
Access to outpatient behavioral health services offsite	X					
Substance abuse treatment services onsite		X	X			
Access to substance abuse services offsite	X	X				
Detox services onsite				X		
Access to detox services offsite	X					
Proximity to community health services		X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium	Low	N/A	Notes
Case management or other individualized support onsite	X					
Access to case management or other individualized support offsite	X	X				
Personal and group counseling services onsite		X	X			
Access to personal and group counseling services offsite		X				
Primary care services onsite			X			
Access to primary care services offsite	X					
Dental care services onsite			X	X		
Access to dental care services offsite	X	X				
Medicine/medical supply services onsite			X			
Medicine/medical supply storage services onsite	X	X				
Access to respite care services		X	X			
Access to hospice care services		X	X			
Outpatient behavioral health services onsite			X			
Access to outpatient behavioral health services offsite	X	X				
Substance abuse treatment services onsite		X				
Access to substance abuse services offsite		X				
Detox services onsite		X		X		see comments
Access to detox services offsite	X					
Proximity to community health services		X				





## Criteria Detail

Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Case management or other individualized support onsite	X					
Access to case management or other individualized support offsite	X	X				
Personal and group counseling services onsite		X				
Access to personal and group counseling services offsite	X	X				
Primary care services onsite		X	X			
Access to primary care services offsite						
Dental care services onsite			X	X		
Access to dental care services offsite	X	X				
Medicine/medical supply services onsite						
Medicine/medical supply storage services onsite	X	X				
Access to respite care services		X	X			
Access to hospice care services		X	X			
Outpatient behavioral health services onsite			X			
Access to outpatient behavioral health services offsite	X					
Substance abuse treatment services onsite		X				
Access to substance abuse services offsite	X	X				
Detox services onsite		X	X			
Access to detox services offsite	X	X	X	X		see comments

### Comments:

Many comments indicated the need to avoid scattered site shelters becoming permanently accessed resources for health care, or the need to co-locate health care services for those who are homeless and the larger community on the same sites.

Many comments indicated that lack of medical and mental health services is the primary driver of the negative impact that existing facilities have on clients and on local municipal EMS and emergency room services, including excessive costs that are a significant factor in municipalities being unwilling to host facilities.

Many comments indicated the need to assist those with significant or chronic physical or behavioral health needs to quickly transitioned from shelter to appropriate housing or other supportive facilities. Many comments indicated that the lack of available and accessible detox and rehabilitation beds significantly restrict the ability of shelters to help clients exit successfully.



## Criteria Detail

HEALTH CARE SERVICES (BEHAVIORAL, MENTAL, PHYSICAL)						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Legal assistance services onsite			X			
Access to legal assistance services offsite	X	X				
Criminal justice system liaison services onsite		X	X			
Access to criminal justice system liaison services offsite		X	X			
Domestic violence services onsite		X				
Access to domestic violence services offsite	X					
Veterans services onsite			X	X		
Access to veterans services offsite	X	X				
Childcare services onsite	X					
Access to childcare services offsite	X	X				
Child welfare services onsite	X					
Access to child welfare services offsite	X	X				
Disability services onsite		X	X			
Access to disability services offsite		X				
Identification services onsite	X					
Access to identification services offsite	X	X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Legal assistance services onsite			X	X		
Access to legal assistance services offsite	X	X				
Criminal justice system liaison services onsite			X			
Access to criminal justice system liaison services offsite		X				
Domestic violence services onsite			X			
Access to domestic violence services offsite	X					
Veterans services onsite		X				
Access to veterans services offsite		X				
Childcare services onsite					X	
Access to childcare services offsite					X	
Child welfare services onsite					X	
Access to child welfare services offsite					X	
Disability services onsite	X	X				
Access to disability services offsite		X				
Identification services onsite	X					
Access to identification services offsite	X					



## Criteria Detail

Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Legal assistance services onsite			X	X		
Access to legal assistance services offsite	X	X				
Criminal justice system liaison services onsite		X	X			
Access to criminal justice system liaison services offsite	X	X				
Domestic violence services onsite	X	X				
Access to domestic violence services offsite	X					
Veterans services onsite			X			
Access to veterans services offsite	X	X				
Childcare services onsite					X	
Access to childcare services offsite					X	
Child welfare services onsite					X	
Access to child welfare services offsite					X	
Disability services onsite			X			
Access to disability services offsite		X				
Identification services onsite	X					
Access to identification services offsite	X					

### Comments:

Many comments indicated that the current lack of access to all these services both prior to becoming homeless and once in shelter are the primary barriers to preventing or overcoming homelessness -- Identifying and providing intervention services for those at risk of homelessness and those who are homeless will be necessary to minimize homelessness. Many comments also indicated that emergency shelter staff are not properly equipped or trained to assess the need for these services or make referrals that lead to successful diversion or exit from shelter.

## Criteria Detail



OTHER CRITERIA						
Families with Children	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Computer lab onsite		X				
Personal storage area	X					
Courtyard/outdoor space	X					
Playgrounds	X					
Playrooms	X					
Communal gathering space	X	X				
Community group/volunteer space	X	X				
Smoking area	X					
Bicycle parking/storage	X	X				
Car parking		X				
Access to public parks, green space and recreation space		X				
Single Adult Men	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Computer lab onsite						
Personal storage area	X					
Courtyard/outdoor space	X					
Communal gathering space	X	X				
Community group/volunteer space	X	X				
Smoking area	X	X				
Bicycle parking/storage	X	X				
Car parking			X	X		
Access to public parks, green space and recreation space		X	X			
Single Adult Women	Required	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	N/A for this population	Notes
Computer lab onsite		X				
Personal storage area	X					
Courtyard/outdoor space	X					
Communal gathering space	X	X				
Community group/volunteer space	X	X				
Smoking area	X	X				
Bicycle parking/storage	X	X				
Car parking			X	X		
Access to public parks, green space and recreation space		X	X			
Comments:						
Many comments indicated the inadequacy of existing shelters at meeting the health, educational and other needs of homeless children.						

## 6 APPENDIX

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